



Proceedings of the
68th ANNUAL CONVENTION

NCAA

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA / JANUARY 7-9, 1974



THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

U.S. Highway 50 and Nall Avenue

P.O. Box 1906

Shawnee Mission, Kansas 65222

Phone 913/384-3220

May 1974

Proceedings
of the
68th Annual
Convention

of the
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Athletic Association

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1974 NCAA ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

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Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana 46383

Executive Director

WALTER BYERS, U.S. Highway 50 and Nall Avenue
P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222

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The Council is elected by the annual Convention of the Association. The NCAA President and Secretary-Treasurer are *ex officio* members and serve as chairman and secretary, respectively. Eight members of the Council are the eight district vice-presidents, each of whom is elected for two years and may be immediately reelected for one additional term. Eight vice-presidents-at-large are elected for terms of three years and may not be reelected until three years have elapsed.

Term Expires

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Professor; Director of Athletics Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Box D, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139	
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District 5 Vice-President—Stanley J. Marshall	Jan. 1976
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1974 NCAA ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

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Professor of Wood Science and Technology
Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado 80521
- District 8 Vice-President**—George F. IlgJan. 1975
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- Vice-President-at-Large**—Walter L. HassJan. 1975
Chairman, Department of Physical Education;
Director of Athletics
University of Chicago
5640 University Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60637
- Vice-President-at-Large**—James E. HawkinsJan. 1977
Professor; Director of Athletics
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- Vice-President-at-Large**—Franklin A. LindeburgJan. 1977
Director of Athletics; Supervisor of Physical Education
University of California, Riverside, California 92502
- Vice-President-at-Large**—J. William OrwigJan. 1976
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Director of Athletics
Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47401
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Professor of Law
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- Vice-President-at-Large**—Raymond J. WhispellJan. 1977
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Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pennsylvania 18104
- Vice-President-at-Large**—John W. WinkinJan. 1977
Chairman, Department of Physical Education and
Athletics; Director of Athletics
Colby College, Waterville, Maine 04901

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The NCAA President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be ex officio members of the Executive Committee. The remaining eight members of the Committee are elected by the Council for a period of one year. At least one new member shall be elected each year. Date of first election is shown in parentheses.

- Stan Bates (Jan. 1970)
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1515 Cleveland Place, Denver, Colorado 80202
- William M. Bell (Jan. 1974)
Director of Recreation
Fayetteville State University, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28301
- Wayne Duke (April 1969)
Commissioner, Big Ten Conference
505 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611
- William J. Flynn (Jan. 1971)
Director of Athletics
Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts 02167
- Earl M. Ramer (Jan. 1973)
Professor of Education, 13 Henson Hall
University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee 37916
- Polk F. Robison (Jan. 1970)
Athletic Administrator of Finance and Development
Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas 79409
- Edgar A. Sherman (Jan. 1974)
Professor; Director of Athletics
Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio 43762
- Edward S. Steitz (Jan. 1974)
Professor; Director of Athletics
Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts 01109

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SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

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Rice University: James A. Castaneda, Alan J. Chapman, A. M. Bale
Southern Methodist University: Harold Jeskey, Dave Smith, Jim L. Brock, Louie L. Mann.
Southwestern Louisiana, University of: Toby Warren, Duane Blumberg
Texas, University of, Arlington: R. J. Marquis, C. R. Gilstrap
Texas, University of, Austin: J. Neils Thompson, Darrell Royal, H. Malcolm Macdonald, Jones Ramsey
Texas A&M University: Charles H. Samson Jr., Marvin Tate
Texas Christian University: Ken Herrick, Abe Martin, W. Earl Waldrop
Texas Southern University: Rod Paige
Texas Tech University: R. C. Jackson, J. T. King, John Cobb, Polk Robison

District Seven

Arizona, University of: David Strack, Louis A. Myers
Arizona State University: V. A. Metcalf, Fred Miller
Boise State College: R. C. Cornwell, Lyle H. Smith
Brigham Young University: Stanley Watts, Milton F. Hartvigsen
Colorado School of Mines: Fritz Brennecke
Colorado State University: Harry E. Troxell, Perry C. Moore
Denver, University of: Hoyt Brawner
Gonzaga University: Larry Koentopp
Idaho, University of: Roland O. Byers, Leon G. Green, Edward T. Knecht
Idaho State University: Darold H. Chambers, Milton Holt
Montana, University of: Charles Bryan, H. J. Swarthout
Montana State University: Harry G. Cockrum, Tom Parac
New Mexico, University of: J. E. Martinez, Pete McDavid, Lavon McDonald, Robert L. King
Northern Arizona University: Lyle Mullens, Norm Johansen
Northern Colorado, University of: Don Chaloupka, Joe Lindahl

Regis College: Clarence H. Kellogg
Texas, University of, El Paso: Richard W. Burns, Jim Bow
U. S. Air Force Academy: Col. Philip Erdle, Col. Frank F. Anthony Cillo

Utah, University of: James R. Jack
Utah State University: Ladell Andersen, Norman B. Jones
Weber State College: Dale L. Gardner, Milton C. Mecham
Wyoming, University of: Joseph R. Geraud, George C. McCarty, Bill Young

District Eight

Alaska, University of: John Gilmore
Bakersfield, California State College: Rudy Carvajal, George Hibbard
California, University of, Berkeley: Robert F. Steidel Jr., Dave Maggard
California, University of, Davis: Hubert Heitman Jr., Joe Singleton
California, University of, Los Angeles: Thomas L. Jacobs, J. D. Morgan
California, University of, Riverside: F. A. Lindeburg
California, University of, Santa Barbara: Stephen S. Goodspeed, Ed Swartz
California Institute of Technology: Warren G. Emery
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona: Don Warhurst, Barry A. Knight, Herb Adams
California State Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo: Vic Buccola, Fred L. Clogston, Wayne Shaw
Chico, California State University: Pete Riehlman
Claremont Men's-Harvey Mudd Colleges: Bill Arce
Fresno State University: Gene Bourdet, George Ilg
Fullerton, California State University: Andrew Montana, Neale R. Stoner
Hawaii, University of: Paul Durham
Hayward, California State University: George H. Peterson, Alfred R. Mathews Jr., Joan Bigham
Humboldt, California State University: Donald G. Clancy, L. W. Kerker, Ced Kinzer
Long Beach, California State University: Stephen Horn, Frank Bowman, James L. Comer, K. E. North
Los Angeles, California State University: John Hermann
Nevada, University of, Las Vegas: Dallas W. Norton, Bill Ireland, Roger Barnson
Nevada, University of, Reno: Dick Trachok
Northridge, California State University: Glenn W. Arnett, Arthur T. Tait, Sam Wittingham, Muriel Bower
Oregon, University of: Wendell M. Basye, Norv Ritchey
Oregon State University: John R. Davis, James G. Barratt
Pacific, University of: Cedric W. Dempsey, Edward S. Betz
Pomona-Pitzer Colleges: Edward W. Malan
Portland, University of: Joe Etzel
Portland State University: Scott Durdan, Roy Love
Puget Sound, University of: Doug McArthur
Redlands, University of: Ted Runner, Frank Serrao
Sacramento, California State University: J. Michael Bossert, Donald E. Fuoss

Wichita State University: Robert M. Holmer, Ted C. Bredehoff

District Six

Alcorn A&M College: Marino H. Casem
Arkansas, University of, Fayetteville: Albert M. Witte, Frank Broyles
Arkansas, University of, Pine Bluff: Vannette W. Johnson
Arkansas State University: Sam R. Gennuso
Baylor University: Edwin P. Horner, Jack Patterson
Centenary College: John H. Allen, C. L. Holloway
Grambling College: E. G. Robinson, C. D. Henry, Douglas T. Porter, Collie J. Nicholson
Hardin-Simmons University: Mike Collins
Houston, University of: Martin Wright, Harry Fouke, Carroll E. Schultz
Houston Baptist University: W. B. Crittenden, Ed S. Billings
Jackson State College: T. B. Ellis
Lamar University: James B. Higgins, Ed Eveland
Louisiana Tech University: H. J. Smolinski
McNeese State University: Jack V. Doland
Mississippi Valley State College: Davis Weathersby, Silas Peyton
Pan American University: John W. Hook, Abe Lemons
Prairie View A&M College: Hoover J. Wright
Rice University: James A. Castaneda, Alan J. Chapman, A. M. Bale
Southern Methodist University: Harold Jeskey, Dave Smith, Jim L. Brock, Louie L. Mann.
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Texas A&M University: Charles H. Samson Jr., Marvin Tate
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California, University of, Los Angeles: Thomas L. Jacobs, J. D. Morgan
California, University of, Riverside: F. A. Lindeburg
California, University of, Santa Barbara: Stephen S. Goodspeed, Ed Swartz
California Institute of Technology: Warren G. Emery
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona: Don Warhurst, Barry A. Knight, Herb Adams
California State Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo: Vic Bucola, Fred L. Clogston, Wayne Shaw
Chico, California State University: Pete Riehlman
Claremont Men's-Harvey Mudd Colleges: Bill Arce
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Humboldt, California State University: Donald G. Clancy, L. W. Kerker, Ced Kinzer
Long Beach, California State University: Stephen Horn, Frank Bowman, James L. Comer, K. E. North
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Puget Sound, University of: Doug McArthur
Redlands, University of: Ted Runner, Frank Serrao
Sacramento, California State University: J. Michael Bossert, Donald E. Fuoss

Saint Mary's College: Don J. McKillip
 San Diego State University: Ken Karr, Gene A. Templeton
 San Francisco, California State University: Donald L. Garrity, R. B. Westkaemper
 San Francisco, University of: Philip Callaghan
 San Jose, California State University: Richard Post, John Caine
 Santa Clara, University of: Jerry McGrath, Pat Malley
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 Southern California, University of: E. John Larsen
 Southern Oregon College: Wayne M. Hood, Lee Howard
 Stanford University: John W. Harbaugh, Joseph H. Ruetz
 Washington, University of: Harry M. Cross, Joe Kearney
 Washington State University: Edward M. Bennett, Ray Nagel

Associate Members

Federal City College: Samuel E. Barnes
 Florida International University: Vaskin Badalow, Paul E. Hartman
 Pittsburgh, University of, Johnstown: George R. Walter, Ed Sherlock

Allied Members

Atlantic Coast Conference: Robert C. James
 Big Eight Conference: Charles Neinas
 Big Sky Conference: John Roning
 Big Ten Conference: Wayne Duke, John D. Dewey
 California Collegiate Athletic Association: M. Edward Wagner
 Central Collegiate Conference: Bob Karnes
 Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association: L. D. Smith
 Eastern College Athletic Conference: Robert M. Whitelaw, Clayton W. Chapman, George Bisacca
 Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League: F. A. Geiger, R. Watson
 Eastern Intercollegiate Gymnastics League: R. M. Whitelaw, C. W. Chapman
 Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association: R. M. Whitelaw, C. W. Chapman
 Far Western Conference: Everett F. Shelton
 Gulf South Conference: Stan Galloway
 Indiana Collegiate Conference: John Hinga
 Ivy Group: Ricardo A. Mestres
 Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association: Albert L. Deal
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 Missouri Valley Conference: Mickey Holmes
 North Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Dick Koppenhaver
 Ohio Athletic Conference: Mike Cleary
 Ohio Valley Conference: Arthur L. Guepe
 Pacific Coast Athletic Association: Jesse T. Hill
 Pacific-8 Conference: Wiles Hallock, David Price
 Pennsylvania State Colleges Athletic Conference: Paul E. Ross
 South Atlantic Conference: J. B. Searce Jr.
 Southeastern Conference: H. Boyd McWhorter, C. W. Ingram

Southern Conference: Kenneth G. Germann, J. Dallas Shirley
 Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: George H. Hobson
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 Southwest Athletic Conference: Cliff Speegle, Harold W. Lahar, Wilbur Evans, Bill Morgan
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American Council on Education: Robert H. Atwell, E. Howard Brooks, George H. Hanford, Bernard P. Ireland, Mary McKeown
 Bulova Watch Company: Russ Geldmacher
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 Gator Bowl Association: George R. Olsen
 Instituto Nacional de la Juventua Mexicana: David Gutierrez Gomez
 Liberty Bowl: A. F. Dudley, T. J. Foley Jr.
 Louisiana College Athletics: Irwin Sibille
 National Athletic Steering Committee: Vannette W. Johnson
 NCAA Films Service: Richard S. Snider
 Orange Bowl Committee: Jim Dunn, Bill Fields, Lou Hall, Bill Ward
 Pasadena Tournament of Roses Association: Ray Dorn, Stanley Hahn, Lay Leishman, William Nicholas, Edward Wilson
 Spencer Marketing Services: John F. Geis
 Sugar Bowl: Capt. Joe T. Katz
 Sun Bowl: Harrison D. Kohl
 Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico: Francisco Gonzalez-Rubio S., Alejandro Cadayal Torres

Working News Media

Associated Press: Herschel Nissenson, Eric Prewitt
 CBS Radio: Don Klein
 Chronicle of Higher Education: Larry Van Dyne
 Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch: Paul Hornung
 Dallas Morning News: John Anders
 Free Lance: Paul Zimmerman
 Kansas City Star: Bill Sims
 Kendal Sports Trail: John S. O'Neill
 KFRG Radio: John Bentley
 KGO-TV: Rick Davis
 Knoxville News-Sentinel: Tom Siler
 KPEN Radio: Lon Shapiro
 Long Beach Independent, Press-Telegram: Jim McCormack
 Memphis Commercial-Appeal: Roy Edwards

Nashville Banner: Fred Russell
 New York Times: Leonard Koppett
 Oakland Tribune: Dave Newhouse
 Oklahoma City Oklahoman: Volney Meece
 R. C. Rawson Company: Ronald Rawson
 Salt Lake City Tribune: John Mooney
 San Francisco Chronicle: Jack Smith, Art Rosenbaum
 San Francisco Examiner: Bob Brachman, Tom Emch, Bill Nichols
 San Francisco Progress: Paul Maag
 San Mateo Times: Fred Baer
 Skinner's Syndicated News Service: Sam Skinner, Regina Skinner
 Tampa Tribune: Tom McEwen
 Time Magazine: Paul Ciotti
 Tucson Daily Citizen: Jack Rickard
 Tupelo (Miss.) Journal: Bill Ross
 United Press International: Joe Sargis, Clark McKinley, Don
 Thackery, Rob Johnson
 UPI-TV: Larry Wold
 Yale University Sports: Peter Diamond

DELEGATES ORIENTATION SESSION

Monday Morning, January 7, 1974

The Delegates Orientation Session of the Sixty-Eighth Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, held at the Hotel St. Francis, San Francisco, California, was called to order in the Grand Ballroom at 8:10 a.m. by Alan J. Chapman of Rice University, the President of the Association.

President Chapman: This is an opportunity for those institutional members not thoroughly familiar with the NCAA to gain some insight into your operation. We have followed this practice for the past two Conventions. It was the innovation of Earl Ramer when he was President of the Association. Each year we try to highlight certain activities of the Association.

This morning we have three gentlemen who will make some presentations. First, there will be Ted Tow, who is director of the NCAA Publishing Service which has recently been moved to Kansas City from the Phoenix operation. Next, then we will have Mr. Jack Waters, director of the Service Bureau in New York which handles all the statistical and other sports information services. Finally, we have Mr. Jim Wilkinson, who is currently serving as controller of the NCAA but, as you know, he has also been in charge of the National Summer Youth Sports Program. He will describe that activity to you.

Ted C. Tow (NCAA): For 776 members located in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, it is inescapable that virtually every activity of the Association requires extensive communication; and because of the disbursement of those members much of that communication is necessarily achieved through the printed word. The task of publishing and distributing the vast majority of the Association's printed material is the responsibility of the NCAA Publishing Service.

The Publishing Service was created more or less under its new name of NCAA Publishing Service. At the time the new national office building was completed in Mission, Kansas, the former College Athletics Publishing Service or CAPS operation in Phoenix was merged with the publishing activities that had always been conducted in the Kansas City office. At the time of this merger the Publishing Service became a separate department in the NCAA staff structure.

The staff of the Service now is comprised of the director, the assistant director, three editors, one departmental secretary and four circulation assistants, whose responsibility it obviously is to distribute the publications.

Of those ten staff members, three were transferred from Phoenix, three were already working in the Kansas City office, and four had to be hired recently in the Kansas City area.

The work of the Publishing Service itself falls into two categories of publication. One is the 19 Guide and Rules Books, that were previously published by the Phoenix office. As you know, one of the

constitutional charges for the Association is to publish the rules of play in intercollegiate sports, and that is the essence of that part of the operation.

The other facet of the publications work includes the so-called house publications or official publications: the NCAA Manual, the Annual Reports, the Convention publications, the National Collegiate Championships records book, and others. We also handle the production of all the Association's other printed materials; that is, the printed items that the Association has we order, with the exception of the NCAA News, which is part of the Public Relations Department function, and those printed items used or produced by the NCSS office in New York, which Jack Waters will tell you about in a few minutes.

During the calendar year 1973, approximately 200 printed items were ordered by the Publishing Service. Of those, more than 40 were of sufficient scope and format to be classified as books over booklets. It is a pretty extensive publishing operation.

In addition to the basic publishing function, various members of the Publishing Service staff are also responsible for the maintenance of the NCAA library we have created in the new building for administering the Association's research activities, for answering what we call routine correspondence and certain other general administrative assignments.

We are unique in that we must be completely self-sustaining as a department. The sale of Guide and Rules Books must pay totally for that facet of the operation, as it has for years in Phoenix—not only the printing but the overhead costs. That is why all Guide and Rules Books are sold and not sent free to the membership. If they were free, obviously money would have to come from the NCAA budget somewhere. That is also the reason why all orders for Guide and Rules Books amounting to less than \$50 must be prepaid. We would not remain self-sustaining for long if we had to hire the additional personnel and find the additional time and space to conduct credit operations for what is essentially a series of \$1 and \$2 orders.

On the house publications side of the ledger the procedure is necessarily somewhat different. By virtue of the institution's membership—the president, faculty representative, and director of athletics at each member institution—each automatically receives one copy of an NCAA official publication, the Manual, the Annual Reports, etc. Additional copies can then be purchased by the member institutions at a special members' price, which is actually a bit less than the true cost of producing the publications; and those outside of the member institutions, the general public and numerous attorneys across the nation, can purchase our publications at a higher cost, which is a fairly standard operation in association publishing.

To produce these membership service publications, the official publications I have been discussing, our departmental budget receives an overhead fee from the NCAA general operating budget. In effect the NCAA as a whole is paying the Publishing Service to produce its official publications, so that again our department remains financially self-sustaining.

John T. Waters (NCSS): I would like to tell you a little bit about our office in New York. It is located in midtown Manhattan, but it

began in 1926 in Seattle, Washington. At that time it was known as the American Football Statistical Bureau. After World War II, the name was National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, and in 1959 the NCAB became a part of the NCAA.

In 1967 the name, National Collegiate Sports Services was adopted, the staff expanded to its present nine members; and we were assigned promotional and public relations duties on behalf of the Association.

Through all these years our primary function has been to collect, compile and distribute official statistics for college football, basketball and baseball, and to issue national rankings in these sports. The central purpose of national statistical ranking is to broaden the base of interest for players and coaches, the media and the general public, for, without detracting from the primary goal of victory, statistics can do more than anything else to focus attention on how both teams play the game.

The task of collecting these statistics is carried out with the cooperation of the sports information director of your institution. He supplies sports information and is asked to file a statistical report with the NCAA every weekend for actually nine months of the school year. You may have felt his concern with this reporting responsibility to be excessive; but, gentlemen, your sports information director is a very vital link in the chain that provides the national ranking to the media and to the millions of fans of the sports.

Let's take football, for example. At 5 p.m. Saturday during the fall some of you may be wondering where the victory celebration is or how to explain that one-point loss. Our staff, headed by Steve Boda, Chris Erles, Jerry Klein and Jules Winn, begin receiving statistics from your sports information director, directly from the press box, using Xerox telecopies on the telephone line. This collection process continues until 2 a.m., at which time I am sure you solve the problem of celebration or consolation; and the data is fed by data processing to our computer.

At 7 a.m. Sunday our staff begins the enormous task of auditing, analyzing and assimilating statistics in 21 categories for national distribution and a like number for the media on the football contests.

The timing of execution required of our staff with your sports information director is as precise as that of any of the nationally ranked football teams in the country. The four-page tabulation of the ranking players and teams is mailed on Monday, 36 hours after the last kickoff is recorded Saturday night. It is sent to a thousand top football writers in the country and back to the sports information directors who began the entire process Saturday afternoon.

Two pages of human interest notes on players, teams, coaches are mailed on Tuesday again to the same mailing list of a thousand writers.

The inherent news value to the national writers is put to most beneficial and constructive use by means of stories, feature articles sent through the National Press Association. These custom features are written by Jim Van Valkenburg of our office, and sent to both UPI and API. The features are split so the morning and afternoon papers on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday each receive a one-team story and a player story.

I have a statistical note here. Since 1937 and through 1973 season

there have been 175 different teams eligible for league count or for Division I in the sport of football, and 129 different colleges, almost 75 per cent of the total, have pointed with pride to a team or player who has been awarded a national statistical title in the sport of football.

Similar programs are conducted for basketball and baseball, resulting in a similar sharing of the wealth. Obviously, our goal is the maximum usage of the positive statistics of intercollegiate athletics.

In addition to the nuts and bolts activities I have described, we use our research files extensively. For example, we have computerized 25 years of football statistics and 10 years of basketball statistics. These results are issued in weekly articles showing the top teams and statistical categories and released during the summer when interest in college athletics at least in the media is at a low ebb.

For the past five years we have issued a football press kit and this year a basketball press kit. These kits are sent to approximately 1500 members of the media and to the sports information directors and the directors of athletics of our member institutions. I am pleased to report to you that the response to the press kits has been most gratifying.

In the early spring and summer the NCAA compiles football and basketball schedules. We have a computer program which aids us in solving discrepancies and provides a guide for those sports.

Another service of the NCSS is the News Film Service. This program is directed by Ron Schwartz and produces and distributes film. These are sent to the TV networks and other news film services and are sent to affiliated stations and closed circuit lines for use in local news and sports programs.

In the past football season more than 200 film clips were distributed covering approximately 60 teams. All the past season's bowl teams as well as National Collegiate Divisions II and III Championship Games. Football has been emphasized but basketball is well represented as are all intercollegiate sports.

Another facet of the Film Service is the slide system, which makes available to TV stations custom slides on football and basketball coaching. This is new in basketball this year. Football is in its third year.

The newest phase of operation is microfilming 37 years of history, and our purpose here is to preserve these precious documents and provide additional service to the membership.

James H. Wilkinson (NCAA): I would like to take a few minutes of your time this morning to talk about a program that I believe is bringing our Association a lot of plus points. This program is the National Summer Youth Sports Program, better known as NSYSP. It originated in 1969 with the NCAA and the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports and was headed by the astronaut, James Lovell.

It grew out of an idea by a member of the President's Council staff and a great desire by the NCAA to make use of college athletic facilities that were idle in the summer. The NCAA colleges taking part in the plan would contribute their facilities and services of a full-time director. The federal government would pay reasonable fees for coaching and supervisory personnel plus other costs, includ-

ing transportation of enrollees to each camp.

Bud Wilkinson, Special Consultant to the President, presented the idea to President Nixon, who thought it was a good idea. After that it was just a question of finding the dollars somewhere in the federal government to operate the NSYSP.

At the suggestion of Budget Director Charles Mayo, the Office of Economic Opportunity was directed to allocate \$3 million for the Program. The principal partners in this effort were selected institutions of higher education, the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.

The combination of federal funds and college resources offered leaders in education and athletics an opportunity and a challenge to perform a needed service which they are uniquely qualified to provide.

The National Summer Youth Sports Program is designed to provide disadvantaged boys and girls an opportunity which virtually every parent desires to give his child in the formative years of the child's life, an opportunity to participate with children of like ages in group sports competition.

It also introduced boys and girls from disadvantaged areas to a new environment and new ideas through competitive sports competition.

This Program, it has been said, has opened the door of protected society to the league of hard knocks, the inner city child. It has been proved that four hours a day working and caring for our kids makes a vast difference in their lives.

The main objectives of the program are:

1. To expand opportunities for disadvantaged youths to engage in competitive sports and benefit from the failures and successes.
2. To help young people learn about good health practices and become better citizens and to acquaint them with career and educational opportunities by utilizing the personnel and facilities of higher education.
3. To enable the institutions and their personnel to participate more fully in community life and in the solution of community problems.
4. To provide a combination of employment and on-the-job training in sports instruction and administration.

Since 1969 the NSYSP has received \$15 million from the federal government and has served over 215,000 youngsters in nearly 71 cities within 36 states, an average of 104 institutions participating each summer.

Our institutions have contributed over \$11 million to the Program; private organizations, business, local and state governments \$1.3 million and the NCAA, approximately \$275,000.

This does not count the value of the NCAA and ABC television coverage. I am sure many of you have seen the clips on television during some of our football games.

The United States Agricultural Department has contributed over \$365,000 to the project.

The cost of this Program for five years has been approximately \$28 million. To break it down for each enrollee, it simply costs about \$2.84 a day for a youngster to participate in this Program.

Participants in the Program, boys and girls age 10 to 18, are instructed in all sports by college and high school coaches. Outstanding athletes and physical education majors work with the staff members.

The NSYSP has created 13,555 jobs, with over 62 per cent of the personnel employed from the target area.

Each enrollee receives a free medical examination, programs, liability insurance, and a daily meal. Approximately 708,000 meals were served in the 1973 Program.

Each project devotes a minimum of three hours per week in activities designed to promote sound personal health practices, positive attitudes and better understanding of study and career opportunities.

Many of our institutions have submitted applications, wanting to participate, but because of the lack of money we have been unable to accept the institutions into the Program. This can be done with an increasing appropriation from the federal government.

The prospect of having the Program in 1974, for the coming summer, is very good because two years ago the federal government allocated enough money to the Office of Economic Opportunity to have it for 1973 and 1974. However, there is a possibility that the President may have a five per cent cut across the board on all programs. We certainly have hopes he looks the other way when he gets to NSYSP. This may be the last year unless the federal government can provide new legislation for continuance.

As I said a few minutes ago, this is the last year for the Office of Economic Opportunity to receive funds from the federal government. Our money was taken from the OEO funds. With the dismantling of the OEO we will receive no funds.

We will have to present to the government at some time in the very near future new legislation.

A bill to continue this Program has been submitted by Congressman Peter A. Peyser, a Republican from New York, and has been referred to the House Education and Labor Committee, Carl Perkins, Chairman. HR 910 recommends \$5 million for the Program in 1975, \$7 million in 1976 and \$10 million for the three years thereafter.

It is essential that this Program be continued and expanded because it is designed to have a substantial impact upon the attitudes and ambitions of our youth as they make their way into the mainstream of our society. We think this is the only way we can help the disadvantaged youngsters, by giving them the same kind of opportunities and attention most of us are able to provide for our children through our own means.

The NSYSP Committee would be pleased if each delegate would write his Congressmen and ask that he support HR 910.

President Chapman: We do have some time remaining if there are questions.

Earl Ramer (University of Tennessee): Presentations of this type that we have had this year and will have I think in succeeding years in these types of meetings merit the attendance not only of new representatives in attendance at these meetings but also all members of our Association.

We have had presented here this morning very important aspects of our Association's programs that rarely are presented and discussed in other kinds of meetings, and I think it would be well if we could

in the future planning encourage all of our institutional representatives to attend these orientation sessions just as fully as possible.

I recognize, as I think most of us do, one of our problems in attendance this morning centers in the fact that we have many conflicting meetings; and many of the persons who wanted to attend this meeting could not.

I would like to ask a question directed I think to Ted Tow. It has to do with the availability of NCAA related material of various kinds among the libraries of our member institutions. I know on my own campus I am working with the library in our School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, in attempting to see that all of these types of material are available just as fully as possible for as many years as possible. I know our own library is not in as good shape at this time as it should be.

Is it your feeling that we have fairly good dissemination nationally, especially among our member institutions, of our publications which will be catalogued by our member school libraries?

Mr. Tow: I don't believe a sizeable number of our member institutions' libraries have availed themselves of the opportunity to place orders for our publications. They have that opportunity every three years. Every three years we send out a circularization listing our materials that are available for libraries to purchase. They may be obtaining some of our materials from members, as you mentioned to me earlier. You are seeing to it that a number of your own personal copies of publications are going to your library.

I believe since we do not contact the libraries on a regular schedule, perhaps a reminder or a little nudging from those of you on campus might help to bring that about. Whatever your library uses in its procurement process, whatever generates orders for your library, you people are in much better position to see that they do this than we are.

President Chapman: I will close this session, and we will have the official opening session at 9 a.m.

[The session adjourned at 8:40 a.m.]

OPENING SESSION

Monday Morning, January 7, 1974

The Sixty-Eighth Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association was called to order at the Hotel St. Francis, San Francisco, California, at 9 a.m., NCAA President Alan J. Chapman, Rice University, presiding.

1. OPENING REMARKS

[President Chapman introduced the members of the NCAA Council and Executive Committee, as listed on pages 5-7.]

President Chapman: I would like at this time to make a special announcement and recognize an individual at this time. As many of you know, Arthur J. Bergstrom for 18 years has been a member of the Kansas City staff of the NCAA. In those 18 years he has served the Association in numerous ways, notably in the development of the enforcement program in its early years, and most recently acting as controller of the Association. As you may not be aware, however, this September 1, Art will retire from the NCAA; and I do believe we owe him special recognition. Arthur, will you stand. [Mr. Bergstrom rose.] [Applause]

I am obliged to make a few introductory remarks concerning several aspects of the Convention as it will develop over the next few days. There is no doubt that this is a rather significant Convention for the Association, not only for the import of the specific proposals that we will be voting on but more so because this will be the first Convention that we have operated under the new divisional voting procedures. In that regard I think we should be cognizant that we will be setting many new precedents in trying to develop future techniques on operations of Conventions, and I ask for your forbearance as the Convention proceeds.

I will specifically direct your attention to the Round-Table setup that we have tried to devise. It sounds very complicated. In fact, that is one of the things we want to try to settle in the new divisional structure. Do we need district Round Tables more than divisional Round Tables, or the other way around? This is the kind of thing we are going to need to be developing at this Convention.

What we have set up, as you undoubtedly know, is starting at 1 p.m., there will be three simultaneous division Round Tables which will run until 3:30 p.m. At that time we propose breaking and assuming district Round Tables at 4 p.m., running until 6 p.m., and then resuming with the general Round Table with all of us gathered together at 8 a.m., Tuesday, followed again by divisional Round Tables from 10 to 11:30 a.m.

This morning's session will be devoted mainly to hearing and receiving several reports of committees, and in that regard you will note we have the final business session starting Tuesday afternoon. That session was starting off with two reports, one from the Television Committee and from Other Committees. When we get to the appro-

priate point this morning, in order to give us more time in the business session, I am going to ask for your unanimous consent to move those reports to this morning.

If you notice in this morning's schedule, the last item is Consideration of Legislative Proposals. That seemed like an inappropriate procedure since amendments to amendments are not due until 1 p.m. today, so we probably could not act on legislative proposals this morning. In that instance I am going to try to get the other committee reports off today, if it will be agreeable.

You will notice that the proposed amendments have been categorized topically this year. When we are considering proposals, they generally will be those of a like nature that will be grouped together.

Amendments to the proposed amendments may be made as long as they do not expand on the scope of the proposal, but such amendments to amendments must be submitted before 1 p.m. today. The appropriate place is the staff office in Room 933 of this hotel. As I am sure you are aware, the Council, however, is not limited by that 1 p.m. time limit and may offer other amendments to amendments.

I would also like to direct your attention to the special Convention Committees. The Nominating Committee, chaired by Jack Fuzak, of Michigan State, will be meeting Tuesday evening. Its task is to present nominations for President, Secretary-Treasurer, and several new members of the Council.

The Committee on Committees is chaired by Jim Higgins of Lamar University. They met all day yesterday and will later present nominations for the various rules, meets, tournaments and other general committees.

The Committee on Voting is going to get a good workout when we come to voting. It is chaired by Boyd McWhorter, Commissioner of the Southeastern Conference.

Finally, the Memorial Resolutions Committee is being chaired by C. D. Henry, from Grambling College.

2. EXPLANATION OF VOTING PROCEDURES

President Chapman: I would like to take a little time now to outline what we consider to be the appropriate voting procedures when we do get to actual voting on Tuesday afternoon.

Basically, the method of voting in ascending order is by voice vote, paddle vote, roll call vote or secret ballot. In this Convention, unless asked otherwise, we will proceed voice vote as long as possible and use paddle voting when it becomes necessary.

When the paddles are used, you will note, as a result of our new divisional structure, that those in Division I in football have yellow paddles, those electing Division I in all other sports except football have brown paddles, those institutions electing Division II have orange paddles, and those selecting Division III have aqua paddles.

In a general vote, not a specific football item, Division I valid paddles are brown and yellow; Division II, orange; Division III, aqua. If it is football only in the question, the Division I football will be all yellow. The other football voting, like Division II, could be orange paddles and a few brown ones in there from Division I who are playing in Division II, and likewise in Division III, there may appear brown and orange paddles.

As you know, Constitutional amendments require two-thirds ma-

majority of the delegates voting as a whole. Bylaw amendments are another story, in this regard some of our actions in August left some aspects really unanswered. Basically, our adoption was that Bylaw amendments would be adopted by divisions individually. One division may adopt a Bylaw amendment provision without other divisions adopting that provision; but once a division did adopt a Bylaw provision all members of that division then are bound to it, except in the judgment of the Chairman of the Constitution and Bylaws Committee. There are certain Bylaws that would appear to be common Bylaws, as we name them, or integrated Bylaws that do not make sense unless all three divisions adopt them. These appear to be Bylaws 7, 8, 9 and 10. No. 7 deals with how you become a member of the NCAA. No. 8 sets up the committees of the Association. No. 9 deals with methods of amending. No. 10 is the Bylaw enacted last summer that establishes divisions. When we get to Bylaws 7, 8, 9 and 10—actually in this Convention the only amendment proposed deals with Bylaw 8—all three divisions have to adopt those Bylaws before they really become applicable.

The Council has ruled we would present all proposals for consideration by each of the three divisions for acceptance or rejection unless there is a specific reason not to do so. The specific reason might be the wording of the amendment or the specific request of the person submitting the proposal to have it considered by a certain division only.

If you will reflect on all I have just said, it could seem like it will take forever to get the voting done on 105 propositions; but I am going to attempt the following procedure, with your consent.

In the case noncontroversial issues in the Bylaw amendments, I will attempt a voice vote of the entire group, and pretend I have three ears and can hear a majority in all three divisions. Of course, I would only declare that if there was relatively little voting on one side of the issue, either for or against. If I hear no votes against something I will declare each division has voted for it. That kind of ruling can be challenged by anybody in the crowd, and on request we will have voting by each division.

I will also probably call for voting by each division when it is evident from the discussion that it is a hotly contested issue and will require counting; but I will in many instances try what you might refer to as the motherhood type of proposal, to attempt to get the vote off as a group. That will not only help speed up the procedure but tend to keep us together as one Association, which we believe we are.

When a vote by all three divisions will be required, either by request or because of the doubt of the Chair, I will ask for a show of paddles in each division, one by one. The order in which I ask, whether Divisions I, II, III or III, II, I, will rotate from vote to vote so nobody will feel his position in line was compromised by the results.

No announcement of the result will be made until all three divisions have been counted. After that anyone in a division may ask for a reconsideration of his division count. It is conceivable that someone's vote will be influenced by what another division does. After he hears what everybody has done, he may want to change his vote. We will entertain reconsideration.

As you know from our Chicago Convention, once a division has adopted a Bylaw provision by itself, anyone in the Association may

ask for or move for the rescission provision. Two-thirds majority of the entire assembly may overturn it.

Now in the event—and this would just depend on how hot people got on a certain issue—there is a request from a division to reconsider its vote and a request to rescind, I am going to honor the reconsideration request prior to the rescinding request. How much reiteration it is going to take to get around, I don't know. Hopefully, we will not have too many such instances.

I believe that summarizes the voting procedure that we intend to follow.

3. REPORTS OF RULES AND MEET OR TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

President Chapman: The first item there is the Reports of the Rules and Meet or Tournament Committees. You may not have had time to peruse these, however, it is customary to accept the Reports of the Rules and Meet and Tournament Committees at this time, and I will entertain a motion to do so.

[The motion was regularly made, seconded and approved.]

4. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

Richard P. Koenig (Valparaiso University): The Constitution of this Association provides that the Secretary-Treasurer shall submit to the Annual Convention a report of all receipts and disbursements during the preceding fiscal year which ended August 31, 1973. This report will also provide information on the status of the Association's membership.

The financial report for the period September 1, 1972 to August 31, 1973 is based on the audit submitted by Francis A. Wright and Company, Kansas City, Missouri, a firm of Certified Public Accountants. Also included are the audits of the accounts of the National Collegiate Sports Services, prepared by Steinberg and Stern, Certified Public Accountants of New York City; a report on the financial operations of the College Athletics Publishing Service by Warren L. Mittelstaedt, Certified Public Accountant of Phoenix, Arizona, and the Wright Company's audit of the National Collegiate Realty Corporation.

For the 1972-73 fiscal year, total assets amounted to \$1,390,290.10 as contrasted to a total of \$1,846,416.85 for 1971-72. The difference can be attributed to a decrease in cash on hand as of August 31, 1973; a decrease in the value of the Association's investments due to the depressed stock market, and the reclassification of an account with the National Collegiate Realty Corporation which holds title to the new building. This account, originally set up as an NCAA note receivable in the amount of \$305,000, was reclassified in 1973 as an outright grant to the Realty Corporation. Accordingly, the NCAA's assets were reduced by \$305,000 and the NCAA's stockholders' equity in the Realty Corporation increased by a corresponding amount. Including the NCAA, NCSS, NCAA Publishing Service and NSYSP operations, your national office handled a cash flow of over \$7,000,000 during the 1972-73 fiscal year.

General income for the 1972-73 year totalled \$1,646,873.27 as against \$1,344,716.56 in 1971, an increase of \$302,156.71. The Association's 1972-73 meets and tournaments were accorded excellent and increased support and this accounted for most of the increase. General operating

expenses for the 1972-73 fiscal year amounted to \$1,516,955.91 as against \$1,092,893.35 in the preceding fiscal year. An increase in grants, additional administrative staff members and general inflation in the nation's economy were responsible for most of the increase in the operating expenses. To be noted as an item of concern is that of a marked increase in expenditures for legal services from \$127,410 in 1972 to \$256,270 in 1973. Further, it should be noted that a sizeable portion of these expenditures came as a result of legal action initiated by or encouraged by member colleges before fully exhausting established NCAA procedures.

The Association's new national office building was completed on schedule, and the headquarters moved to Mission, Kansas, in April, 1973. The beautiful building and grounds representing an asset of approximately \$1,500,000 in a rapidly appreciating area, was formally dedicated on April 28, 1973. In addition to housing the NCAA offices, the structure now serves as home for the formerly Phoenix-based Publishing Service and offers an expansion or rental space of approximately 3200 square feet.

The completion and occupancy of the building further strengthens the fiscal security of the Association and places it in a secure financial position. To illustrate—prior to 1970, the NCAA's annual budget amounted to approximately \$500,000. By Executive Committee direction, an amount equal to the annual budget was held in reserve to offset any catastrophic financial experience. Since 1970 there has been a distinct increase in Association expense with an accompanying increase in membership services. This has been reflected in recent budgets, with the 1973-1974 schedule approximating \$1,500,000. Rather than increasing funded reserves to offset this increased budget, the NCAA Executive Committee has held to the philosophy of greater returns and services to the membership; and the reserves have remained at approximately \$500,000 or only one-third of the annual budget. As reported above, the new building represents an asset of approximately \$1,500,000; and that, with the \$500,000 reserve, places the Association in a secure position in the event that it would have to cope with a financial setback which endangered its income.

You will be interested to know that as of this date, January 7, 1974, \$200,000, or 20 per cent of the original construction loan of approximately \$1,000,000 has been repaid.

I am pleased to report that your Association continues to grow and as of December 26, 1973, membership reached an all-time high of 776. This includes 665 active, 47 allied, 30 associate and 34 affiliated members.

Institutions which have become NCAA members during the past year are as follows:

ACTIVE MEMBERS

District 2

Eisenhower College
York College of the City University of New York

District 3

Southern Technical Institute
Southern University
Valdosta State College
West Georgia College

District 4

University of Wisconsin, Green Bay

District 5

University of Nebraska, Omaha

ASSOCIATE

Alaska Methodist University
Drury College
Forest Park Community College
Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis

ALLIED

Pennsylvania State Colleges Athletic Conference
South Atlantic Conference

AFFILIATED

Chicago Minor Hawk Hockey Foundation
Football Writers Association of America
International Cheerleading Foundation, Inc.
United States Judo Association

Mr. President, this concludes the report of the Secretary-Treasurer, including the printed audit, and I move that it be received.

[The motion seconded and approved.]

5. REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

William J. Flynn (Boston College): I am afraid Secretary-Treasurer Koenig and I did not compare our notes ahead of time. I will be a little repetitious, and I hope you will bear with me.

Your Executive Committee consists of seven members appointed annually by the Council plus the President, Secretary-Treasurer and vice-president-at-large of the Association. The Committee meets three times each year to administer the Association's finances as well as supervise the conduct of NCAA championships.

After three years of planning, construction of the national office building became a reality in April 1973. Total cost of the building was \$1,535,851, within one per cent of the estimated cost.

A loan of \$1,101,604 was secured for a term of 15 years. Interest will be computed quarterly at the prime rate with a one-time, one per cent over-ride on the total amount of the loan.

The Association has closed its Phoenix office and moved the NCAA Publishing Service into the national office building. Ted C. Tow was appointed director of publications, replacing Homer F. Cooke Jr. and was accorded senior staff status. Thus, nearly all NCAA publications are now edited and published at the national office. During 1973, more than 200 printed items were produced by the Publishing Service with 40 being of sufficient scope to be classified as books or booklets. The biggest printing run has been more than one million copies of a single drug education folder. Our biggest book run is 50,000 copies.

I urge you to peruse the Statistical Review in the 1972-73 Annual Reports. This section contains information concerning participation in championships, membership growth, sports sponsorship and championship finances. A marked increase in participation occurred during 1972-73 with over 8,800 student-athletes competing in the NCAA's

29 meets and tournaments. The championships program showed an increased income of more than one-half million dollars over 1971-72 resulting in gross receipts of \$3.7 million.

Five national championships were added to the NCAA program for 1972-73—Division II football and Division III championships in the sports of football, cross country, wrestling and outdoor track. It is estimated that the new football tournaments grossed more than \$400,000.

Additional personnel were employed by the executive director to better meet the needs of our ever-growing organization. Lynn Nance, a former basketball coach and FBI agent, was added to the Association's enforcement staff. Ralph McFillen, a former NCAA investigator and more recently a high school football coach, has been employed as assistant director of events. James H. Wilkinson, national program director of the NSYSP, was named controller while Arthur J. Bergstrom, a senior staff member for more than 15 years, relinquished his duties as controller and became building manager.

During 1973, your Executive Committee appointed a special committee to study championship finances. Secretary-Treasurer Koenig was named chairman. Proposal No. 101 outlines the Committee's recommendations which were approved in toto by the Executive Committee.

Briefly, each member institution desiring to serve as host to an NCAA championship must submit a budget to the supervisory committee and the national office staff. Provided its budget has been approved in advance by the Executive Committee, the host institution will be reimbursed for its losses in conducting the meet or tournament if gross receipts are not sufficient to meet all expenses; however, an institution may not be reimbursed for more than the amount of its approved budget. The Executive Committee believes this program will be of real value to institutions hosting the new Division III championships. The new budget procedures do not apply to the sport of soccer.

Institutions which use their on-campus facilities for the conduct of an NCAA championship may now deduct five per cent—rather than two per cent—of the net receipts to cover expenses not allowed under the Executive Regulations or not submitted in its financial report.

A new dimension will be added to intercollegiate athletics in 1974 with the inauguration of the North American Ice Hockey Championship. The NCAA has entered into an agreement with its Canadian counterpart, the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union, for a one-game playoff between the two champions on the first weekend following the NCAA hockey tournament. Games will be played in Canada in even-numbered years and the United States in odd-numbered years. In the event that either champion declines to participate, no contest will be played that year. The Executive Committee hopes this championship will be the forerunner of additional competition between NCAA and CIAU champions.

At tomorrow's ninth annual Honors Luncheon, a new feature will be added to the NCAA's awards program—the Award of Valor. Two individuals and an entire basketball team will receive awards. Plaques will be presented to any current or former varsity letter winner at an NCAA member institution who, when confronted with a non-military situation involving physical danger to himself or his well-being,

averts or minimizes potential disaster by courageous action or noteworthy bravery.

Your Executive Committee is becoming increasingly concerned with the meteoric rise in the Association's legal expenses during the past three years. In 1971, a substantial \$81,400 was spent on this item. The figure increased to \$127,400 in 1972 and skyrocketed to \$256,300 in 1973. In nearly every instance—two cases are under appeal—the Association's position has been sustained; however, the drain on the Association's finances continues at a dangerous rate.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes the report of the Executive Committee; and I move its acceptance and approval, including the detailed accounting of our activities as recorded in the 1972-73 Annual Reports.

Robert Guelker (Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville): A question, please. I would like a clarification concerning the budget procedures and the fact that one sport, soccer, was not included. May we have an explanation, please?

Mr. Flynn: It is my understanding that soccer makes a substantial amount of money; and if it were included, it would be to the detriment of soccer rather than to the advantage of soccer. I stand to be corrected by anyone on the Council if that is not correct.

Mr. Guelker: I think as far as Division I is concerned, the Orange Bowl people put up \$25,000 for the conduct of the tournament; but this is not true of Division II nor the new Division III.

Secretary Koenig: The exception lies in that there is an existing Executive Committee regulation which calls for a \$300 guarantee for hosting soccer. That has not been changed. It does not mean in my judgment—and this is subject to Executive Committee interpretation—that the other principle does not apply. I think those two can go on simultaneously. You can still guarantee the income and still might lose.

Mr. Guelker: Schools hosting regional tournaments now are losing money, and they have to put up the guarantee as well.

Secretary Koenig: You will have a chance to present your budget just the same as any other sport, and the same procedure will be applicable.

Mr. Guelker: Except that soccer will be excluded from the budget procedures.

Secretary Koenig: Soccer will not be excluded from the budget procedures. That is my understanding, subject to the Executive Committee's clarification, but it is my understanding from what our Committee recommended to the Executive Committee.

[The motion was seconded and approved.]

6. REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

Howard C. Gentry (Tennessee State University): Evidence of the many challenges met by your Council during 1973 is self-evident. More than 100 legislative proposals, each of which has been reviewed by the Council during 1973, will come before the 68th Convention. A plan of reorganization was developed and approved at the Association's first special Convention. As Bob James will report to you later, the Council and the officers have been active in obtaining revisions in the Senate Omnibus Bill—S. 2365.

Following the 67th annual Convention, the NCAA officers, acting

for the Council, appointed a Special Committee on Reorganization. Edgar A. Sherman, Muskingum College, was appointed chairman.

In addition, the Council voted unanimously to call the Association's first special Convention which was held, as most of you know, August 6 in Chicago.

The Reorganization Committee developed two slightly different proposals, each of which was distributed to the membership. Each proposal contained the basic element of three divisions for legislation and competition. At its April meeting, the Council melded portions of both plans into the final proposal which was presented to the special Convention. Reflecting upon the expressions at our January 1973 Convention, the Council held fast to the three-division concept which eventually was approved by more than 95 per cent of the delegates at the special Convention.

This 68th Convention will be the first meeting to benefit from reorganization. Many of the proposals before you will be subject to divided voting. At least two amendments suggest criteria for membership in Division I and Division III, respectively. The proposal regarding Division I contemplates a scheduling requirement in the sports of football and basketball as well as requiring all members of Division I to sponsor at least eight sports on an intercollegiate basis. Division III members will consider a proposal to require all financial aid to be awarded solely on the basis of need. Additional proposals have been submitted for vote by only one division.

The delegates should be advised of a decision rendered by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia which affects the continued application of NCAA Bylaw 4-1-(f)-(2), commonly referred to as the Alien Student Rule. As many of you probably know, under date of January 9, 1973, the Council imposed a penalty upon Howard University which was based in part upon violations of this Bylaw provision. Howard University subsequently filed a civil action in Federal District Court questioning the constitutionality of this rule, as well as others involved in the infractions case.

Under date of December 10, 1973, Federal Judge Gehard A. Gesell concluded that the alien rule was unconstitutional. Specifically, the Judge's order stated:

The foreign-student rule, NCAA Bylaw 4-1-(f)-(2), is declared to constitute a denial of equal protection under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, its future enforcement by NCAA is permanently enjoined, and the NCAA is directed to expunge any penalty imposed upon Howard University, or directly or indirectly on any soccer player matriculating at Howard University, based solely upon this Bylaw.

Basically, Judge Gesell's decision was based upon the conclusion that the alien student rule placed foreign students in a special class and, therefore, denied them equal protection under the Fourteenth Amendment.

The Council will follow the Court's order and will not enforce this Bylaw provision in the future; further, the Council, upon advice of the Association's legal counsel, does not plan to appeal the

Court's decision in this regard. Accordingly, the eligibility of alien students who are enrolled or who will enroll in member institutions should not be determined on the basis of Bylaw 4-1-(f)-(2), which is an individual eligibility rule applicable to NCAA championship events.

In his memorandum opinion, Judge Gesell did recognize that a purpose of the rule was to prevent the recruitment of older athletes from foreign countries, on the pretext of educational objectives, in order to dominate championship competition because of age and prior sports activity; however, it was not demonstrated to the Court's satisfaction that there are not other less restrictive means available for accomplishing these objectives.

The Council has appointed a special committee to deal with the overall question of participation by foreign students. Bylaw 4-1-(f)-(2) will be a part of this committee's consideration, and a report to the membership will be forthcoming.

As noted, part of the Federal Court's decision directed the NCAA to expunge from the Howard University infractions case any penalty which was based solely upon this Bylaw. The Association's Committee on Infractions and Council have followed this direction, and have heard representatives of Howard University on appeal of the other findings and original penalty imposed in this case. The Council has concluded that the other findings in the case are still applicable and that the original penalty imposed, January 9, 1973, is appropriate.

Howard University may appeal this decision to the Convention. If such an appeal does transpire, information, including the University's appeal and a statement from the Council, will be distributed to the membership during the Business Session on Tuesday, January 8. The appeal will then be considered at some time during the final business session on January 9.

The Council-appointed Drug Education Committee established a voluntary urinalysis testing program among the membership. More than 20,000 questionnaires were circulated among student-athletes in an attempt to gain knowledge concerning drug usage.

Foreign football and basketball tours by NCAA members are increasing and, as a result, the Council is submitting an amendment to Bylaw 3 to formalize the existing criteria for approval of foreign tours.

The Television Committee has been authorized by the Council to concern itself with television developments in sports other than football. Seaver Peters will relate to you later the details concerning the new two-year agreement between the NCAA and ABC for 1974 and 1975.

The Special Committee on Recruiting has developed additional restrictive legislation, now sponsored by the Council, especially in the area of contacts with prospects and paid visitations.

Sweeping changes in the Association's amateur rule were recommended by the Special Committee on Amateurism, headed by Harry Cross and approved by the Council for presentation to the Convention. If adopted, student-athletes at NCAA member institutions may compete as an amateur in one sport and as a professional in another sport. Prior to enrollment at a member institution, students may receive one paid visit to each professional sports organization,

and may try out at the time of the visit. Other changes suggested include permitting student-athletes to officiate on any level except professional; permitting student-athletes to compete on tennis or golf teams with professionals; permitting use of award regulations of other amateur organizations under certain conditions, and permitting student-athletes to teach physical education and sports techniques under certain conditions.

We are pleased to report that the National Summer Youth Sports Program enjoyed a fifth successful summer in 1973. Participating in the Program were 105 institutions located in 71 cities within 36 states and the District of Columbia. Actual participants in the Program—which is a joint undertaking involving the U. S. Government, the sponsoring institutions and the NCAA—numbered 40,761. The estimated cost for 1973 is \$5.9 million. Of that amount, the federal government contributed \$2.9 million; the participating institutions \$2.5 million; private organizations, private business, state and local governments \$197,000; the U. S. Department of Agriculture \$124,000 and the NCAA \$57,000.

The Program is expected to continue at least another year under the present legislation. Congressional action is needed immediately if the program is to continue beyond 1974.

There are approximately 100 additional NCAA members desiring to participate in this Program, but are foreclosed by the fact that the maximum federal contribution of \$3 million has not changed since the Program's inauguration. Thus, although the Program is firmly established as a success, the only apparent means of its expansion is through increased Congressional appropriations. Those desiring to join this undertaking should urge their Congressmen to expand federal financial support.

The Council again directed a multi-media campaign to inform the public of the Association's policies, goals and activities; to inform the membership through the NCAA News, and to promote college athletics throughout the country. The Council remains dedicated to a program of full information with the conviction that the intercollegiate athletic story is meritorious and an important public relations vehicle for all of higher education.

I presume most of you are familiar with our procedures whereby the Council is authorized to interpret the NCAA Constitution and Bylaws between annual Conventions. These interpretations are binding after circularization to the membership either by direct mail or in the *Interpretations* column in the NCAA News. Of course, any member may request a review by the Convention of any interpretation provided such request is in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer before 1 p.m. the day preceding the Convention's final Business Session. In this circumstance, that means this afternoon.

During 1973 there was considerable action in the Federal Congress concerning legislation related to problems in the conduct of international athletic programs in the United States. Much of the activity was prompted by the difficulties encountered by the U. S. Olympic Team in the Munich Olympic Games and by the AAU's sudden refusal in 1973 to accept sanction and certification of its meets by various federations and the NCAA. First the House and then the Senate conducted hearings and had introduced various pieces of

legislation designed to deal with the real or imagined ills of amateur athletics. Inevitably, lack of knowledge of the intricacies of the administration and conduct of intercollegiate and interscholastic programs was reflected in the initial bills, and the schools and colleges were forced into an intensive year-long legislative liaison program as a result. These activities were headed by the NCAA Legislative Committee and the Joint Legislative Committee for Athletics and Education in a combined effort with our educational and athletic organizations.

Even though final conclusions have not been reached in either house, the Council considers the efforts to have been quite successful during 1973 and commends the diligent and effective efforts of many persons in this regard. In the House a most unsatisfactory bill which had been passed by a subcommittee was stopped in the full committee and returned for further hearings. Helpful to the schools and colleges in these efforts were Congressmen James Wright, B. F. Sisk, Samuel J. Devine, Olin E. Teague and John Dellenback. In the Senate, the NCAA supported bills to investigate the U. S. Olympic Committee and to create a Federal Board which would adjudicate disputes over international sports franchises in America, but was chagrined when measures were joined to those bills which would have resulted in Federal intervention and control of amateur athletics and caused considerable duplication of existing programs. Despite school-college opposition, the resultant Omnibus Bill was passed by the Commerce Committee.

Thereupon, extensive contact was initiated with Senators from all states with the result that when the bill came before the Senate on October 3, its sponsors realized it could not pass and returned it to the Commerce Committee for further hearings and reconsideration. Since that time additional amendments have been made to the bill which makes it much more appealing to the schools and colleges. Of particular assistance in the Senate were Sen. Robert Dole (R.-Kan.), who introduced a substitute amendment in the form of a bill much more favorable to the school-college interests than the Commerce Committee version, and Sen. James B. Allen (D.-Ala.), a most vigorous opponent of the Committee bill. Bob James, as chairman of our Legislative Committee, will present further information to you during the course of these proceedings.

In the future the House Education Subcommittee of the Education and Labor Committee plans to conduct further hearings in this area in February and will enlarge the scope of its considerations to investigate the role of athletics in higher education. Recruiting is one topic which will be covered.

In the Senate it is anticipated the Commerce Committee will continue to pursue passage of a bill. The NCAA Legislative Committee will continue to monitor those efforts and seek protection of school-college interests, while at the same time urging reform of the USOC, re-awarding of international sports franchises to those active in the conduct of the respective sports and appropriate representation for athletes in the administration of international amateur sports.

I want to call your attention to the 1972-73 Annual Reports. This contains the minutes of our 1973 meetings as well as the minutes of a July 1972 meeting which unfortunately were not included in our report of last year.

Mr. Chairman, I propose that the delegates be given time to reflect on my report and study the printed record. Then, if you approve, I will present a motion at the final business session to accept the Council report and approve these several actions.

7. REPORT OF THE MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

C. D. Henry (Grambling College): The NCAA adds its voice to the chorus of homage paid to and so nobly deserved by our colleagues who passed away during the year 1973.

The Memorial Resolutions Committee expresses to the families of our departed friends our sincere sympathy as we recall the inspiration they gave us, the students at their colleges and universities and the youth of the nation.

We ask the members of this Convention to join in these sentiments and following the reading of the names of our departed colleagues to stand for a moment of respect and silent prayer.

Carl Babcock, North Texas State University
John Barnhill, University of Arkansas
Lawrence Bitcom, Illinois State University
James E. Brock, Kings College
John Brotzman, Michigan State University
Warren Brown, University of New Hampshire
Lysle Butler, Oberlin College
Wallace Butts, University of Georgia
Arthur M. Coleman, Southeastern Conference
John T. Curley, Boston College
Tom Doherty, University of Rhode Island
Ray Donel, Iowa State University
John R. Eibner, University of Florida
Tom Ellis, Texas A & M University
Raymond J. Fullerton, Columbia University
Paul Harrell, Indiana University
Alan Hart, Ohio State University
E. C. Hayes, Southern Methodist University
Carl B. Hoy, University of South Dakota
Briggs Hunt, University of California, Los Angeles
Glenn Jacoby, University of Wyoming
Sumner W. Joyce, Keene State College
Joe Kerbal, West Texas State University
Joseph Kolp, University of Cincinnati
Les Lane, University of Oklahoma
Elmer Layden, University of Notre Dame
Frank Leahy, University of Notre Dame
Henry McCarthy, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Martin McDonagh, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Paul Misali, University of Cincinnati
Le Roy Mitchell, University of Cincinnati
Alfred Earle Neal, University of Virginia
Emmett Pare, Tulane University
Hamlet Peterson, Luther College
William Quillian, University of Washington
David Rains, Texas Southern University
Tom Reeves, Fayetteville State University

Claude Reck, Purdue University
John Russell, Seton Hall University
Floyd M. Simmons, Davidson College
John M. Storz, Ripon College
Emil Von Elling, New York University
Rev. Theodore J. Wangler, C. M., DePaul University
Hugh Willett, University of Southern California
Paul Williams, Ball State University
Earl Yeomans, Temple University
Thomas Young, Western Carolina University

Shall we stand?

[The members rose and stood for one minute in silent tribute to the departed colleagues.]

*Eternal rest grant to them, O Lord,
May perpetual light shine on them always.
May theirs and all souls under God;
Rest in Peace.*

Mr. Chairman, we ask that the families of our departed colleagues be notified of the sentiments of this Convention.

This concludes our report. The Committee recommends, and I move that it be received.

President Chapman: On the basis of the showing of standing I will declare that is the acceptance of the report and not ask for a formal vote.

I would ask, in the possibility that some of us noticed names that were omitted from the report, if you will upon recess of this session meet with C. D. Henry. I will ask him to stand here; and if there are any additions, you can give them to him. We will consider an amendment to the memorial resolution at our final business session.

8. REVISION OF THE AGENDA

President Chapman: At this time I am going to ask unanimous consent to alter the printed agenda. As I pointed out earlier, you will note when it was printed, it called for consideration of legislative proposals. In view of subsequent Round Tables which should probably precede any action, plus the fact that the amendment to amendments deadline is not until 1 p.m. today, it would be inappropriate to take any legislative action. I would like to ask unanimous consent to move to this morning the additional committee reports which were scheduled for 3 p.m. Tuesday, at the opening of the final business session. These would be the TV Committee report and the reports of other committees. Do I have unanimous consent to do that? Thank you.

9. REPORT OF THE TELEVISION COMMITTEE

Seaver Peters (Dartmouth College): If I might, the report will be in two parts, entitled the Old and the New, the Old being the 1972-73 Plan, which in our opinion was the most successful in history. The highlights would include the inauguration of Division II and Division III football championships which were televised by the American Broadcasting Company. The excellence of the supportive and promotional programs both by ABC and the NCAA Promotion Committee added greatly to the success of our program.

I think testimony to the popularity of college football is the fact that all available commercial positions were sold by ABC well in advance of the 1973 football season.

Further testimony, of course, is the 20th consecutive year of an increase in college football attendance which was up almost as much as one and one-half per cent, to a total of 31.3 million spectators.

The new years, 1974 and 1975, the Plan as circulated to the membership was approved by referendum vote of 300 in favor, ten against, with two abstentions.

After considerable negotiation with ABC we reached an agreement to grant them again a two-year period of exclusive television of NCAA football, which they have had since 1966.

The purchase price per year was \$16 million, as compared to 1972 and 1973, \$13,490,000 per year.

Tentatively payment for the national games will be \$488,000. That compares to approximately \$431,000, while a regional contest will receive \$355,000 compared to \$315,000.

The contract calls for 20 exposures, and 20 commercials will be authorized during each telecast.

The only other change in the approved Plan is in the second year, 1975, a wildcat appearance will be allowed for a team, even though it might mean a third appearance for that team. This change was approved by the NCAA Council, and I think the most important aspect of this is the fact that we have retained a maximum of three appearances per-year for any institution and a maximum of five over two years, the 1974 and 1975 years.

A key portion of the contract calls for ABC to telecast the Division II semi-finals and championship and Division III championship. The rights fees will be \$500,000 as compared to \$240,000 in the old Plan.

The new contract also calls for the telecasting of five additional NCAA events for \$150,000. That compares to four events for \$80,000.

One other perhaps minor note would be, I understand the Executive Committee has approved a reduction in the NCAA assessment from six to five and one-half per cent.

Quite frankly, we in the TV Committee are extremely pleased with the Plan and the contract and our continuing relationship with the American Broadcasting Company. I urge your familiarity with the Plan, and if I may, perhaps on a personal note, urge particular attention to the article in the 1974-75 Plan which calls for the selection of games to be with the carrying network.

In the year ahead the TV Committee will have to closely examine the provisions for exception telecasts. In the past year particularly the permissible area of release for exception telecasts has been expanded greatly and it demands our attention.

When a cable network picks up an exception telecast, the area of release is quite widely distributed, much more broadly distributed than is the intention of the NCAA TV Plan.

In behalf of the NCAA Committee, thanks to all of you for your assistance, your cooperation. It means a great deal to us, and we look forward to a continuing close relationship with all the members.

Mr. President, I move acceptance of the 1973 report of the NCAA TV Committee.

[The motion was seconded and approved.]

10. REPORTS OF OTHER COMMITTEES

President Chapman: I would like to turn now to what is labeled as Other Reports of Other Committees. Many of these are contained in the Annual Reports. I will ask for acceptance of those in a moment, but one specific report we would like to hear at this time is that by our Legislative Committee, chaired by Bob James, Commissioner of the Atlantic Coast Conference.

11. REPORT OF THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

Robert James (Atlantic Coast Conference): My purpose in appearing before you today is to commend in the most sincere manner the membership for the outstanding assistance you have rendered to our Committee in our efforts attendant to S. 2365 as amended. The successes we have enjoyed are directly attributable to your support. Without question, we feel Congress is fully aware that we will forcefully object to legislation which intrudes into the internal operation of our intercollegiate athletic program.

S. 2365, for your information, has been referred to the Senate Commerce Committee, and we are currently engaged in continuing negotiations with them, seeking to amend this legislation consistent with your desire.

We are currently reviewing other matters which I feel may be of interest to the membership. One is the Presidential Commission appointed to establish amateur athletics, and this commission is not limited strictly to Olympic effort.

There is an Athletic Trainers Bill, which has been introduced in the House by Rep. Esch, which we feel certain will have a companion bill introduced in the Senate by Sen. Horlick.

And the efforts of the commission established to review our national policy toward gambling.

We feel one of our primary areas in the near future will be the efforts of the Civil Rights Office of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, which is drafting regulations for implementation of the section concerning equal rights for women in the 1972 Civil Rights Act. First, the preliminary draft will be created and signed by the Secretary. It then will be submitted to the President for his signature. Comments will then be invited upon that draft, prior to the creation of the final version for signature by the President and the final enactment. While a full analysis has not been possible at this time it appears the bill will require equal opportunities for women to compete in intercollegiate athletics to the same degree as male students may compete.

I believe it is reasonable to conclude we will be requesting your assistance, particularly in the area of filing statistical data to support our position in this most important area.

Mr. Chairman, again I would like to commend the membership and the affiliated organizations. It would be desirable certainly to single them out individually, but it would take far too much time. We are indebted to you for your great assistance to us. Thank you.

President Chapman: I will combine that report with the others listed in your 1972-73 Annual Reports of Committees. When we say other committees it means other than the rules and meet and tournament committees. These other committees are listed in your Annual Reports.

[The motion to accept the reports was regularly made, seconded and approved.]

That concludes this morning's agenda. I hate to lose a whole hour on what is going to be a very busy schedule. Perhaps you will pay back this early recess by being on time for the Round Tables so we can fire them off on time.

The meeting is recessed until the next Round Tables.

[The Convention recessed at 10:35 a.m.]

DIVISION I ROUND TABLE

Monday Afternoon, January 7, 1974

The first Round Table session of Division I of the National Collegiate Athletic Association convened in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel St. Francis at 1:10 p.m., J. Neils Thompson, University of Texas, Austin, presiding.

Chairman Thompson: This is the opening session of Division I Round Table. As you can note from the program, my name is J. Neils Thompson, and I am from the University of Texas at Austin and delighted to be presiding over this particular session.

At this time I would like to introduce to you the individuals who will be sharing the podium with us this afternoon for discussion purposes.

The subject of Amateurism, with which we will lead off and Jesse Hill, Commissioner of the Pacific Coast Athletic Association, and Scotty Whitelaw, Commissioner of the Eastern College Athletic Conference will be discussing it.

Next will be the Divisional Membership Criteria, which will be led by David Swank of the University of Oklahoma.

Then we have Financial Aid Limitations to be discussed by Jack Fuzak of Michigan State University. Each will lead off for five to ten minutes then we will open it for floor discussion, and I hope we have enough brains up here that we can give some kind of answers. If not, we will solicit your help, too.

Next we will have Equivalency Computations. Ernie Casale, Temple University, athletic director, will discuss the computation of equivalencies.

George Ilg, Fresno State University, will be discussing our legislation on the 2,000 Rule and the 1,600 Rule.

That is this group here, but in addition we will have Rix Yard of Tulane and John Larsen of the University of Southern California, who will be discussing Satisfactory Progress.

I am not sure we will get to these discussions today; but, nevertheless, we will chop this off when 3:30 comes and carry it over until tomorrow.

It is my pleasure, first, to introduce Jesse Hill, who will discuss Amateurism.

Jesse Hill (Pacific Coast Athletic Association): For some reason, unfortunately or otherwise, I feel much better qualified to discuss amateurism today than I did yesterday morning, because of the situation that has arisen.

I would like to give you just some information relative to the committee that has been studying the problem of amateurism and writing your amateur rules in the NCAA.

The Amateurism Committee was first appointed in 1970 with Marc Plant as chairman and Scotty Whitelaw and I as the other members of the Committee. The Committee was renewed in 1972, and Marc Plant was relieved of the chairmanship due to the pressure of other

duties. Harry Cross of the University of Washington is now chairman of this Committee. It was enlarged; Jack Fuzak of Michigan State and Howard Gentry of Tennessee State were added.

We have had many meetings. We may not have the answer. It is the beginning, and I think there is no one more qualified to start the discussion of amateurism or more knowledgeable and certainly no one better prepared than Scotty Whitelaw, the Commissioner of the ECAC.

Robert M. Whitelaw (Eastern College Athletic Conference): I'm going to try to explain this rather important issue of amateurism and the possible direction the membership might wish to take in the future by moving away from the general principle that violations of the amateurism principles in NCAA legislation have in reality in all cases rendered students ineligible for all intercollegiate competition.

You gentlemen are aware that some of our rules apply from the cradle to the grave. Some affect student-athletes and some student-athletes.

Quite frankly, as a commissioner—and I am quite sure you people might share a similar problem—I have to refer to the Board quite frequently to find out when the application of these particular rules should be in effect or to render some opinion concerning the amateurism status of our student-athletes.

As Jesse indicated, we had tremendous leadership from Marc Plant initially. I think you recognize that that other amateur body in this country has been studying the question of amateurism perhaps for years, but perhaps recently with a little more attention as it relates to the student or the athlete and his individual rights. Perhaps our amateur rules have been too restrictive. Where can we go in this particular area?

I think the Council has been faced periodically with requests for waivers of various amateurism principle rules, and I think it has been consistent in rejecting these requests. If you make an exception in one case, there is no end to where you may go in that particular area.

Of course, the other principle the NCAA has stood for has been the demarcation between professional organizations, their objectives, and the objectives of NCAA, which began with education and participation of athletes, being a little different trend and a little different objective.

After many sessions, the Committee finally came to the basic principle. I think the guts of what we are addressing ourselves to is that instead of making the amateurism principle apply across the board in all sports, to make it sport by sport.

With that we have also taken into consideration the problems associated with what you can officiate, at what level, the question of teaching and coaching, the question of agents and the question of awards.

I think the first 10 or 11 amendments in our Convention cover that particular subject, and I will move into them directly. There may be questions which I will attempt to answer, and I am sure my committee members will pitch in.

You have to recognize in some cases the Committee report was submitted to the Council and in a few cases the Council has either rejected a few of its recommendations or in some cases slightly modified them.

The first principle is that the Committee sought the advice of the

Council in changing the all-inclusive ineligibility for all sports and applying it sport by sport. We may have to come back to that.

I go to Proposal No. 2, the question about professional tryouts. The first sentence or phrase is really basically the rule we have now. Prospective student-athletes may try out with a team as long as no expenses are paid, by the professional team I presume, prior to coming to the NCAA institution.

The Council, as I understand it now, rules that if this passes it will permit a prospective student-athlete to visit a professional team within a 48-hour period, one time, receiving reasonable expenses, to try out.

If I am going too far out of line and giving some misinformation from the Council's point of view, I wish you would straighten me out because I am not completely sure this is the intent.

This was not the recommendation from the Committee; and I will let the Council members, if there are questions asked at this particular point, answer them. I think I might stop here, as this is a particularly important one. You may have questions.

Abe Lemons (Pan American University): I am an active coach and athletic director. I think a tryout would be amiss. I think a youngster going to college shouldn't be thinking about playing ball of any kind until he graduates. I like the pro sports and everything concerned with that, but I think amateurism and professionalism should be separated. I don't believe it is feasible or possible for an athlete not living in the area of a pro team, if he is good enough, to pay his own way to go up to try out. I think it would be a problem there that we just couldn't stop.

I don't think it is a good idea to be tied up with the pro in any respect when you enter college.

Mr. Whitelaw: I think the response to that has been that the prospective student-athlete should be entitled to that privilege, that everybody should have the choice of a college education or a professional career.

The Committee did not recommend that they receive a paid tryout visit. All we said was that he be permitted to visit a team, just as he is permitted to visit a college institution, in a 48-hour period—no tryout—look over the facilities, see what the institution has to offer. The Committee felt the prospective student-athlete should be entitled to the same privileges as anyone else which is not permitted to him now.

Mr. Lemons: You restrict him and do not allow him to play on the summer team. You restrict him in other capacities in the summertime. I don't see why he should not be restricted on tryouts with the pros.

John Fuzak (Michigan State University): While the Committee did recommend that the individual could try out, as he can now, before he becomes a student and at his own expense. The Committee recommended that he could be given a paid visit but not try out. When the Council looked at this and the implications of it, they saw it is discriminatory for those who can afford to pay their expenses to go and try out while the others can just go with the expenses and look at it. Further, there was the belief that it would be very difficult to enforce. In fact, if you allow the visit with the paid expenses it would be next to impossible to enforce, so the Council believed it was probably not practical to say, "You can go and have a tryout if you pay your own

expenses, but you cannot try out if your expenses are paid."

Mr. Whitelaw: I think another question that has been posed is: If by any chance a high school baseball player visited, say, two professional teams, does that professionalize him, if he decides then to go to college, across the board? I assume the principle of sport by sport, if we vote this through, would mean he would be eligible for any other sport besides baseball. That is just an opinion.

George Bisacca (Legal Counsel for Eastern College Athletic Conference): Our executive council has reviewed the amateurism proposals in depth, and we find a few things we want to bring to the attention of the membership. I have been elected to try to find the reason.

Going back to No. 1 briefly, and we will tie in with No. 2, we have a small inconsistency which I am sure can be rectified; but we want to be sure it is not overlooked.

I am presently involved in trying a case in Boston which involves this situation, and it is necessary for me to mention it for the record.

The sport of hockey, which is dealt with in O.I. 4 and O.I. 5, has not been touched by the legislation; and, as presently worded, it indicates that the players would be ineligible across the board—that is, in all sports. We think the Council should make note of that, and they have the power to change it without legislation so the boys would be ineligible only in the sport of hockey.

Secondly, in No. 2 we are concerned with the term *tryout*. Although we do have legislation now which permits tryouts, we are now getting a little more definitely into the paid visit; and the question I think that our members were concerned about is: To what extent do you try out? There doesn't seem to be a definition of *tryout*. For example, if a boy played in an exhibition game as part of his tryout, would that be a violation of (b) or (d)?

Are we getting into an area which may be a source of conflict? We think a definition of *tryout* might solve that, and we offer that also for the Committee's consideration.

Mr. Whitelaw: I am sure there is going to be a difference of opinion. I think we should hear some of these, but at this particular time we should be moving on. If you don't mind, I will move on to Item B, indicating what the student-athlete may be permitted to do. I think you are familiar with your present rules and regulations the institution or conference has a prohibitive rule. Tryouts are permitted during the pre-academic year or calendar year. It has been recommended that during the academic year no tryouts be permitted, that only tryouts be permitted during the summer recess, and again without expenses.

Next, we have permitted our student-athletes who are proficient in golf to play in pro-am golf championships; and we are expanding this to the sport of tennis.

I was under the impression the Amateurism Committee also recommended other team sports. One of our primary concerns and interests was the possibility that we have semi-pro baseball teams during the summer in which certain skilled nonstudent-athletes are receiving a limited amount of money to play baseball. We do have student-athletes on the team, and I am wondering whether we are a little inconsistent. I think this is an area that has been facing us many years. It is a violation if you are a student-athlete and play in one of the

semi-pro teams and did not receive any expense, or any salary; but one of your teammates is picking up a little money which renders you ineligible. You are still ineligible. The only exception is if you play on an amateur baseball team, and a professional baseball player happens to be on that team that day. As long as he is not receiving any money, you are all right in that case.

Again, we can make our own decision, whether we think it ought to be called an error or expand it to tennis. That is very inconsistent and possibly it should be confined to the individual sport.

The next, Proposal No. 4, I think is more of a clarification, subject to becoming a student-athlete. There were a few questions such as: Does this apply to a student before he matriculates? He happens to be an outstanding athlete, and he goes on a commercial, or he endorses some product and receives some money and eventually matriculates in an NCAA institution. Would that render him ineligible? I think the answer is, no; but once he becomes a student, this rule would apply.

Does this rule indicate that the student-athlete involved in the situation would be ineligible across the board? Again, it is slightly deviating from our sport by sport.

Ernest Casale (Temple University): I think these questions have come up; but I would suggest, wherever they do come up, they be postponed until the Council discusses it tomorrow morning.

Mr. Whitelaw: As Ernie indicates, I believe the Council will address itself to possible inconsistencies in the application of the penalties.

Mr. Fuzak: I would like to comment on that. Once a student is an athlete in another sport, he must abide by the NCAA rules that apply, so our Committee recommended this kind of approach. Once he becomes a student-athlete, he has to observe the rules that apply to student-athletes. Many of these are general rules which apply to athletes in various other sports, so we saw no way of avoiding that. This one applies across the board.

Mr. Bisacca: I think it might save some time if I raise this point. The concern we have is that once giving the boy the right to be a pro, in many pieces of the legislation we then treat him differently because he is a pro. In other words, in this particular case here we say he may be a pro. One of the inherent rights of a pro would be, let's say, to advertise baseball bats, if he were a baseball player. We say if he does that he will now become ineligible in all sports.

I am concerned from the legal standpoint that we may not be on very solid ground, because we have given him a right which we are now infringing upon. I am running into this in court lately, and I would like to avoid it, if I could.

The agent rule, for example. We say a boy may become a pro but may not have an agent to negotiate for him. It presents a serious problem. We have brought it up, and I think it should be presented in the Council.

Mr. Fuzak: I believe all of us are aware of that. It was one of the major struggles of the Committee. How do you change anything, without going all the way? It was an attempt I believe to say the necessary changes would be changes in the other legislation. I don't think there is much choice in terms applying principles or regulations or rules that are across the board for all athletes to that student as an athlete, let's say, if he is a pro football player in baseball. He has to agree to

observe those when he comes back and is given amateur status in that sport. That is the way we have to approach it.

Mr. Bisacca: That is what we are afraid of, the complexities that may lead us to problems.

Mr. Whitelaw: No. 5. Financial aid may not be awarded if a student is under professional contract or receiving compensation from a professional sports organization.

No. 7. This applies, of course, to all sports during the summer period in which the amateurism awards or prizes principle will apply to our student-athletes in competition, that we not be restricted to the \$100-maximum-personalized. As we know our rules apply to student-athletes during the academic term. During the summer period and recess, if he is in amateur competition he could receive the U.S. Amateur Cup, which may be worth \$300 or whatever it may be.

George Ilg (Fresno State University): I would like to go back to No. 5 for a moment. This student, who we will say is a professional baseball player, comes to your campus and plays football, basketball or something else. Could he obtain a job in the community based, let's say, on his professionalism, such as in baseball, to support him during the time he is in school?

Mr. Whitelaw: Professional baseball?

Mr. Ilg: He receives no financial aid, such as a grant-in-aid scholarship for playing football, but obtains a job in the community based on his baseball playing ability.

Mr. Whitelaw: I would personally think it would be all right, but again I don't have the answer.

I think obviously there will be questions like that. I don't have the answer, but I would think it would not render him ineligible to play football.

Mr. Bisacca: This is one point we did not mention to Ernie for Council consideration. It just came up this morning on No. 5. If a school is on a need basis, not a grant-in-aid basis, some of our members have indicated their institutions could not possibly obey No. 5, if passed, because the award would be given for reasons not related to athletic ability. If the boy signs a contract subsequently which, let's say, is less than the total aid package, they would probably adjust the package but their institution would most likely not allow them to withdraw the package which is required by No. 5.

Mr. Whitelaw: No. 8. Again, if this is participation during the summer period in amateur sports in which there are no rules and regulations governing the awarding of prizes or awards, we would have to let our student-athletes know they would have to conform to our present NCAA regulations regarding the issuance of prizes or awards.

No. 9 does now, if passed, allow the opportunity for students who are athletes to gain employment outside their institution and teach physical education skills, and obviously receive the going rate, whatever that might be. It provides the privilege for our athletes to coach in a sport in which they are not participating and in which they obviously do not wish to make themselves ineligible. For instance, the football player during the spring could, if the opportunity was provided, coach baseball, or again the tennis player could go back in the fall and coach soccer outside his institution.

Again, the intent indicates that if there was a violation you would

render yourself ineligible in that sport. I gather then in the physical education skills, I guess it is across the board.

The second part of that is to apply the same principle to the summer camp or playground situations, if you have the teaching skills in that particular sport as long as it does not take more than 50 per cent of your time. I think that is one of the qualifications of our present rules governing employment in summer camps and playground programs.

No. 10, Officiating. As you know, our present regulations state you can umpire or officiate up to the senior high school level. This provides the opportunity of umpiring any amateur program at any age, the only restriction being if you officiate in a professional organization that renders you ineligible. It is another situation because it doesn't apply across the board—just in that sport.

No. 11 is a clarification of what might be permissive in having an agent. You may seek the advice of a lawyer when you are a student-athlete relative to future negotiations or discussion of your professional aspirations, as long as the lawyer does not become actively involved directly with negotiations with the professional team or organization. It is an attempt to clarify again the question if this happens sport by sport or across the board.

The last one is on Amateurism, but comes from the Council. We might touch on it. It is the prohibition for a prospective student-athlete to agree to join a placement agency with the understanding that if financial aid is eventually received and athletic ability is a factor this could render that student-athlete ineligible for future competition. Again, the same principle is the question of ineligibility across the board, which the rule states, or just for sport by sport.

I think there is one thing that is really important that we didn't touch on. I don't know how much time you want to address to it. I am sure we have given it considerable thought. It is a departure from what we have done. We don't know what ramifications it may have. I think from the student-athlete's point of view it is certainly in the right direction. There is the question of the professional organization and the relationship between our two organizations. We may be running into problems in that area.

Mickey Holmes (Missouri Valley Conference): Scotty, in your deliberations—and I think in general people favor the basic points of this and the reform that is necessary—I draw specific reference to paragraph B in No. 2, and the aspect of the tryout for the professional organization during the summertime while the young man is at our institution.

I think this probably reflects the selfishness and the self-centered position on the continuity of our programs, and particularly now that we are looking into the area of limitations. There is potential loss of upper classmen to these tryout. They are going to be tempted to try out in the sports of football, basketball, baseball, etc.; and I am wondering how this might affect limitation. Are we creating another major attrition factor within limitations? I suppose this reflects a distrust—I hope it doesn't but it might—on the coaches, particularly in basketball. With the tryout in the summer time, it might be a way they can circumvent the seasonal limitations and actually place these young men in tryout positions with professional organizations during the summer which will create a situation where they have very effective

summer practice and instructional situations.

I include the sport of football mainly because of the advent of the World Football League. I don't think anybody knows what that is going to be or how it is going to obtain its talents.

I also raise the question because of the expressed intent of the American Basketball Association over the past few weeks to raid the collegiate properties. I think many of the membership share our concern.

Mr. Whitelaw: I certainly share your concern, Mickey. Again, I think the Council attempted to narrow that opportunity. At this convention I don't think we have any opportunity, to my knowledge, to close that up completely, from the legal point of view. I assume if it passes, or if it doesn't pass, we will run into the problem next summer or any time. We can subsequently put in an amendment to cover that if it is the wish of the membership.

Douglas Weaver (Southern Illinois University): Is the thrust of the amendment not in contradiction to Article 2, Section 2, paragraph (a) of the Fundamental Policies of the NCAA, which states that the policy is to *retain a clear line of demarcation between college athletics and professional sports*?

Not getting into the merits of the discussion, would it not be necessary, if so, to change Section 2 policy before passing the amendment?

Mr. Bisacca: I think the question that has been raised is something that frankly we have not been able to see the impact of, the concept of professionalism sports throughout the legislation, even after our Council spent two days on it. We keep turning the page and finding another one and another one.

Rather than get into detail, the basic problem is that before, amateurism was intact and any professionalism rendered you ineligible across the board; but when you mix by sports, I think there is a question as to whether or not you can then treat the boy who has gone professional differently than the others.

These are the areas where I think this general point is well taken, that the fundamental policy may get shaken a little bit as you go on. Perhaps it is something we can handle with proper amendments. I don't know whether this particular legislation has contemplated all those things. I just don't think you can give a person the right to do something and then withdraw it or hinder it, without running into legal complications, which frankly, I have been dealing with now for all too long. I have heard the comment about the legal expenses that the organization is running into. I am very concerned about legal expenses also, and I think that some of this is liable to put us there.

Ken Germann (Southern Conference): Scotty, to help us out in clarifying the situation, can you briefly describe what is allowed right now by way of professional tryout and what O.I. No. 4 under 2 will do to that? How will it change it?

Mr. Whitelaw: Once again, our student-athletes, under our present legislation, may try out any time as long as there are no expenses picked up by the professional teams. The second part of that O.I. would limit that period of time just to the summer period.

Again, there would be no expenses involved. The first part has to do with the prospective student-athlete. He now may try out with any professional team as long as there are no expenses. That will

continue. Under this proposal he will be permitted, without in any way jeopardizing his eligibility status, one paid visit during a 48-hour period with a tryout.

Abe Lemons (Pan American University): I think we need to think about what steps the pros will take if this amendment is passed. At the present time the NFL and the NBA will not take underclassmen. If we allow our athletes to participate in these tryouts, they might decide that they can take the underclassmen into the professional ranks.

Chairman Thompson: Let's move then to the next topic. We are quite concerned, particularly at this time, with the inauguration of our division operations and our division Bylaws. One of the most important features in that, of course, is membership criteria; and we have asked David Swank, of the University of Oklahoma, to present that to you.

David Swank (University of Oklahoma): As you will recall, at our August meeting we adopted as a part of the reorganization, legislation which would allow each division to establish criteria for membership within that particular division. Divisions I and III have proposed criteria for membership within their divisions.

I am not going to discuss Proposition 15 with any detail, because this is a Division I Round Table and No. 15 applies just to Division III. I will point out that basically if Division III adopts that criteria, it will place the need concept for membership in that division.

Now, what does Division I Proposal No. 14 do? Notice there are two types of criteria which are to be established. One is a scheduling criteria, and the other is a criteria requiring a specific number of sports to be conducted.

Remember that when we created the legislation in August 1973, we provided that the members would have five years to comply with any criteria which was created. When you look at the requirements under No. 14, remember that the institutions will have until January 1979 to come into compliance with those requirements. I don't see that many members would have a great problem in meeting that requirement, of scheduling.

Some may ask, why have scheduling requirements? I think it is very logical to do this because this requires those institutions which desire to participate in Division I to conduct at least a majority—in football 60 per cent, in basketball 75 per cent—of their competition with institutions of similar types of caliber.

You possibly might argue about percentages. If we were to say this should be in effect next year, I think it would be a very telling argument against those percentages; but when the institutions have five years to arrange their schedules, I really don't see there is going to be that big a problem.

Let's look at the second criteria for membership, the requirement that the institutions have a minimum of eight varsity intercollegiate sports. If you will look at the Annual Reports for this year, in the present University Division the average number of sports which each institution conducts is 9.7.

If you look across the board you find in the East it is a little higher, 11.6; in the South it is 8.3; in the Midwest it is 9.1, and in the West it is 10.2.

Most of the institutions which were sponsoring fewer than eight sports last year said they would have no trouble complying with that requirement. I think Ernie McCoy, from Miami, did say he would have a problem, and I think some others did too, but basically most institutions could comply.

I will mention one other thing. The Council this past year has provided that when we talk about the number of sports an institution must have to be a NCAA member—that is, four—they could count women's intercollegiate sports as long as they are conducted under the auspices of the athletic department and they comply with the NCAA rules as far as eligibility and what have you. I think many of you are going to have to have that in the very near future, if you don't now.

Mr. Whitelaw: Dave, the present legislation says you must have NCAA championship or must have NCAA rules governing that women's sport.

Mr. Swank: Under the present legislation, the four-sport requirement, the Council has ruled that women's intercollegiate sports will count for those four sports.

Mr. Whitelaw: That principle would carry over?

Mr. Swank: That principle I am sure would carry over to the eight sports. I don't think there is any question about that.

Jesse Hill (Pacific Coast Conference): In 1-(a) it says: *Institutions desiring to be members of Division I in the sport of football must schedule at least 60 per cent of their games against members of Division I in that sport.*

I don't believe that is the requirement of the Statistics and Classification Committee for granting institutions or conferences major classification in football. I think it was the majority of your games.

This legislation would require an institution playing 10 games to have six with major institutions; and if it played 11 games, it would be required to have seven games with major institutions.

It has been said that 1979 does not present such a problem in order to reach that, but when you realize all the major institutions are completely scheduled, many of them as far ahead as 1985, you can realize the problems concerned for a conference or an institution that does not have many major institutions nearby.

I would prefer to see that read *more than 50 per cent* instead of *at least 60 per cent*. Then more than 50 per cent would require those playing 10 games to have six and those playing 11 games to have six.

Mr. Swank: This is not Council legislation, gentlemen. This is legislation proposed by a number of the members, and the Council will take no position on this particular piece of legislation. It will be up to Division I members to adopt what they want. So the only thing I can say, Jesse, is this is the way the legislation came to the Council.

Mr. Whitelaw: May I direct a question to Commissioner Duke? Assuming all three points pass and an institution that is in Division I right now fails to comply with one of those three requirements by 1979. I assume the next year they would be dropped to Division II. In other words, to reach Division I status you must meet those minimum requirements.

Mr. Swank: Let me answer that one, if I may. If you look at your legislation you will find if they do not comply with the requirements,

it provides that the Council shall reassign the institution to the division for which it qualifies. If it does not qualify for a division, it shall be reclassified as an associate member.

Mr. Ilg: I have a question. Who will vote on 1-(a) under Section 1? Division I football or all of Division I?

Mr. Swank: Under this particular piece of legislation, since it has not been divided, it would be voted upon by the entire Division I. I suppose if it were divided for voting, since (a) only applies to football, under existing legislation it would be voted upon by Division I football members only.

Cecil Coleman (University of Illinois, Champaign): I have a question relative to women's sports counting as one of the eight sports. You indicated that if they follow the NCAA rules—how do you propose to do this when in fact the women's intercollegiate athletic programs at the present time are not governed by the NCAA but by the AIAW? How is this going to be worked out?

Mr. Swank: I think as I read some of the HEW guidelines which are proposed, the two organizations you mentioned, the NCAA and the AIAW, will have to get a little closer together. [Laughter] I didn't mean it quite that way. [Laughter] But they are going to have to do some more work in trying to get their organizations more in harmony. If they do, I think it can count. Obviously, they have to comply with our rules if they are going to count as one of the sports.

L. T. Walker (Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference): I want to raise a question in regard to 1-(b) under No. 14. I raise it particularly because it was mentioned about the Statistics and Classification Committee.

In fact, during the University Division classification of schools we were not included in the statistics of the University Division because the question was raised about strength of schedule rather than the fact that we met the 50 per cent of competition. Since all of us were in the University Division we certainly were indeed meeting that criteria.

Do you now mean in 1-(b), since we are Division I in basketball but not in football, if we play 75 per cent in basketball against the members of our institutions, all of which are in Division I, that we are indeed in Division I and will not have another criteria of strength of schedule or some other criteria applied to us?

Mr. Swank: Under this legislation if 75 per cent of the institutions you play are Division I members, you qualify under that rule.

Lloyd Musselman (Oklahoma City University): I am a little curious still as to how we get up to the eight-sport minimum. It sounds almost kind of frivolous that someone looked at the averages for the universities across the country and saw it was 9.1 and thought eight sounded like a good number. Four sounds like a wonderful number to me, because we are a small private university and have a tough time keeping up four or five sports. I think there are others in the same league. We feel we have something to offer Division I in basketball certainly, but I am not so sure that even in five years we will be able to establish and sustain a viable Division I kind of schedule in eight sports.

I am just wondering if someone here could give us some other reasons why the number eight was picked, because I have to believe

that there were other viable reasons other than it was just one short of the national average.

Mr. Fuzak: I think there is a philosophical point involved, in that we believe that Division I schools, in fact all schools, ought to operate as broad a sports program as it is possible for them to operate.

It is not necessary for you to have Division I level competition in the eight sports. You might well have one sport where your teams compete with nearby institutions at the Division III level. So there is no requirement that in those other sports you must compete at the Division I level. All the legislation says is that you must sponsor eight varsity sports.

James L. Bedell (Canisius College): In answer to that, it would seem if you have a problem, there doesn't seem to be any legislation as to the number of games you can play. There is nothing in the legislation that indicates what the intercollegiate season would be.

My question goes back to something Dr. Swank said, and I want to be sure I understand it. If a team is in Division I and does not fulfill its requirements by 1979, and Division II and Division III have passed legislation which makes its membership impossible in those divisions, is this institution relegated to associate membership in the NCAA and ineligible to be in any division?

Mr. Swank: If they do not meet any of the criteria for any of the three divisions, under the existing legislation, that would be it.

Mr. Bedell: If more restrictive legislation came in Division II and Division III and it were impossible to meet that and impossible to meet the 75 percent or 60 per cent, any member in the NCAA could be relegated to associate membership?

Mr. Swank: As I said, yes, if you do not meet the criteria of the members of your division or the criteria the other divisions establish then you would have to be an associate member. The same thing is true if you don't have four sports now; you become an associate member.

Mr. Germann: Does this supersede the status in regard to conferences and television requirements which states you must play the majority of your games against major opponents to qualify for major status in television?

Mr. Swank: The television plan I am sure will have to be reconsidered now. Obviously we have adopted one for the next two years, but following that it would have to be reconsidered in the light of what this legislation does.

Mr. Germann: So for the next two years it would remain?

Mr. Swank: As far as TV is concerned, because the contract has been executed; and we cannot change the ABC contract, I am sure.

Mr. Bisacca: Dave, could you tell me how the sports of cross-country and indoor and outdoor track would be considered under the eight count?

Mr. Swank: Cross country is one sport and indoor and outdoor is one sport.

Mr. Bisacca: The reason we are confused is in legislation which was just passed in August of 1973, Bylaw 4-1-(f)-(1), that any participation during a season and so forth, the last sentence indicates that indoor and outdoor track and field shall be considered separate sports.

I am just wondering if that is for the limited purpose of 4-1-(f)-(1), not counting the eight sports.

Mr. Swank: As far as I understood, it is for the limited purpose of that rule, because it would be difficult to implement that particular type of rule. For counting purposes, indoor and outdoor track are one sport.

William Orwig (Indiana University): I want to ask a question. If you have three different championships—an NCAA championship in cross country, an NCAA championship in indoor track and a NCAA championship in outdoor track—how can you lump indoor track and outdoor track together as one sport?

Mr. Swank: The only answer I can give to that is they have been lumped together as one sport previously, and I don't see how it can be changed, under this legislation.

Mr. Orwig: I think the Council ought to take a look at it.

Mr. Swank: Mr. Orwig, you are on the Council. I think we should. [Laughter]

Mr. Whitelaw: If the legislation passes under the NCAA championships or rules, that would be a Bylaw and you would have to count the indoor and outdoor championships, both of them, unless the Council interprets differently.

Mr. Swank: That is one issue that has not been considered, Scotty.

William Flynn (Boston College): I presume you do not have to have all three conditions to be in Division I.

Mr. Swank: If you have basketball, you have to have that now. As for football, because you can be in Division I and be in Division II or III in football, I suppose you could still continue your membership there. I believe that is the intent of the legislation, as long as you are still classified as Division II or III in the sport of football.

Mr. Flynn: I think it is extremely important that a team that is classified in Division II or III in football, or has no football, that they do not have to meet the criteria in football.

Mr. Swank: That is correct. Other than that, you have to meet all three standards.

Herbert Gallagher (Northeastern University): I realize you count the sports that you do because we have championship events in them. I am concerned, like the indoor and outdoor track business, about the justification of counting the women's sports without championships presently established in making this count. Why should we divorce other very legitimate sports in which championships are nonexistent? Two examples are crew and rowing.

Mr. Whitelaw: Just for all purposes, representing the ECAC and considering this amendment, we are going to ask for a ruling from the parliamentarian, because of our lack of experience in the area of these new amendment proposals, to have these paragraphs voted separately. I don't know whether he will agree or not. I am talking about divisions. It was the intent of the ECAC that it be between Division I football and the other members on (b) and (c).

Mr. Swank: I think, Scotty, the way to do that would be for one of the members to move to divide the question. If the majority of the group voted to divide the question, it would be voted upon by each separate item.

Mr. Musselman: Is it indeed possible for a school in Division I to

have perhaps in cross country a runner who runs one meet on his campus and that it; they count that as one of its eight sports?

Mr. Swank: I suppose the only thing here, Mr. Musselman, is the Association has to rely on the integrity of the institution to say that it is conducting a sports program. I think most institutions would abide by that honestly and fairly as they have in all sports prior to this time. I don't think that would be much of a problem, but if a school wanted to try to subvert the rule they could do it.

Paul Hartman (Florida International University): I have two questions. We are not members yet. We don't have football or basketball. Can we qualify for Division I without either of those sports?

Mr. Swank: No.

Mr. Hartman: Must a new member coming into the NCAA meet the eight-sport requirement, or do they also have until 1979?

Mr. Swank: Of course, they are going to have to apply for membership; and looking back at the legislation, I would suppose you would have five years to comply with the criteria for the division. Of course, the Council assigns the division. I doubt if they would assign that institution to Division I. You have to have four sports to begin with before you get to be a member of the Association.

Chairman Thompson: Let's turn them to the next topic, Financial Aid Limitations. Jack Fuzak of Michigan State has been working with that and will present it to you at this time.

Mr. Fuzak: I suppose I ought to start this by saying why limitations at all, and I have the feeling from talking to a number of people that the assumption is that it is only because of financial problems. There are reasons other than financial problems or a lack of financing to have limitations on the number of grants possible to award in a division of members with similar programs.

One of these is an equality or an attempt to achieve or come closer to an equality of competition, to overcome cornering the talents, hording them, to some extent to keep the rich from getting richer, to prevent those who are more economically able from getting much larger numbers and thereby have an advantage in competition with similar schools.

Of course, another aspect of that, of limitations in the equality of competition or attempting to achieve it, is to prevent or at least put blocks in the way of an institution concentrating on one particular sport through a series of many grants in that particular sport.

Of course, there are other aspects of it, too; and this is to attempt to avoid certain kinds of recruiting abuses. For example I have heard of people who have stockpiled quarterbacks or other skilled-position individuals, not desiring to play against them, even though they had more than they needed. I know that is an extreme case, but that kind of thing also enters in.

Of course, another aspect of the matter of limitations is that it forces some hard judgment—that is, there is not quite as much freedom to take chances on extreme academic risks who are very highly skilled athletes. It is a lot easier to take fliers on an extreme academic risk when there is no limit in terms of numbers.

Of course, I doubt that we ever would have had limitations adopted if it had not been for financial pressures. Costs have skyrocketed, whereas the income has remained relatively constant and is limited.

Our presidents are very much concerned about this throughout the country. In fact, they have told us to do something about it, or they will. Several attempts have been made in that direction, including moving to the principle of need. That was rejected. Another approach to it is through limitations on the number of grants.

I would like to attempt at least to categorize Proposals 39-53. They include amendments which would exempt, such as 39 and 40. Now, it is my understanding that No. 40 was submitted in order to offer an amended table of limits for Division II. It is not there, as I understand it, to throw out all limitations for Division II.

Division III proposes to make exempt from the limitation requirements all Division III members. So that is the exempting type.

There are a number which modify the basis of computation. These go from 41 and 43 through 51, as a temporary measure for one year, which does modify for that year a basis of computation.

In one case, one type of modification, also exemplified in No. 41, extends the use of equivalencies. Let's apply it to football where it is possible to have 30 initial grants at the present time, and the dollar amounts can be divided up among more than 30 individuals. The cost of 30 may not be exceeded. There are 70 additional at the present time in football, or when it becomes effective, there may be only 75 additional to make a total of 105.

In No. 41 the modification proposed is to extend the equivalency or splitting to that 75 additional, so that it broadens the numbers then of bodies beyond 105 and beyond 75 in the additional grants.

A couple of others change the approach, for example, in No. 43 the approach that is taken is to eliminate the initial grant numbers and the numbers additional. In effect, merely to say you may have this many in effect in a given sport, rather than using initial limitations and additional.

In the case of other sports, the legislation we had adopted, sports other than football and basketball, it had provided the possibility of splitting the grants all the way along, both initial and subsequent; but in football and basketball it was limited to the initial. That is another kind of modification. A different modification is to eliminate the equivalency in the 30 initial grants in football and the six in basketball. That type would change to numbers of individual student-athletes. In other words, there would be a limit of 30, and 75 additional, or a total of 105 student-athletes, with no splitting or equivalencies allowed. That is presented in No. 45 and No. 46.

No. 50 proposes to retain initial awards and subsequent ones, but it proposes to change the initials from a limit of 30 to 35. Presumably on the assumption that the Missouri Valley had proposed this, there may be an assumption that it is based upon the notion that there will be actual numbers and not equivalencies on that part. If that is incorrect, someone may correct me.

Mickey Holmes (Missouri Valley Conference): In 45 and 46, and again in 49 and 50, the assumption is, yes, on body count in both columns, but there is the other subtle change which you didn't reflect in No. 45 and No. 46. The initial column is removed from consideration, and you go on initial grants and a maximum, which would include the initials.

Delegate: When would this got into effect?

Mr. Fuzak: Which one are you talking about?

Delegate: I am talking about the limitations on the scholarship. In other words, if you are allowed to give six next year, since I have eight seniors, I have eight coming back. I am sure other people have the same problem.

Mr. Fuzak: I am not certain which one of these, and they vary from one to the next in their application, but I am sure there is not much of a way to make them retroactive to those student-athletes who are not yet in school.

Now, suppose that No. 43 table was adopted so you go to nothing other than grants in effect. It's nineteen for swimming. You might have 23 in swimming right now. You would have to work down to that number by 1977 when the legislation is fully effective. I don't think anything can be made retroactive.

Delegate: Well, I think you know you have given five years to get in Division I or Division II, whichever it is; and you give that much time for your legislation to get your squad in shape.

Mr. Fuzak: This was adopted in August. These are merely modifications of the limitations, and it was agreed that they would not be effective this past fall.

Honestly, I have to say I thought that was a great error, but at any rate they were not made effective this past fall, but students entering after the past fall semester would be under the limitation.

Mr. Swank: That is the point I wanted to make. It applies only to students entering after the effective date of the legislation, not to students presently in your institution.

Mr. Fuzak: Our Chairman has asked me to make clear these are not all Council proposals. There are a variety of sources of the proposals. I tried merely to summarize, to go over them. Please don't infer that we are supporting them or that a position has been taken on some of them.

L. T. Walker (Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference): In our area there are several conferences with members in both divisions. I am referring specifically to your implication in No. 40, and the fact there are a number of Division II schools that are not likely to be able to make the maximum awards. I don't know how some of them do it. There are some who may seem less affluent, but do very well in terms of grants-in-aid. I wonder what is your rationale for exempting them from the maximum award legislation.

Mr. Fuzak: Which one are you talking about?

Mr. Walker: No. 40 (f). Division II members shall be exempt from compliance with the Maximum Awards Table.

Mr. Fuzak: That was submitted by a Division II member, not by the Council. That is a proposal for Division II.

I tried to indicate my understanding was that in order to comply with the requirements to get their legislation in on time, they put that in there in order to submit a new table or a different table which would apply to Division II.

One of the provisions of the reorganization is that if Division I members believe that adoption by some other division is very harmful to it, they can ask for reconsideration by the total voting delegates, and if a two-thirds vote is achieved the division loses that change.

If Division II dismissed all limitations, Division I could challenge

that for the total body; and if Division I achieved two-thirds vote, Division II could not do that.

Mr. Walker: I understand that. Now, if I understand you correctly, if this is voted on by Division I in terms of the total house, this would be one of the particular petitions where we would ask for the division, so we would not have something occurring in one division that is much more liberal than in the other.

Mr. Fuzak: Division II might only vote on it. I would think Division II would vote on it, and if it passed Division II, anyone in Division I, II or III could challenge it.

Mr. Walker: If this is adopted in Division II without concern for Division I, where you have members in both divisions you are opening the Pandora's box in terms of limitation if we don't apply the limitation to them.

Chairman Thompson: You are correct. It means that this body is going to have to call for an action.

Robert James (Atlantic Coast Conference): Without belaboring the point, I wonder if you could tell me, since No. 41 is rather broad in scope, whether it is going to be voted on in the unit or divided by the Council.

Mr. Fuzak: This is in the process of some discussion. I had indicated to the Council that I intended to ask for the division of it. It seems to me that A, B and E can be separated and voted. Either I or someone else will propose that division.

Neale R. Stoner (California State University, Fullerton): Maybe I can clarify No. 40 in behalf of the University of California, Riverside. The attempt is to exempt Division II members from what is now the maximum table so they may develop a table somewhat less than Division I. It is not going to be more liberal; it is going to be far more restrictive. I think that is obvious.

Rev. Edmund P. Joyce (Notre Dame University): My questions pertain to No. 41. I would be quite interested in hearing a further rationale on the part of the Council for adopting this particular legislation, in shifting from the numbers required in football and basketball to the equivalencies. I was impressed by Dr. Fuzak's rationale at the beginning, that one of the principal purposes of limitation of numbers is to equalize the competition and do away with certain abuses in the administration of grants-in-aid. Rather than get into what I think would be serious abuses—and it seems to me by going to equivalencies you open yourself up to serious abuses in the administration of grants-in-aid—I would prefer to listen to a further rationale, if you have it, for shifting.

Ernest Casale (Temple University): Look at No. 41, A-(b). If you take out that part engages in intercollegiate competition, there are many schools that couldn't live with the numbers. To take care of that, equivalencies were thrown in. I think those two have to go together. That is why I would be against any kind of split. Many schools could never exist unless the two went together. You can't have one without the other.

Mr. Fuzak: I think Father Joyce was asking for a rationale on the 75 additional.

Father Joyce: Let me summarize what I see as a problem, and maybe that would help the explanation for the rationale. It would seem

to me if we go to equivalencies in the sport of football, permitting a school to have 105 grants-in-aid with equivalencies, it may seem a little far-fetched but quite possible that they come up with 150 to 200 bodies. They could do that because the temptation would be in front of the coaches, and this would be particularly true I think of the state institutions with very low tuition charges or no tuition charges. In some of the larger states and some of the larger institutions in those states, the temptation would be great for the coaches to give half scholarships to 200 kids, rather than full scholarships to 100. It could be arranged easily, and it would be an abuse perhaps of the spirit of our rules, but we find this frequently takes place.

This is what bothered me about this particular rule. I wondered why the NCAA Council sponsored it.

Mr. Fuzak: I would like to attempt to respond further. Not all of us were in agreement. I think that is fairly obvious. But I believe the rationale was that when you start with 30 and permit the splitting of those 30, you are in a situation which almost dictates runoff if after that you go to specific numbers. I believe that is the basis upon which some Council members felt that you needed to split that other 75 as well.

Father Joyce: I guess I didn't understand that the 30 could be split. Is that already established?

Mr. Fuzak: Yes.

Father Joyce: Could that be changed?

Mr. Fuzak: Yes, one of the amendments proposes to change that.

Father Joyce: Just because one thing is wrong, I hate to multiply it by two.

Mr. Fuzak: No. 45 proposes to change it in basketball and No. 46 proposes to change it in football.

Father Joyce: I notice that has only one sponsor, the Missouri Valley Conference, which leads me to another question. I think this is under No. 43, which has a very long list of sponsors, including most of our major conferences. It looks to me as if that implies that in this particular proposal there is acceptance of the equivalency philosophy. Is that true?

Mr. Fuzak: For sports other than football and basketball.

Wayne Duke (Big Ten Conference): Father Joyce, while I cannot speak specifically for many of the major conferences, it is my understanding most of the conferences, including the Big Ten, are in support of the body principle in football and basketball as advanced by the Missouri Valley Conference.

William Flynn (Boston College): It is my belief that in Division I especially there are two types of schools, the grant-in-aid school and the need school. I think for the harmony of the NCAA we should try to satisfy both types.

The original legislation I think is the best, and as chairman of the original committee I can assure you we tried to satisfy the need group by saying that a person who was recruited but was not receiving financial aid based on his athletic ability did not count until he played in varsity competition.

I believe that if you have that particular rule and that particular interpretation, the need schools could live with this legislation. We could have a body count, which I personally am for.

However, if you drop that out and say that if a school recruits a player he is going to count, no matter how he receives his aid, we come to this type of legislation which says equivalency.

I personally believe we should go back to the original and allow the need principle for those who are on need. Allow the school which recruits, but does not base aid on athletic ability but rather on need, not to count an athlete until he plays in varsity competition.

I do think that we as an NCAA group, especially in Division I, have a need group and a grant-in-aid group; and I think we do have to satisfy both groups. There are two ways of doing it. It is a matter of opinion as to which is the best way.

John Larsen (University of Southern California): I am now requesting clarification about No. 47 and No. 48.

If we turn to Bylaw 5-1 in the 1973-74 Manual, we find in (a) under Section 4, there is an annual limit on the value of initial financial aid awards for sports other than football and basketball. So sports other than football and basketball have an aggregate dollar limit for both initial and continuing.

In (d) it says there shall be an annual limit on number of additional financial awards which may be in effect on football and basketball.

Turning to No. 47 and No. 48, it is my impression that the intent of No. 47 was to eliminate the distinction in basketball between initial and additional and just have an aggregate of 18. But now I read, after hearing the comments of a moment ago, that the intent is also to apply the overall limit on the number of awards.

Is that correct? This would be 18 in number and value?

The intent of No. 48, which is by the same authors and relates to football only, does not have that phrase. It just says *To eliminate the maximum initial awards limits*, and says nothing about a maximum number. I think it is important for us to know that. Is it the intent of No. 47 and No. 48 to eliminate the value concept and put in total body count?

Mr. Fuzak: I am quite sure that is the intent, maximum awards in effect as guides, eliminating the initial guidelines. That is to be bodies and not equivalencies.

Abe Lemons (Pan American University): In basketball, since freshmen became eligible to play I know we don't have quite so many scholarships. I never had more than 12 or 13 at a time. I think if you check, while the institutions may have had 22 scholarships, they never used them all. Most coaches under-recruit rather than over-recruit.

I notice the NCAA has come up to give us one-year scholarship. If it wasn't for the runoff rule I don't understand why one year. I think the guys come and go, just as faculty members and coaches come and go. You can't legislate integrity. I think people can keep within the numbers. Only a few are violating the rules.

Many basketball coaches are going to be cut short with this rule because of the small number that can be recruited. Many drop out at the last minute, and some decide not to come for different reasons. With such a small number, it is going to cause a hardship.

I think we are underestimating the integrity of many of our coaches because of the unethical conduct of a few. We are going to impose a hardship on most of the coaches and on the coaching profession.

George Ilg (Fresno State University): Under Proposal 41 paragraph

(c), we exclude football and basketball and say there shall be an annual limit on the value of additional financial aid awards.

My question is for the parliamentarian. If No. 41 passes, what do we do with No. 47 and No. 48?

Mr. Fuzak: I don't want to speak for the parliamentarian, but it might be adopted by the whole group and a division adopt something different. That is possible. Unless it is overruled by the total group, it is possible that two divisions will be on this and one on something else. In other words, Division I might decide it wanted the body count; and even though equivalencies are voted in, a subsequent vote on that would provide for Division I.

John Davis (Oregon State University): I have a question. Under O.I. 500, financial aid includes loans, and in Proposal No. 41, B, there is a new paragraph and it is simply the same as item A for counters. If a student is receiving any financial aid and was recruited, he would count under item B there. If he is recruited but does not receive financial aid as set forth in O.I. 500, he would not count.

We could have a situation where a student was recruited but was not going to be offered a scholarship. He comes to your campus anyway because he wants to play J. V. ball, but he doesn't have the financial resources. He goes to the financial aid office and receives a loan. Immediately he becomes a counter.

I express this concern just as a specific example, but also a rather broad concern that the word *loans* is in there in O.I. 500. The loan is the personal responsibility of the student, and I would urge the Council to consider eliminating the word *loans* from O.I. 500 because of that reason.

Mr. Fuzak: I thought there was a proposal in here somewhere that had to do with eliminating *loans*.

Ron Polk (Georgia Southern College): We are proposing in No. 52, under Financial Aid Definition to eliminate the National Defense Student Loans which have to be paid back in full and the work-study assistance programs. There is a discriminatory factor under the junior college recruiting under maximum initial awards which we are presenting if No. 43 does not pass.

Chairman Thompson: We will pass on to Computation of Equivalencies. Ernie Casale is going to present that.

Mr. Casale: Reference for this discussion is Bylaw 5.

I think you are all familiar with the awards table that you see in 5-4-(e) and the provision made under O.I. 505 to administer these awards using the aggregate expenditures or equal educational equivalency, except for the additional awards in sports of football or basketball.

The question is how to calculate the educational equivalency. Some of us have been puzzling about that for quite a while. I would like to consider one case; all others would be similar.

I would think that we might take football initial awards. The table allows 30. This means that an institution would be permitted to make awards up to and including the aggregate expenditure of 30 full grants. That means tuition fees, room, board, and incidentals. If the full grant at an institution was worth \$4,000 a school could make initial awards up to 30 times \$4,000 or \$120,000 without regard to the number of student-athletes.

At most institutions this isn't so simple. You know if you had just one price for tuition, one for room and board, and so on, it would be a simple problem. But, schools are different, in-state, out-state, A, B and C, educational items might be different and fees might be different for various schools.

In order to calculate the dollar value committed under the varying conditions, you would have to have some kind of past experience. One plan was to go back and review over the past three years how many in-state and out-state you had and use the percentage to calculate the amount of money you had available for the initial awards. Another way would have been to take an average. That got a little complicated. So the Council has adopted what we think is a simple method, called the fraction or decimal method. [Laughter] Maybe it is not simple to some people.

Anyway it goes something like this: Each grant awarded to a student-athlete would be calculated as a fractional part of a full grant. Forget everything that went before. We don't need that at all. You have your initial awards coming in for this year.

Student A comes in. Now the question is whether his grant works. If he is enrolled in Institution A, comes out of School B, somehow or other that is added up. A full grant is worth \$4,000 under the conditions pertaining to that particular individual. Suppose the grant he receives is worth \$1,600, tuition fees. So actually he gets \$1,600 out of \$4,000 or two-fifths of the full grant. In other words, that particular individual now has taken care of .4 of one grant.

In that manner each award would be considered individually and would be a fraction or decimal part of one grant. Obviously, the greatest decimal part that you could have would be 1.0. Anybody up to 1.4 we are in trouble.

Joe Geraud (University of Wyoming): Under your simple illustration you can give a student half a ride worth \$1,000. You do that. You add up to your 30. Now your student runs over to the scholarship office and gets a further award of a \$500 scholarship. Do you deduct points? What do you do with him?

Mr. Casale: When did all this happen? [Laughter]

Mr. Geraud: At some time he went over and got a work-study job. He gets some other institutional aid. Is he still going to be able to get aid up to the full value of the full ride, or because you count him as a split do you have to hold him down?

Mr. Casale: Before your school offers him aid, he has to give them some information?

Mr. Geraud: Yes.

Mr. Casale: Well, you are going to know exactly what he has.

Mr. Geraud: In other words, if the institution gives him half a ride, that is all he can get from the institution?

Mr. Casale: What happens after he is in school is something else, if that is what you are talking about.

[Disagreement from the assembly.]

No, wait a minute! It counts as far as the ride, but you are setting up an aggregate expenditure for the coming student-athletes, your initial awards. By September 1 you have calculated that, and that is it. Five months later he gets an additional award. How does that affect your initial award?

Mr. Geraud: That is my question.

Mr. Casale: I have a feeling that would come under additional awards. It would have to be interpreted.

Several Members: No!

Mr. Casale: You can't go back to initial. That's for sure.

Mr. Geraud: On the one hand, you are saying an athlete can receive a full ride of \$2,000. Somebody decided to split it, and he gets \$1,000. Now, can that student still receive additional aid later in the year up to the full value of \$2,000? That is a problem I see.

Mr. Casale: It is a problem. It would have to be interpreted. What you are saying is possibly a violation.

Mr. Geraud: In effect, you could double your grants.

Mr. Casale: I can see your point.

Mr. Swank: If the institution has used up all its grants, all its awards, the institution should be precluded from giving additional awards.

Mr. Casale: After you reach 30 you can't give any more.

Chairman Thompson: I think we can pass on to the next item. We have the consideration, as you of course are well aware, of a number of proposals in regard to past rules and new rules that fall into the category of what we call the 2.000 rule and the 1.600 rule and so forth. We have asked George Ilg, of Fresno State University, to discuss these and tell you something about the legislation.

Mr. Ilg: I was asked to present the items dealing with the 2.000 and 1.600. I do so with rather mixed emotions.

I was looking at my watch a minute ago and thought maybe I would be like the Rotarian speaker who, after a lengthy introduction, had five minutes before 1:30 p.m. to give his talk.

Proposal No. 21, asks that the Association eliminate the 2.000 rule which we put into effect last year. This is a result of the report of the Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements to the Council that indicated to us that there was so much confusion and so many problems in 2.000 that we had better get rid of it, and this will be before the entire group beginning tomorrow.

Marcus Plant (University of Michigan): I would like to hear a little bit about the confusion and problems that arose. I haven't been conscious of those.

Mr. Fuzak: I will try to portray my understanding of the situation, but I see Ken Vickery out there and some of the other members of the Academic Testing and Requirements Committee who may be able to respond better than I, although I don't think the confusion was confined to the Committee.

I think for one thing, what we understood—and you fellows will have to correct me—was there was no standard at all or practically none. More than that, there was great difficulty sometimes in getting the grade point averages. There was various approaches such as percentile rank. In many instances the high school refused to provide, or provided too late, the actual 2.000 grade point average. There were a great many difficulties in getting the grade on time. I guess that is part of it.

Mr. Ilg: May I comment on that? You can see the members of the Council do not always agree. You would have the same problem of obtaining the high school grades for the computation of 1.6

Rix Yard (Tulane University): I have been on this Academic Testing and Requirements Committee for some years. We have had the same problem with the 1.600 and the 2.000. Remember, we must take from the high schools the grade point average that they compute. Many high schools are on a different system than the 4.0 which we require. Some of the high schools have refused to convert, and we at the universities are not allowed to convert. There are some youngsters who could not be eligible for aid unless they had been in school for a year.

Basically, I think this is the difficulty, that an increasing number of high schools are not reporting their grades on the 4.0 scale; and this causes everyone difficulty.

Leo F. Miles (Howard University): It appears to me if the problem simply is that the universities are not allowed to compute what is on the transcript, then it would be simpler to permit the universities to do so, rather than throw out the entire standards that we have, which we think are the best we have had. Since we want to talk about education and we are talking about student-athletes, if we throw it out probably we will be talking about athletes and then students.

Mr. Casale: We have been led to understand that many universities and colleges have very unusual ways of converting and calculating.

George Fisher (Austin Peay State University): We have encountered the same type problems of getting the high schools to convert their grades. Might I suggest the two areas when they have reluctance to send in the grades are when they go B, C, D, E, or whatever they do in that line and they have it on the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 point scale. Might I suggest that those high schools that refuse to compute the grades send them to the NCAA for a ruling on these transcripts.

Chairman Thompson: I think it was Jack Fuzak—maybe it was Ken Vickery—who was talking about an experience where some registrars sat down and made computations of a group of transcripts and came back with different answers.

Jesse Hill (Pacific Coast Conference): What do we have if we eliminate the 2.000 and do not reinstitute the 1.600? It was said the 2.000 was no standard at all. If you don't have anything, you have worse than no standard at all, because you are giving every institution in the country, which they probably want, the autonomy to determine who is admitted to the institution. I think some of the problems could be avoided if we went to six, seven or eight semesters on grade point average.

I see nothing wrong with 2.000 with the combination of a progress rule, but at least we have a standard of 2.000. I don't know that we have run into such great difficulty. We have had a problem or two with schools not computing the GPA, but when we sent them back they have computed them.

I would hope we would give great consideration to maintaining the 2.000 but also institute the progress rule.

Mr. Ilg: I might say in Proposal No. 26 the Council is proposing consideration by the Association of a progress rule. We might just turn to that at the present time, because it does provide academic progress once the individual is in your institution.

I believe there are some institutions or some conferences that do have this requirement at the present time.

John Larsen (University of Southern California): I would like to

quote, with Rix Yard's permission, from his report to the Council following the meeting of the Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements on this topic.

The Committee recommends that B4-6-(b) (the 2,000 rule) be abolished. The Committee feels that the current rule is meaningless because there is a wide variance in high school grading systems and conversion tables; the 2,000 standard is arbitrary; college admission policies now provide enrollment opportunities for students who cannot satisfy the regular admission standards applicable to the student body in general, therefore, the rule of the NCAA in establishing a minimum academic floor is not consistent with present day admission policies; it is doubtful that B4-6(b) could be successfully defended in litigation, and many high schools will not provide a grade point system either by conversion or for eight semesters.

With the exception of the latter test, I have to become a master of cajolery in this last semester to almost prostrate myself to some of these high school counselors and registrars to get them to provide a grade point average.

Mr. Swank: I might make one comment on the Satisfactory Progress Rule. It is my understanding there is at least one amendment that has been submitted to this rule because under the Satisfactory Progress Rule, as proposed it is a rather strict rule, if you are not there for the two semesters previous you are not qualified.

There are some amendments submitted to allow for the hardship type of exemption to be implemented. I think those will come in tomorrow.

Mr. Fuzak: I think you ought to mention, too, that in case the 2,000 is retained amendments are being proposed—at least one of them by the Council—which would make it possible to use either the sixth, seventh or eighth semesters.

Mr. Ilg: Proposal No. 22 provides the use of the sixth, seventh or eighth semesters, and Proposal No. 23 permits the use of the seventh or eighth semesters of the high school record.

This moves us to the 1,600, Proposal No. 25. This is being proposed by the Atlantic Coast Conference, the Big Ten and the Southeastern Conference. I would like to point out for your attention this does not include in its present writing anything to do with junior college transfer.

Rix Yard (Tulane University): My understanding was that Proposal No. 25 was to apply only to Division I teams. Is that correct? The way it is written now it applies to everybody.

Mr. Ilg: It would apply only to those in Division I football.

Mr. Yard: My understanding was the 1,600 rule was being proposed for application to all Division I teams. It is not written that way. As written, it appears as though it applies to everyone.

Mr. Ilg: I have been notified that the proposer has agreed to modify this so it will be presented to all three divisions. If they want to divide it at that time, it may be divided.

Mr. Ilg: The one difference between this 1,600 and the old one is that it does not include junior college transfer provision. The other one did. Basically, it is the same for entering freshmen.

Robert James (Atlantic Coast Conference): One of the primary differences is it utilizes the national table only.

Chairman Thompson: We are close to the end of our time, and I want to remind you of our session tomorrow and of the topics. I am going to add to them. I would like to seek some volunteers in this respect. Following the presentation of the discussion in regard to the legislation on Satisfactory Progress, we will take up other topics that are of interest; but I am going specifically to place before you some discussion in regard to women's intercollegiate athletics. I think this is a most important subject, and I would like to solicit some support from those who are familiar with the tentative or proposed HEW guidelines to provide some backup in this discussion.

With that, we will stand adjourned and we thank you very much for your participation this afternoon.

[The session adjourned at 3:25 p.m.]

DIVISION II ROUND TABLE

Monday Afternoon, January 7, 1974

The first Round Table session of Division II of the National Collegiate Athletic Association convened in the Colonial Room of the Hotel St. Francis at 1-p.m., Stanley J. Marshall, South Dakota State University, presiding.

Chairman Marshall: We have come to the first-ever Division II Round Table for the NCAA.

We have Warren Brown with us, from the NCAA staff, to assist in interpretations and understandings where we might get bogged down.

It has been said many times that we live in a world of change; and, to those of us in athletics, it is pretty obvious. It is one of rapid change, continuing change and, I suspect, a type of change that is going to speed up markedly over the next few years. We face an ongoing energy crisis, the need to establish sound programs for women—with an assist from the Federal Government—and those kinds of things. We are pretty much aware of the changes, much more so than most educators, possibly a little bit like the fellow who had a terminal illness. He went to his doctor, was told of his condition and the only possible solution might be if he would permit himself to be frozen. They were working on a break-through in this particular disease, and it might be forthcoming in a few years, and there might be hope.

He went along with the proposition. They froze him, and, sure enough, in a few years they came up with a cure. They unfroze him, and they treated him, and he came out of it.

Prior to being frozen he had taken care of all of his vital dispositions necessary, and the first thing he thought about was his investments. He called long distance to his broker, identified himself and said, "You know, I invested \$500,000."

The broker said, "I am sorry. Dad is dead. I am in charge of the firm now, but we have your portfolio."

The fellow said, "Good. What happened to it?"

The broker said, "It has done quite well. You are now worth \$7.5 million."

The man was elated. He said, "You mean I put \$500,000 in and it has moved up to \$7.5 million?"

The fellow said, "That's right."

He was just beside himself. He said, "I am a millionaire!" He discussed it for a few minutes; and pretty soon the long-distance operator came on and said, "Sir, I am sorry, your three minutes are up. Please deposit \$10,000."

That gives you a little idea of change. Certainly inflation hits us and, as a point of change, has probably had more effect on our program than many other things we are more concerned about.

The purpose of this Round Table is, then, to cope with change. A very big change for our Association is reorganization, a thing that I personally—and I know a lot of you—opposed, a thing that we have with us now and a thing that will work if we are smart enough and

work together well enough and make it work.

I do not personally have a paranoia in regard to Division I and what they might do, can do or have done to us. I think that we have had a pretty good representation down through the years, and the College Division and now Divisions II and III have fared fairly well in the NCAA. Frankly, despite my opposition to reorganization, I see better things coming for Division II; so I am personally not that concerned about it.

However, I am concerned that we continue to work toward improving Division II, and not worry too much about III and I.

A few things that we can do, I think, is to volunteer if we have expertise, capability and interest in service and, if we do volunteer, to deliver, to work and to put input that is beneficial to Division II.

Another thing is to conduct a good, solid program back at our own institutions, so Division II really means something and is not just an offshoot from Division I. In other words, we need to develop our programs as well as work for the improvement of Division II.

Another thing is to some way get organized so we can propose legislation and have it turned in in good form and in proper time, so it can be in the Convention Program. I have had several Division II people talk to me already, and say, "How come most of everything in there is Division I? Where is Division II?"

The answer to that is Division I, at this point, is probably better organized than we are. Through the Collegiate Commissioners Association, essentially, many or possibly most of those provisions have been submitted. We are working with your College Committee to attempt to develop a similar type liaison through the College Division Commissioners Association.

Now, an immediate response to that by many is, "Our conference does not have a commissioner. That excludes us."

I don't think it does. I think the present president or delegated representative from each conference can function within that organization, and we can develop a feeling for what Division II wants in time to propose. We do not want to be always reacting to what has been done. I think this is key.

We are also, through the College Committee, requesting the Council for permission to have a representative of this Commissioners Association present at the Council meetings.

You may be aware of the fact that the Collegiate Commissioners have that privilege at this point. Mr. Wayne Duke has been sitting in on our meetings. He does not vote; but he is well versed on what Division I wants and is capable of saying that some of these conferences—the Southwest, the Big Eight and the Big Ten—favor this or do not favor this, and speak from that point of view. We need representation there to do that for us, so we are working on that.

One other thing that points up the fact that we do not have a lot of legislation before the body at this time is that I think, from the work of the College Committee and the College Division in the past, Division II naturally falls in that niche. We probably have less change to bring about than Divisions I and III.

I also don't believe that very many of us have a great concern about trying to hold Division III out and, therefore, are not concerned at this point about building barriers for Division III people

who want to move up out. In any event, we do need to work to improve Division II.

Our approach this afternoon is to have three presentations, then an open discussion and hopefully everyone will participate. We will attempt to learn from each other what we can best do for Division II.

I will introduce at this time the panel, the three men with us. We will ask each to make a presentation then we will go directly into discussion.

The first person to appear will be Dick Koppenhaver, the Commissioner of the North Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, with offices in Minneapolis. He has been a very successful high school and collegiate coach, a very astute athletic director at two Division II institutions. He is currently serving NCAA on the Committee on Committees, the Energy Crisis Committee and is the secretary-treasurer for the College Division Commissioners Association of which I spoke.

The second gentleman to appear will be Frank Lindeburg, the athletic director of the University of California, Riverside. He is presently the chairman of the College Committee. He also has been a high school and collegiate coach, and he is in his 10th year at Cal Riverside. In addition to being chairman of the College Committee, he is a member of the Reorganization Committee for our Association.

The third gentleman is John Winkin, the athletic director at Colby College. Many of you know that John is currently the president and very active in the National Athletic Directors Association. He is a past president—just went out of office—of the American Association of College Baseball Coaches. He is a past president of the ECAC. He is chairman of the College Division Baseball Tournament Committee. He is on the NCAA Professional Relations Committee and the Baseball Classification and Statistics Committee for NCAA.

Dick Koppenhaver will discuss financial aid and recruiting, essentially as it pertains to the legislation on the books presently before the body.

Richard G. Koppenhaver (North Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference): I am sure everybody who has been up here knows it is rather difficult to stand before your peers and suggest that you are better informed or more enlightened than they are, and I certainly want to present that defense in the beginning.

I began contemplating what I might say by thinking about why are we meeting in this room instead of with Division I or in another room with Division III. I have to assume that either collectively as conferences or individually as institutions, perhaps you have arrived at the same decision that our conference did. We either don't want to or don't feel that we can pursue football participation based upon participation in large bowl games or can't afford or don't care to get involved with recruiting basketball players with obvious talent.

I think also that we still want to be in a position to recruit with a scholarship program or a grant-in-aid program; and we want to be able to attempt to approach in good faith athletes whose talents do warrant some sort of financial assistance, and, in doing that, be able to provide our students and our fans and our participants themselves with a meaningful level of competition.

If I am correct in this assumption, then I think maybe some of my

comments will make sense to you. I think this is a fine opportunity for people in Division II. For the first time now we have a chance to sit down at something other than a conference level and discuss our problems. If, as I suggest, we have this common philosophy, or if this is somewhat in keeping with our philosophy, now you are going to have to be concerned with people who are not interested in aid and who are not talking about the bowl and the high-powered recruiting and some of the things that go with it.

I hope that you will follow Stan's suggestions and try to channel good suggestions for future legislation that affects this group through your conference representatives, and through your district representatives on the Council. We have more than one access to the NCAA, and I think we should avail ourselves of these opportunities.

I think if we do this, and if we have these full discussions and try to decide what kind of competition it is that we want in this level, it is going to give everybody a chance to take a somewhat similar approach to our putting people on the field, financing them, approaching eligibility and transfer regulations and so on.

I think that the fact that there is a Division I, all we have done now is to acknowledge it is there. It has been there a long time. I think we have finally faced up to it, and certainly we have got to admit their problems are different than ours.

I have no qualms at all about going to the three divisions. I think it is going to require a little give and take, and I think we have got to be understanding and try to live with each other.

I have been asked to discuss recruiting and financial aid. These two are pretty thoroughly entwined. I don't see how you can divorce the two.

If you have had an opportunity to discuss this with your peers in your own conference meetings or the people in adjacent areas, perhaps this will be repetitious. But if most of you are like I would be, it is the first time you have seen a lot of it.

We are hoping that we can introduce these topics, get you to discuss them, and have an opportunity to have you reflect on some of these ideas. Tomorrow morning, perhaps, after some of the other discussions and an opportunity to discuss these outside the sessions, we can come back and perhaps review, if you like, some of these topics.

If you want to follow along, the first item is No. 36, Financial Aid for Summer School Students.

In the past it was permissible to provide financial assistance for a youngster who was going to summer school to remedy academic deficiency, but now he must be eligible to be readmitted for the subsequent term. In other words, it is not a matter of helping or not. He has got to be in a position to be readmitted for the fall term.

No. 37 deals with Special Arrangements. In the past it was in violation of NCAA principles for member institutions to provide special arrangements for student-athletes, any benefits which were not available to other bona fide students of his institution. It is now being expanded to include his relatives or other friends, and I imagine that has been inserted, where it would be inappropriate to help a student-athlete, you can't help his wife or his little brother, or say, "Well, we can only do this much for you, but we will see that your Cousin Charlie gets four or five years in the school of engineering," or some-

thing of this sort. It closes up a loophole which had been exploited.

No. 38 refers to expenses which may be approved, incurred by the wife of a student-athlete accompanying him to a certified postseason football game. With all due respect to the Council, the fact that they have presented this, I am wondering how an athletic director is going to explain to the wrestling coach that he can't take the wrestler's wife to the national tournament, or that a team which has an automatic qualification for a basketball tournament, for instance, cannot take their wives. I think this could be in for a lot of discussion.

Nevertheless, the intent of it is that, where a squad has married student-athletes, they would be entitled to provide necessary expenses of the wives of those players.

Nos. 39 and 40 are merely provisions to exclude, in Division III in the first case and Division II in the second case, compliance with the Maximum Awards Table.

The intent of No. 41 is to exempt from counting recruited student-athletes who do not receive institutional financial assistance. You realize that the table depends on participants now. You have to count bodies. If a person isn't on your accounting list, the purpose of this is to exclude those people, and only count those who are receiving institutional aid from the college itself. The second aspect of that was to provide more flexibility for the use of the dollars involved. No. 43, I believe, goes along with that, also.

In other words, we are talking about dollar equivalency. Just in round figures, if you have a full grant which is \$1,500, as it was stated before, if a person got \$500, as I understand it, he counted as one, and if you just had \$1,000, you could not use it.

Now, where we use the term "equivalency," you take the number of permissible grants and multiply them by that figure. I hope Stan or somebody else is going to attack this later on. This is basically the approach that our conference has used for the last seven years, and I think that we have worked out a large number of the bugs, and it works out pretty well.

We carry it another step further. In our accounting of the maximum total grants, we divide them into rooms and boards and tuitions and fees.

As a word of explanation, I think that this is basically the approach here, that if board were \$500 and we gave a youngster \$250, he would have in effect 50 per cent of a board. We could give another youngster \$250, and the two of them would then total one of our allotment. We would do this for the three categories. I believe this is what they are suggesting.

No. 42, regarding countable players, is really embodied in No. 41. It is Part A of the previous change. You count only those student-athletes receiving financial aid based upon athletic ability.

No. 43 is the Maximum Awards Table which was put into effect at the last Convention. The suggestion there is merely that, instead of saying a maximum of six a year, taking the number returning from the previous year, for a total of 19. You have 19 in the first quarter for baseball, which in effect would allow you to graduate nine seniors and recruit nine for next year, as opposed to the current suggestion that if you graduated nine you could only add six, regardless.

No. 44 is a suggestion that, for purposes of the annual limit, transfer

students from two-year institutions shall have one-half of a scholarship, and one-half of the aid given to freshman and transfer students from four-year institutions, with the total aid limitation. In other words, it sounds to me like, in one sense there, you get two junior college students for the price of one four-year transfer. I think the amount of money is the same. I am sure whoever proposed this will have very logical arguments. I don't quite comprehend the necessity for this.

No. 45 is a Division I item, and several of the succeeding articles are, as well. Theoretically, I suppose, we could say that those do not pertain to us, and we shouldn't discuss them. I am not sure how much time I am going to have at the conclusion, but I urge you to familiarize yourself with these provisions that are being advanced for the other divisions. In effect, they are going to come back to us one way or the other.

If they increase the number that they can recruit, it makes fewer people available to us. If they reduce theirs, it increases the number of student-athletes available to us in recruiting.

I think that we, hopefully, will not get too far out of tune with the other divisions in terms of our actions, requirements, and our limitations of funds. I encourage you to try to digest those proposals that we will not be asked to vote on. I think it would behoove us to familiarize ourselves with the contents of those provisions.

Most of the proposals up to No. 51 are either suggestions that we do away with the incoming and carry-over people, and just operate on the right-hand column, as was suggested in proposal No. 41. Some of them are suggestions that we only make it for basketball, or distinction for football, with the effective date. I don't think we have to spend a lot of time on them, but I think you should spend some time looking at them.

No. 52 is a suggestion that National Defense Student Loans, which must be repaid with interest, should not be included in the reporting of the amount of financial assistance granted by an institution. We certainly have no quarrel with that. If a youngster is willing to put himself in debt, and is obligating himself to repay it, I have no quarrel with that.

I do have some reservations about the second portion of that, which says it shall not include aid received from the institution's work-study assistance program. The reason I say I have some reservations about that is that it seems to me that most of those programs are based on national funds; and if those funds come from your institution, it would seem to me they would constitute institutional support for collegiate athletics. I have some personal bias on that. I would personally support the first part. I have some reservations about the second part.

No. 53 refers to squad lists. I think this is something we are supposed to be doing; but, as I understand, the proposal merely suggests that the NCAA will provide us with standardized forms, which will make it possible for all campuses to utilize the same reporting system.

No. 54 is the definition of a student-athlete. This merely proposes to delete from the definition of a recruited student-athlete the individual who has been contacted via telephone. In other words, it puts the emphasis pretty much on a face-to-face confrontation with your

prospect, rather than a telephone conversation.

I think that the implication there is, there are a lot of fellows who are recommended to your institution, and you are not going to spend 100 hours going out and visiting them; but you may want to call one up and say, "Son, I understand you are interested in coming to our institution. We would be glad to have you." He would not be in the same category as that fellow you went out and tried to weasel away from somebody else with a scholarship or some other type of enticement.

No. 55 deals with Recruiting Contacts. I am sure that this one, if the national letter of intent is the way I read it, is going to get kicked around a little bit. The suggestion is, it would prohibit off-campus contact with a prospect during the academic year until his senior year in high school. In other words, there will be no contact with juniors. Also, there is further provision that he cannot be contacted until after completion of his sport, or any postseason competition. This would mean, for a basketball player, the end of the term; a track man, the end of the state meet; a baseball player, the middle of the summer if they have a high school tournament; a football player, completion of the play-offs, and so on.

I know that there are parts of the country that are going to have to really revamp their recruiting program if that is proposed. As I understand it, that is the intent, that there will be no recruiting of juniors, and no contacting student-athletes until they have completed their seasons and the postseason competitions attached to those seasons.

No. 57 regarding Recruiting Expenses, merely clarifies. It said before that an institution *may not*, which I guess wasn't strong enough. They have inserted the terminology *shall not* pay any costs incurred by athletic scouts or a representative of its athletic interests.

No. 58 deals with entertainment. I think that we found there was rather a severe restriction; and it posed, I would think, very delicate relationships between athletic departments and their area high school or junior college. This now provides that you may entertain a high school or junior college coach in the community in which the institution is located and, in addition to tickets to home contests, you may provide food and refreshments but no room expenses or cost of transportation. It really allows you to have somebody go across the street to the campus and have a cup of coffee on the campus, rather than having to bring in a bag lunch to the cafeteria.

No. 59, regarding recruiting expenses, broadens the restrictions on the use of staff members and their automobiles to transport prospective student-athletes. It also reaffirms the position, or confirms or emphasizes, that you cannot reimburse high school, preparatory or junior college representatives for transportation expenses to bring a prospect to your campus.

No. 60 is a new O.I., and it would allow an institution which schedules a regular season contest outside its community to provide a ticket for a student-athlete and his parents, three tickets to the game, for the purpose of admitting him and those persons accompanying him. It does not apply to postseason tournaments.

As an illustration, in our own area, the University of North Dakota, located in Grand Forks, scheduled two hockey contests in Bismarck, which is 250 miles from the campus. It would then allow them to

entertain a prospect from the western part of the state at that site, which before was impossible.

I would like to say a word or two. I did not realize that this was in the realm of my responsibilities, but I would like to say a word or two about some of the things which are coming up regarding discussions relating to the 1.600 legislation which has been proposed anew and the suggestion that we do away with the current 2.00 standard.

From my position in dealing with our admissions officers—and I am sure that all of you go through the same thing—it is getting to where it is almost impossible to get any kind of records—what with nongrade high schools, pass-fail, no-rank, no grades, different track systems or graduation requirements, and so on—and try to get them to commit themselves to any kind of placement. It makes me wonder sometimes what high school administrators do these days. They certainly don't spend a hell of a lot of time giving information to go on a college transcript.

I supported the 1.600 because I thought we had to have some standard. I have never been able to agree with the concept of conference and institutional tables.

Our particular conference went to the standard ASH Alliance table. We lived with it, but it is a bit tough to swallow. People could get into another institution and couldn't with ours.

The thing I didn't like about it was, it was a prediction. You would take boys with 16 or 17 ACT scores, and not give them any aid, and not allow them to participate, and they would come up with 2.5, 2.4. They subsequently gravitated to the varsity, played very well, and made a good average and graduated. You have got a lot of kids with 27, 28 and 29 who came in—took our money for a year, didn't play much, never did graduate.

I think, also, we were headed in our area towards real critical challenges on the basis of a youngster from the state, his parents being taxpayers, being admitted to the institution and being told he couldn't come out for football or basketball, even at his own expense. Yet we were granting athletic assistance to kids from out of state whose parents weren't taxpayers; and they would get the money, so to speak, to come and play in our state.

Personally, I am not suggesting this or proposing it, but you name the figure. I don't care whether it is 32, 15, 12, 14, 78 or anything else. I would like to see it say that is what you have to have to be eligible for aid. That is an attainment. It is not a prediction. It is what you did. It is based on your knowledge, your information, your achievement, your background in high school, and that is it.

I would like to see us put some teeth into the retention code. In other words, if we are not any more hypocritical than we seem—we are always advocating the educational benefits, bragging about educational opportunities in our institution; but I am, frankly, willing to sit back and let you determine your standards in everything else. All I say is that a kid can go to my school or he can go to your school. I have got to sell him on my staff, my facilities, my program, and if you can give him aid, I can give him aid. If he can get into your school, he can get into my school. If I can't give him aid, he can still go out. If you can't give it, he can still go out. He can participate, but he has got to achieve. Once he is in, leave it up to the individual

institutions to put some teeth into their academic program, and make the retention rule pretty sticky.

I am saying 27, 28, 30 hours. I don't care what it is. And then, after a while, you can exhaust the courses you can get him through, and he is still going to have to be a student.

Franklin A. Lindeburg (University of California, Riverside): I am here today to talk about your organization, your structure; and in so doing, I would like to take five general items and bring them before you very briefly.

First, the reorganization already accomplished, or the situation under which we are existing at this Convention. Then, the actions which are before us at this Convention, the things that we will be voting on in the next two days. Then the things that are still to be accomplished in reorganization and restructuring. Then a nebulous thing, and that has to do with the leadership, or the emergence or more restructuring as might be necessary from what happens at this Convention concerning the lack of or sufficiency of leadership, particularly in Divisions II and III.

Finally, I would like to bring before you the things that the College Committee has discussed, and the proposals that they have made in this convention.

The comments that I am going to be making are of a general nature.

Here is what we already have, under which we are living at the present time. We have three legislative and three competitive divisions within NCAA. Each institution had the opportunity to self-determine its division except in the sport of football.

The bylaws are subject to divided voting.

The Council has been reorganized, and it will be reconstituted as any one particular individual uses up his term of office to an eight-four-four representation, eight being Division I, four being Division II and four being Division III.

The Executive Committee will be reconstituted to a five-three-one: five members from Division I, one member from either Division II or III and three members of Division II or III. It is a little screwy, but we get representation.

This Convention's actions regarding the topics that I am discussing today are Proposals No. 62 to 75.

First, all of these proposals having to do with the committee structure of NCAA, a great majority were recommended by the Committee on Reorganization. These proposals guarantee and change representation on various committees, from the point of view of divisional representation and from the point of view of areas of the country.

John Winkin will talk further about this; but you will note that in these cases, because we have not had reorganization of the districts at the present time, we have the districts combined, with 1 and 2 as one grouping—this is for regions of the United States—Districts 3, 4 and 5 together and 6, 7 and 8 together. All committee representation will be on that basis of regions of the United States; and it will be based upon Divisions I, II and III, guaranteeing in each case representation from each division.

These committees will continue the rule-making functions and will assume common responsibilities for championships. In several

cases, committees have been abolished, and two combined.

For instance, there will be a committee, maybe with a six-three-three representation on it that would deal with baseball championships, all divisions. The six would deal with Division I, three with Division II, and three with Division III. That is the way they are more or less done at the present time.

The College Committee, whose function at the present time is to deal with all matters that pertain to Divisions II and III, will be abolished. It will meet once more during the summer, assess the results of this Convention, again assess our memberships, find out if they have things they would like to propose. They will then turn all of their material over to the Long Range Planning Committee. The Long Range Planning Committee will be reconstituted so it will have representation from each one of the three divisions. Also on the Long Range Planning Committee there will be two student representatives. They will have to be varsity letter winners. How the Nominating Committee will come up with two students to serve I do not know, but there will be student representation.

This legislation, if passed, will eliminate the Statistics and Classification Committee in the areas of baseball, basketball and football. We will have three different divisions, and this will be done internally. How, I don't know.

That is, generally speaking, the action that is before this Convention in items 62 to 75. If you have questions afterward, I will be glad to answer them if I can.

Now, as far as restructuring is concerned, we still have things before us. These, of course, are at the discretion of the Council, and word has already reached me that the Council will ask the Reorganization Committee to reconvene during the next year and make recommendations.

One recommendation that very obviously has to be done is redistricting. There is no doubt that, now that we have declared the three different divisions, there is an imbalance. For instance, there are very few schools in Division II that are way out west, and many in the Midwest.

We don't know what we will need as far as restructuring is concerned, as far as our voting, our representation or our leadership in the various areas, until we finish with this Convention. After that, if the Council or one of the groups involved feels that something should be done along this line, I am sure it will be passed along to the Reorganization Committee.

Some of us on the Reorganization Committee and on the College Committee have been concerned, although I think it is not too serious a problem at the present time, about the emergence of leadership and how this leadership will be given a role in NCAA and Division II. At the present time Stan Marshall has been selected by the Council to be our leader in this regard. I am perfectly confident as long as Stan Marshall is on my team. The thing is that when he is not on our team and he is not on the Council, what guarantees do we have that we have a strong leader along this way?

There are several things that might be proposed, that you might be mulling over in your mind, and assessing how we are operating at the present time.

One suggestion is that one of the vice-presidents-at-large be designated as chairman of Division II. There is no legislation. This has been a proposal. Another suggestion is that as soon as we have four representatives from Division II on the Council, they get together and three of them select a leader for Division II.

I am sure that you probably can come up with three or four other different proposals along this line. If you find any that you think might be satisfactory, pass the word on to one of the College Committee so that it could be looked at. We could find out if it would be more effective than what we are doing at the present time.

The College Committee has met for the last two days, and they have made some proposals that I think you should be conscious of and know about.

First, when the various people of the College Committee wrote to their constituents, you gentlemen in this room, and asked for responses to reorganizational problems we might have, the greatest number of responses, believe it or not, that came from III was, "We would like financial aid based on need."

When it came to Division II, the largest number of responses, although nothing really specific, was limitations on aid. These were the two things.

As a result, I had my institution propose amendment No. 40, to eliminate the Maximum Awards Table. Then a proposal was made that the College Committee approved, but there was one vote definitely against it by Vannette Johnson. That was that we do put in limits, and cut the limits appreciably. I will just give you a quick example where, in the Maximum Awards Table in baseball, I believe there is 19. In this case it is proposed that baseball be 9. In basketball, at the Division II level, it would be 10, football would be 33, based on total value, no numbers at all.

This amendment, backed by the University of California, Riverside and the College Committee, will be given to you in printed form before it becomes an agenda item.

It would be entirely possible that one of the items that is proposed for a change of Bylaws might be something that would be passed by the entire body, but Division II might not want it. Any one of us could stand up and ask for a vote for Division II, and it could appear in the Bylaws for Division I but not in II if we voted it down.

This is one of the values of this Round Table here today, that we can find out how this would go, and maybe even take a sense vote in some areas and find out just how we stand on items that might be crucial to Division II.

The College Committee—and I am going to put these together—is recommending abolishing 2.00 legislation. They are against 1.600 legislation, and would like to substitute "satisfactory progress."

These are all numbered amendments, and I will repeat that again: abolish the 2.00; they are against reinstating the 1.600, and they are for satisfactory progress toward graduation.

The College Committee will send a letter to the President of the NCAA requesting that a commissioner from the College Division commissioners group sit with the Council like the Division II commissioners group does.

We have approached several Council members on this, and they are in favor of our forwarding this.

It was also the recommendation of the College Committee on the various things concerning situations that might cause a further split in the NCAA, dividing divisions, to wait and see how this Convention goes before making recommendations.

The College Committee is also sending a letter to the NCAA asking them for a study committee on the following items, almost all of which have to do with the cost of running programs: the length of seasons, the number of games and the size of squads both at home and away.

At the same time, we are asking for somebody to look at the Manual and see if there can't be some method to codify and make it a bit simpler reading so we won't have the difficulties of misinterpretations.

John W. Winkin (Colby College): My topic is competitive classifications, so why don't we take a look at it as it appears at this point.

Before I present to you the present picture, I checked with the national office today, and was told they already have 12 changes from the other divisions for next year. That means we are going to have 12 schools from Division I or Division III coming into Division II. There are going to be changes, but here is how it sits as we look at it now.

In Division I there are 125 institutions in all sports, and there are 111 in Division I for all sports except football.

Now, 59 institutions in Division I will be shifting to either Division II or Division III for football. Fifty-three of these come from Division II, and they go by the following numbers in the districts: District 1, eight; District 2, nine; District 3, 13; District 4, seven; District 6, four; District 7, seven, and District 8, five.

It means in football we have our total plus 53 for the Division II competition.

Oddly enough, six Division I institutions have opted Division III for football. There are 53 of the III that do not have football at this point.

Let's take a look at Division II. Division II has 194 institutions and if you add the 53, that means that football will have 247 in this division. There are 20 allied conferences that are in Division II.

In Division III there will be 233 institutions, and for football, they have 239.

Now, 40 institutions from Division II and Division III have opted Division I for one sport. There are 28 from Division II that are going into Division I for some sport. For outdoor track, nine will move into Division I; soccer, seven; wrestling, seven; baseball, two; golf, one; tennis, one, and lacrosse, one.

What does that mean for Division II? It means for track there will be 185 eligible institutions for outdoor track; in soccer, 187; in wrestling, 187; in baseball, 192; in golf, 193; in tennis, 193, and in lacrosse, 193.

What national competition do we have for Division II, as it will turn out over the next couple of years? For all three divisions there are nine sports, so we will have nine Division II championships eventually. They will be in the sports of baseball, basketball, cross

country, golf, soccer, swimming, tennis, outdoor track and field and wrestling. In addition to that, in the sports of gymnastics and lacrosse, there will be Division I and II championships. There will not be a Division III championship, although Division III will come back with us for those championships, so in lacrosse and gymnastics you get the big figure. You get the 233 plus the 194 number of institutions that will be eligible for those competitions.

In football you are aware that there will be Division II and Division III championships, and I have already given you those numbers.

There will be single championships involving all three divisions in the sports of fencing, hockey, skiing, indoor track, volleyball and water polo. All active numbers are eligible for those championships.

There are really 11, counting lacrosse and gymnastics, that are going to be championships for which Division II institutions are eligible.

How do you change? How will they change? Well, if you go back to what was passed, in order to change a division, a change of division may be accomplished by petitioning the Council. An institution desiring to change its division must notify the Association executive director in writing not later than June 1.

If the Council determines that a member has all the applicable criteria, then it shall be transferred to the new division effective September 1.

Can you change back after another year? Let's say that you go to that division for the next year. It is my understanding that you can apply again to change back; however, if you opt for one sport in Division I and you are accepted for Division I, you must remain in that sport in Division I for three years.

I will read it. *An institution which is a member of Division II or Division III may elect to participate in Division I in one sport, other than football or basketball by writing not later than June 1. If the Council determines that, then you go in by September 1; and you must stay in for three years.*

What is likely to produce the change? I think as far as the present legislation that is coming before the membership, I would guess that the two amendments are 14 and 15. No. 14 is going to be the one which establishes membership criteria for Division I. That is the eight major sports, and 75 per cent of your schedule in that competition in Division I. If you look at No. 15, that is the one about financial aid on the basis of need for Division III. This establishes membership criteria for Division III.

I would like to speak now, really, from the standpoint of the knowledge that I have gotten as a chairman of the Baseball Tournament Committee. The Basketball Tournament Committee is going to be structured similar to baseball, so let's use that as an example. There will be six Division I members, three from Division II and three from Division III. The same way with basketball. That committee will be dealing with the rules, and it also will be dealing with the tournament competition.

When it comes to Division II, the three members of Division II will, in essence, really be establishing the format for Division II.

We have six regions in our Division II picture now, and we are

not sure what that will be in the future. There are eight in basketball. Let's say that we stay at six in baseball following the change. Let's say we stay at six regional tournaments. It will be necessary for us to have six regional chairmen, so they will be a sort of sub-committee of your total committee; and as I see it, each regional chairman will be running his tournament under those three men in Division II.

Let's go to redistricting. The Baseball Tournament Committee has been through redistricting about three times. If you look at the number of institutions in District 1, District 2, District 3 and District 4, they exceed by quite a few the number in 5, 6, 7 and 8. Obviously, if that remains somewhat the same, redistricting will have to take place. I am sure it is going to have to be done in basketball, and certainly for baseball.

Let's take baseball for a minute. There is a 48-team bracket for this year, for the Division II. It is my understanding, from having asked about it, that the plan is to start with a 32-team bracket.

I have asked what projection they would like to start with in baseball. It is quite uncertain whether we start with six or go back to four.

We don't have to worry about baseball until 1976, and basketball has until the 1974-75 academic year. They have this period to see what reshaping of the changes in classifications are going to be.

In baseball, we are going to, hopefully, start with six, after the redistricting. It may be that we will have to go back to four.

I think basketball can safely start with eight. I don't think there is any question. But they will have to redistrict to get it. I am pretty sure they want the 32-team bracket that we have been talking about, but it is going to take time to do this. I think there needs to be further clarification of how the tournament committees are going to work.

I foresee some difficulty in the new changes as far as the committee system. It has been hard enough to be able to establish tournaments within Division II with just the people you have from each district. In baseball, every time we go to Omaha with the Baseball Rules Committee, they are obviously concerned with the Division I tournament; and very little time, if any, is ever spent on Division II.

If we are going to get swallowed in that same manner with this change I am not sure. I fear it a little bit, to be honest with you; and it may be that somehow we are going to have to have separate tournament committee meetings at the sites of the tournaments if we are allowed to bring each district chairman there. That is a matter of expense.

We may be dependent on one meeting, the one meeting a year that tournament committee has; and if that tournament committee meeting is dominated by the Division I tournament picture, we are not going to have time to adequately do the job on Division II and Division III. I see the need, to be very honest about it, to have time for the Division II district chairmen or the regional chairmen to get together and have annual meetings.

We might be able to meet here at the national Convention. Believe me, it takes two or three days, sometimes, to iron out all the problems that you might have in each one of the regions or each one of the districts. I see that as a serious problem, especially when you

are dealing with redistricting and all the problems related to that.

I think on the side of Division II is the fact that we already have College Division tournaments in most of these sports, so we have got a great place to start from. We are really continuing the College Division championships, and in Division III we are establishing new championships, but we are faced with having to find out how we are going to conduct them and how we are going to redistrict.

I think Division II sits in a very good position in that we have good competition now as far as national championships are concerned, and we have a pretty good procedure for selection and all those things that are concerned.

Another thing that has got to be affected by this is the business of automatic qualification. A lot of people have asked me already what is going to happen in baseball as far as automatic qualification is concerned.

The Baseball Tournament Committee has decided we are not going to fuss with it until we see what the new picture is. There will be no automatic qualification again this year as far as baseball is concerned and probably none the next year. We probably won't start it until we start with the Division II tournament itself.

Basketball is going to continue with automatic qualification at least for the coming year, and then they will probably have to look at it again in terms of what happens to the conferences and redistricting.

Chairman Marshall: As you can see, we have a great deal of work to do. Maybe not as much as I and III, but much work; and we need the help of everyone.

There are four people present whom I want you to be sure to know. I would like you to relay your thoughts to any of us and to these four, who are currently on the Council and are from Division II.

First, Dick Koenig, from Valparaiso, in the back. He is Secretary-Treasurer of the NCAA. He is one person to talk to if you have got a problem or you have something you want before the Council. Another is Bill Exum, of Kentucky State University. Howard Gentry is from Tennessee State University. The other man is Bob Pritchard, from Worcester Polytech. These four are on the Council. They are Division II people, and be sure to talk to them.

Now, we want to take the balance of our time, and all of our time at the next Round Table, to let you talk.

David R. Ocorr (University of Scranton): I don't know who wants to answer, but I am concerned that our division paddle its own canoe, if you will. I am concerned how we proceed now. Shouldn't this caucus start an organization? Shouldn't we have a chairman, spokesman, and try to move on?

The background information has been very good and helpful; but I am afraid that, with this number of people and the way we started, we are going to meander a little. Is that a concern of other people?

I would like to see something out of this that gives us leadership, and that we could get some sort of straw votes on positions that are going to be taken for this division.

Chairman Marshall: I might answer one part of that. If you are interested in it, I would be willing to take a straw vote on any issue at any time, particularly tomorrow, after we have a little chance to think about it.

As to a chairman for Division II, I would personally be a little reluctant to have us go that route. I think there are other ways of doing it. That may be a poor feeling.

With our representation on the Council, and our opportunity to go to the floor and speak, and the fact that in our division we have a tremendous diversity, our biggest problem may be our diversity in terms of geography and in terms of type of institution and types of program. Now, maybe I am wrong.

If somebody believes that we should get organized and work with a chairman—I am not completely sure we have the right to do that—but we could do it informally.

Thomas J. Niland (LeMoyne College): I think we do have to get started some way, whether it be informal or not.

For example, there must be some type of criteria established in determining championships that are coming up next year. If we don't have some criteria in regard to schedules, what teams are you going to play in order to be eligible for the championship? We would like eventually to have all-star selections, or all-America selections.

I think it is very important that we do get to work within our own group. I don't think it necessarily has to be a very highly-recognized group as far as the Council is concerned, but within our own group, we should appoint or get people into a small caucus to just disseminate the information a little better.

For example, I was going to ask this question before about the delegations. Why is it broken down on rules committees of the sports, that six represent Division I schools, three from Division III and three from Division II? Are the numbers that much? Do we all play different games?

I think there is a lot of work that could be done if we could start it now, not so much officially but unofficially as far as this body is concerned.

Mr. Winkin: Well, the only point that I think should be made here is that the all-Americas that you are talking about go back to the coaches associations more than they do the NCAA.

Mr. Niland: As an example, statistics are published now by division.

Mr. Winkin: I am a member of the present Baseball Classification and Statistics Committee. It was the plan of that Committee to await the divisional reorganization and to reorganize the divisional structure for that too.

Mr. Koppenhaver: I think the other reason we haven't progressed any further is that, really, until this meeting we didn't know who was going to be here.

Division I was pretty well established. The major conferences, and those people who are committed to major programs. They have got a group of their commissioners who meet and propose legislation. As far as their structure, their total picture, it has changed very little.

The difference which they are going to have to contend with, which they perhaps could not have foreseen, is the number of Division II people who have opted for Division I in a sport. They are going to have to make some concessions there, perhaps. But their framework has changed very little.

Theoretically, the University Division is continuing the way it was

while we are faced with reorganizing, really, into two groups.

Mr. Niland: All the more reason why we have to start now.

Mr. Koppenhaver: Right. This is just what I am saying. This is why we are here. I think that I would tend to concur that, either formally or informally, we have got to get representation from around the various colleges that make up this group, and get off dead center.

Robert W. Pritchard (Worcester Polytechnic Institute): This has been discussed, as you know, in the Council; and those of us from Divisions II and III are very much concerned that we do have equal say and total representation.

One thing that we have to be careful that we don't do is set up three different NCAA's within the group. I don't think we should have a Division I, Division II, Division III, with three separate NCAA groups.

I have suggested that the national office have a liaison man, as they did with the College Committee, but now also have one whose work would be devoted to working with Division II people and one who works primarily with Division III people. The NCAA NEWS could have a column or a page devoted to the business and problems related to each one of those divisions.

As for a chairman for Division I, Division II and Division III within the Council, it is doubtful whether this would be the proper approach to take.

No one knows the answers, and I can assure you that those members who will be representing Division II will be heard and respected. Division II and Division III will get what we really want.

Mr. Lindeburg: I would like to comment again that this is exactly the position that the College Committee has taken. The College Committee has said, let's wait and see what happens; and if we find any bugs or there are problems, we have to make recommendations along those lines. We really don't know at the present time what the problems are, and how far we would split or be split if we did make vice-chairmen or the like.

Mr. Winkin: I think that your point was about championship competition.

Mr. Niland: Not alone.

Mr. Winkin: I think there are two problems here. One is obviously the representation that we have been talking about here as far as the Council is concerned, and the other is the conduct of the championships.

I know that our Baseball Tournament Committee last night, in trying to figure out how we are going to operate in the future, is quite concerned about how we can handle Division II problems.

Obviously, there is a question of expense involved here. It was my personal hope that the structure would be a rules committee for each sport that might meet annually. Each of the division tournaments would have its own tournament committee, made up of the district or the regional chairmen; and they would meet and solve their own problems separately rather than trying to get together and have 12 or 13 men spend a little time here and a little time there and a lot of time on, perhaps, their own problems.

There are two problems that I see in there.

R. Bruce Allison (Union College): I share the thoughts that have

been expressed, both from the floor and by the people at the podium. The concern I have right now is who is going to be the leadership of Division II as well as Division III and Division I. I see Division I is set because it has the status quo.

It seems to me that we are going to be voting on a lot of legislation that will directly affect our division as well as the other two divisions. I know that oftentimes we have thought about a particular referendum or vote or whatever, and I may be sitting with Penn State University and the Naval Academy on either side. I may be influenced by these people or tend to go along because the flow seems to be in that direction when I really don't know what the other schools in other parts of the country in my position feel.

I would think it would be most important to go through certain key issues. Some of them have been referred to already by the three gentlemen who spoke. I would like to have some kind of a feeling of my fellow compatriots here.

Chairman Marshall: I am prepared to do that on any issue which anyone may request, either today or tomorrow.

Corey Van Fleet (Oakland University): I would just like to speak for a minute on the swimming situation in Division II. I think it offers a format that we could take a look at for the competition part of Division II.

After fumbling around for four or five years, the coaches at the championship got together and established a kind of a Division II championship committee, elected by Division II competing teams at the championship. That committee then secured, through various means, representation on the one central rules committee for swimming.

That system has worked very well. The tournament managers, the meet managers and the coaches have a voice in the conduct of the championships; and I think that possibly could be the answer in terms of format for each sport in terms of competition.

I see no reason why Division III couldn't operate the same way. We know Division I operates that way. The chairman of the rules committee, the athletic director and the meet manager of the Division I championship team become the meet committee for that particular meeting. So it is a way out to look out.

Mr. Winkin: If you will look at basketball, here is the thing that concerns us. It reads: *In accordance with the provisions of Bylaw 6, the sports committees listed above—and listen to this—shall develop policies and procedures governing the administration and conduct of the National Collegiate and, where applicable . . . the division championships.* Now, it means that that committee is going to be doing it for all three at the one time. This I think is a problem.

Mr. Van Fleet: In the swimming situation, that Division I committee for the last seven or eight years has delegated the power to Division II for that particular committee. Whether that kind of congeniality goes on in other areas, I am not sure.

Chairman Marshall: I think wrestling has operated pretty much in the same manner, and other sports, on an informal basis.

Mr. Ocorr: I am a little concerned right now on, maybe, philosophical things. What is the position of this division on things like numbers, 2.0, 1.6?

Another question that perhaps someone is thinking about, what happens if Division III says, "Maybe we would like to have a Division III school rule that they could play in II in the sport that they choose." Would Division II accept them? You see my point?

I think we have some philosophical things to decide. We might say, some people, we don't want to be in Division II because we don't agree with those things. We will go to Division III. I think we have to start from there.

Edward S. Steitz (Springfield College): At the outset I would like to suggest that, before we leave, Stan Marshall be our one person delegated to get to his feet in a hurry and ask that the Division II situation be polled if there is a vote that is germane strictly to a Division II stand. That is a personal feeling I have.

I am a little confused, because I think, unless I understand the legislation incorrectly, the proposed legislation will constitute a separate football playing rules committee and a separate basketball rules committee.

You see, it is in this parenthetical clause, . . . except the football and basketball rules.

In other words—I am staying with basketball—I think I may have been thinking of something else when I heard you, John; but I thought you were relating basketball and baseball to the same thing in terms of the organization of combining the tournament operations with the official rules.

Mr. Winkin: That is correct. For basketball it will be different. For baseball it is combined.

Mr. Steitz: In other words, the Football Rules Committee or the Basketball Rules Committee—I stick to that because I know a little bit about that—will be 14 in number. They will deal—and that will be the NCAA Basketball Rules Committee—strictly with basketball rules. They won't be involved with Division I tournament basketball, or Division II or Division III.

The legislation as proposed calls for the Division II basketball committee to be composed of six people, and they will be responsible for conducting the Division II tournament.

Also, the legislation which is proposed calls for three people to be involved in Division III basketball, and they will be concerned solely with selecting the teams and running that tournament.

Mr. Lindeburg: If I may add, in the past they had an NCAA committee on golf with one College Division representative on it. Now that committee will have a four-two-two representation, and we would assume that the carrying on of Division II golf championship will be the problem of those two people with advice from the other six people. Division III would start out the same way.

Mr. Steitz: I share the anxiety about the Division II and the Division III people getting lost in the shuffle in different sports, but I don't think that will exist in football or basketball. The two exemptions there are written in.

Hopefully we can go this route in all sports, and Division II and Division III people won't have these anxieties about what happens.

Chairman Marshall: I have a point I would like to bring in, unless you have something on this topic. Could I direct your attention to No. 77, Administrative Control.

I think this is very important to Division II institutions in particular, especially those of us that are involved with student fees for a part of our support.

This rather small change on the administrative control procedure includes the advisory athletic board or committee. Some of us have boards of control and some of us have advisory committees. This legislation enables the advisory committee to be constituted as the proper administrative control unit for your institution.

That is important. With this there is an O.I. that says, in effect, if student fees are a substantial part of your income, those fees must be allocated by a committee dominated by a majority in favor of faculty and/or administration.

This makes it against NCAA policy, for example, for a student senate or a student budgeting committee or whatever you call it to determine year to year what that apportionment shall be.

I think this is extremely important in the operation of an ongoing program. I certainly hope you will vote for No. 77, to strengthen our position in that arena.

William Bell (Fayetteville State University): My concern comes in reference to the Maximum Awards Table. The numbers in basketball and football seems to be miserably low for schools that are trying to have good programs, and there are a number of those institutions in Division II.

Have you gotten any feeling at all from the membership concerning the small numbers in basketball and football? Thirty-three, say, in football, and 10 in basketball?

Chairman Marshall: In our conference we operate with 15 in basketball and 45 in football; but we count everything, athletically-related or otherwise. In effect the athletic side is somewhat less.

Mr. Lindeburg: I am going to pass out four sheets, four on this side and four on that side. You can kind of get together and look over one another's shoulder.

Unfortunately, as the gentleman over here said, Division II was not organized before we came to the Convention. As a result, we are going to have to organize now.

This is an amendment to No. 40, which abolishes, if passed, the Maximum Awards Table.

What this does is substitute for No. 40, numbers that are scaled down considerably from the 105 in football.

These are based purely on value. If a school is given a full ride, an NCAA ride, for \$4,000 for one person, you would multiply that times the number of basketball awards, and you could give \$20,000 to as many basketball players as you wanted to. That is the theory behind this, an aggregate amount.

I will read them off, but this will at least give you a pattern that you can take a look at, or some of you can, while we are doing it.

Chairman Marshall: I would like to add a little further confusion. There was considerable discussion in the Council on the counting of grants, and at this time the official interpretation will be something like each grant will be determined on the basis of the cost for the individual in the condition in which he finds himself.

That may sound a little ridiculous, but it gets around the in-state, out-of-state business, the dormitory A, B and C cost differential,

possible differential in cost by curriculum and those kinds of matters.

In other words, if all of us in this room are at a given institution and are all on full rides but living in different dormitories, eating under different food plans and different curricula, it is possible that our full grants will vary considerably.

Rather than get into national averaging, as was the first approach, each one would be accounted on the basis of what it cost for that individual to attend. In other words, the cost for an out-of-state student in many instances is considerably higher. A different dormitory may be higher or lower. But we put him in that condition, and that is 1.0. If he is getting half of it, he counts as .50. If he is getting a quarter of it, it is .25 on a decimal basis; and you add up the total.

Mr. Lindeburg: I would like to state that Proposal 40 would leave Division II with the entire Article Five. It is the Bylaw at the present time. The entire article would pertain to Division II.

You would take the cost of supporting an individual at your institution according to your catalog, and multiply that by the units that I will give you: baseball, nine. You multiply this unit times the cost of support of that individual, and you can divide that into as many little portions as you want. It is an aggregate, whole amount.

Basketball, 10; cross country/track, 12; fencing—you may put in parenthesis after this, this is a Division I championship, one championship only—8; football, 33; golf, 2; gymnastics, 4, and you may put in parenthesis *Division II and II championship combined*; ice hockey, 23; Division I championship only; Lacrosse, 12, Division II and III championships combined; skiing, 12; Division I championship only; soccer, 6; swimming, 6; tennis, 2; volleyball, 8, Division I championship only; water polo, 8, Division I championship only, and wrestling, 8.

If your school is fortunate enough to give \$2,000 for each person, and you added up the Maximum Awards Table, it is possible you would be giving out about \$750,000 a year. If you were to add this one up, I believe you would be giving out about \$175,000.

My point is Division I is going to attract a certain individual with a certain amount of money. Division III is going to sooner or later go into the area of giving aid only on the need factor.

As a result, Division II is right smack in the middle. Once in a while we are going to want to recruit one of those top-flight individuals. Once in a while we are going to convince a kid who wants to go to a real smart private school in Division III to come to our institution, and we are going to need something as an inducement for these individuals.

Why peg it at half a million if we could peg it at \$100,000, is my point. As long as we are all in there together, we ought to set it where we can all live with it.

Chairman Marshall: Quickly, to respond to Mr. Bell, now, we might see what recourse we have. Amendments are acceptable until 1 p. m. tomorrow. If any group wishes to propose an amendment, which is what Cal Riverside will do, they will be accepted.

Richard P. Koenig (NCAA Secretary-Treasurer): One p.m. today is the end, so the only recourse is through the Council.

Chairman Marshall: I got the day wrong. You will have to go through a Council member, but you still have an opportunity, if you

wish to revise this, for example, or anything else.

Mr. Lindeburg: After the discussion, I would like a straw vote.

There are many institutions that believe it is a good idea to have a broad program of intercollegiate athletics. We support the idea of a good program, and many of us have our programs supported at our institution with that idea in mind. If administration of my institution changes, and they say, "We are going into basketball. With three sports and basketball we can be a member of NCAA."

We take the \$70,000 that we are throwing into all of our sports. We put it into basketball, and we play a weak cross country, golf and wrestling schedule. I will beat you five years out of six, and I will win the national championship because you will be playing with a broad program, and I will be playing only with basketball.

That is one of the most important reasons for having numbers. Each one of us could reach a maximum in any one of these areas, but not go any higher, you see. If you want to throw all of your eggs in one basket, you can only throw them up to a maximum total. It really is a restricting factor as far as only our Division is concerned.

Gordon K. Larson (University of Akron): I would like to have the feeling or the reaction of the group as to the limitation on football and basketball. We are talking about going down to 10 in basketball and 33 in football? What is the feeling of this group?

[A straw vote showed the majority of the Division II members at the Round Table favored 15 grants in basketball and 40-60 in football.]

Tom Parac (Montana State University): I guess part of the reason I came up was to talk on the number limitations on football. The gentleman ahead of me made some comments germane to what I had to say, and some of your show of hands also has been in that direction.

The Big Sky Conference, in which we participate, feels very strongly that we have six conference games a year; so we play four nonconference games against many of the people that are in Division I, possibly, in football, or that have aid programs that are in the 60, 70, 75, 80 category. I think our conference is very much in favor of a limitation on grants per sport. We have it within our league.

I think the big discussion and the big consternation, as the show of hands would indicate, is what those numbers should be. I think that football figure were up around 65.

George E. Doherty (Northwestern Louisiana State University): I can't understand how we would want to lower our standards. I don't believe anyone in this room can give 105 scholarships, but we have to compete against a lot of Division I schools. Why shouldn't we have an opportunity for that if our conference will let us?

I don't think we should limit ourselves here to saying that we are going to be 33 or 40 or any number less than Division I does, if we have the ability to move up.

Somebody in this room is going to want to move to Division I. You are saying that you can never do that.

I think the cost of limitation is going to make it impossible for any of us to have 105, but we still have an opportunity to move, and certainly some of the independents here want to.

I don't think it needs to be in the form of a motion, does it? This

is not a motion.

Chairman Marshall: I just want to say this has been expressed before, that these limitations for Division I should be all that we have and handle the rest by conference to present this flexibility.

[A straw vote showed a slight majority of Division II members at the Round Table in favor of setting limits for Division II.]

William Exum (Kentucky State University): I think what we are witnessing here is an exercise in absolute futility. I believe that the presentation of a numbers proposal was probably unseemly at this time, mainly because there are not enough copies for anybody to look at, in the first place.

I think, in the second place, it is a presentation which nobody has had a chance to think about, and I don't believe that we can solve numbers or needs at such a session as this.

I think that we want to get along, but I certainly would say let's get going down some defined pathway rather than having an exercise in which we raise our arms and hands. I know it is cold in here. I am from a southern state. If you give a total number of scholarships in terms of ice hockey and skiing, that doesn't bother me at all. We don't have ice except in the refrigerators and things.

The whole point is, I don't believe that we can get an absolutely satisfactory agreement on numbers. I certainly would rather take a very liberal approach, as the one that is published in the Manual now, as a beginning guideline, rather than going to the severely restricted one you might not be able to move out of.

Chairman Marshall: One thing we do have to face is, this will come up for a vote. We must make up our minds how we do want to vote on it.

Mr. Lindeburg: We are running into a situation in Division II where Division I is voting on criteria for membership. They are asking for 60 per cent in football and 75 in basketball. This is on their scheduling.

When this comes to pass, and I assure you it will, this means that some of us will be revising our basketball and football schedules, because these individuals will only schedule us as four out of ten games. If we are on their schedules, we are lucky. As a result, we must peg our level of competition at whatever level we see it is.

Division II, up to the present time at this Convention, has had no opportunity to get together. We don't have a group that can fly to a meeting in Chicago at the drop of a hat. We are lucky to be here.

Somehow or other we have to start the group thinking of numbers, and those of you who responded, responded in great numbers.

It would probably be the best thing to do tomorrow to vote no on No. 40, which would leave us with 105 football in the Maximum Awards Table.

The point is that it would also start us thinking, so between now and the next Convention, we can see if there are some limiting factors.

I would like to go down the line and ask each one of you how many football scholarships you give. Maybe if a study like this were done, we could come to a better consensus.

Mr. Doherty: I don't think we should limit ourselves in this group and say that we can only go so far. I believe that each one of us has a limited budget, or we wouldn't be in this group. We would be in Division I.

I hate to be a part of a group that tries to bring everybody else down to the level that I am, and I think this is what this group is trying to do right now. It is trying to bring everybody down to my level, instead of saying let's see how good we can be, and this is what I think you are doing.

Stanley Galloway (Gulf South Conference): I have to agree with George Doherty on this. I think that this is one of the things that causes the division we have now in NCAA. We have talked about financial aid and limitations on scholarships, and damned if we are not trying to place limitations on different people in different sections of the country as to what they can do, regardless of their budgets.

For instance, you offer 23 scholarships for skiing and two in golf. Well, we are from the south. We don't ski, and we are going to have to accept your two in golf? That doesn't make sense.

And of course Doherty is absolutely right. We cannot bring people down to the level of other people. If we are going to try to excel in athletics, we have to keep the thing moving all the time.

Maybe now some people can't meet these limitations, but I know Doherty and some of the people in the Gulf South Conference do have to play Division I in football. They have got to have a fighting chance.

I have to think that the Division I people think broader than we do on a lot of things, even though they cannot match these things sometimes.

John J. Hinga (Indiana Collegiate Conference): I thought when we divided into Divisions I, II and III, we were going to be respectful, and that a championship in Division III was going to be as meaningful as a championship in Division I. We were going to be financed accordingly, and so far we have been.

Now, we are not Division I. That is why we are here. We have to set some limits.

I don't know why we can't start thinking proudly of Division II, and I hope the people in Division III will speak just as proudly of that division. I think pride speaks here.

We cannot compete with the 125 football schools that threatened to pull out three or four years ago. Right now we are Division II, and let's make Division II as strong as we can make Division II. Hopefully, Division III is speaking the same way.

I agree with Frank. We probably are hastily putting things together, and the idea of trying to put some limits is probably not well thought of right now.

What is so wrong with being the champion of Division II of the NCAA? I am hoping we can go in that direction, and our conference is hoping to stay in that direction.

We are Division II. What is so terrible about that?

Robert W. Pritchard (Worcester Polytechnic Institute): Division II is a mix. It was intended to be people interested in need only, others interested in grants.

According to the straw votes you have taken so far, I think one might come to the conclusion that the majority are for maximum numbers. People on a need basis have no concern whatsoever, as far as I know, about national numbers.

I would like to ask a basic question, and I would request that you give a straw vote. How many here are working and interested on the

need factor only, and how many on the grant-in-aid? I think we can live together, but I am not sure we are getting the right kind of answers.

[A straw vote showed nine institutions on a need basis.]

Mr. Lindeburg: I would like to ask one thing. There is an amendment from the Council. It was put forth by my institution and by the College Committee.

I would like a sense vote. If the vote goes against us, I will just withdraw it, and save running off the ream of paper. You can do what you want between now and the next Convention.

[A straw vote showed a majority against the amendment.]

I will take the action in the College Committee to withdraw this amendment, and I would urge you all to vote no on No. 40, which would abolish the numbers table for Division II.

Walter G. Versen (University of Illinois, Chicago Circle): I wonder how many other people have thought about a total dollar amount applicable to this division? It seems to me that should have been the way the divisional structure was set up, that you have X-number of dollars available. How many have considered that, say a \$200,000 limit on grant-in-aid as being the criteria for assignment within the division.

Chairman Marshall: Possibly I shouldn't respond to that, but I know it has considerable consideration. The basic problem is the varying cost between in-state, out-of-state, private and public, and places that have waivers and other types of arrangements. At this point, Walt, I don't think there is much in favor of that position.

Mr. Koppenhaver: I really appreciate some of these comments. I think I have had an opportunity, as I am sure all of you get next to your president occasionally. Have you ever gotten together when he was with a bunch of other presidents?

We have 45 rides in football and 15 in basketball. That is 60. Now, you can slice that up at 50 and 10, or 48 and 12, whatever you want to do.

The athletic directors all come back and assure me that their president thinks that's okay.

They get together, and they sit there and wonder how they can cut those guys out.

Another way I think this is a misconception. I will grant you that Maximum Table says 105 for the major institutions. I know one conference isn't major, and there is one school at 90, and I think the next highest is 62, and a couple at 50. So this assumption that everybody that is in Division I has 105 scholarships is not very accurate.

I agree, I don't think the objective of Division II should be to bring everybody down to what everybody can afford, but I think we had to start some kind of an idea. We are hoping in our conference to have everybody go to 45. We know that isn't going to happen, but we would be willing to make a concession upward.

But I thought the purpose was to have meaningful championships. I think if everybody has the maximum that you can live with and it isn't way out of sight, the incentive is there for everybody else to jack themselves up to it.

I think a limit of two on golf for the south is not very realistic. We are going to have to make some of those kinds of adjustment.

I don't think everybody in this room castigates my colleague here for his figures. I defy anybody in this room to draw up a list of figures relating to that many sports that would be palatable to the majority. This is just a place to get started.

Mr. Parac: I want to bring up a topic that is one of the Executive Regulations that the Executive Committee has approved during the course of the last year. As I understand it, this group of proposal before the Convention will be in effect if not challenged.

No. 98 deals with the division of receipts for football championships for Divisions II and III.

It is a very important thing with the member schools of the Big Sky Conference. We feel that the proposed change is very wrong in the eyes of the participating schools, and we have done some checking and some talking with members of the NCAA and various groups on the Executive Committee. We feel that the legislation is not in keeping with what part of the plusses should be for these championships.

The proposal says that the net receipts gained from Division II and Division III championships will be split 50-50 between the participating schools and NCAA. We feel that that split is very inconsistent with what should be done. Presently, 25 per cent of the net receipts go to NCAA, and 75 per cent are distributed amongst the participating schools.

One of the comments that we have received is that funds realized through this 50 per cent proposed in the Executive Regulation will go to establish a reserve fund which will back up some of the future championships that we will have in Division II and Division III. I don't think anyone will argue with the fact that we should have reserve funds for that purpose, but I have a couple of questions that I would like to ask of someone from the national office or on the panel.

Is the proposed money that is to go into the NCAA from this 50 per cent of net receipts from these two division championships to go into the reserve fund strictly to support future championships for Division II and III, or does that go into the NCAA general fund?

Mr. Koenig: It is my understanding that the funds to which you are referring go to the Division II and III championship funds. The matter of reserves is misunderstood. You will find reference to it in your Annual Reports. You will notice in there, in the last year, you will see all the sports listed, and you will see reserve funds listed for them.

In the present year you will see Division I, Division II and Division III reserve funds. They have been consolidated, and the money to which you refer will be put in Division I, II or III, based on where it came from.

Now, before we get too excited about this, I think we need to know that a large share of these receipts came from the television monies which were allocated by the Executive Committee.

Don't get too excited and assume that all the monies that are coming through football are coming in through the gate receipts.

Mr. Parac: I would really like to ask for some feedback from this group to see whether or not the discussions we have had within the schools of the Big Sky Conference is in keeping with the general feeling of the Division II schools that might be involved in the play-

offs. This Executive Regulation will become a matter of fact if it is not challenged at this Convention.

We don't feel that 50 per cent to NCAA and 50 per cent to participating schools is a fair split of the gate receipts, the net financial receipts, which includes gate, television and what have you. We would prefer to leave it as it is at the present time, 25 and 75.

If we are out in left field some place all by ourselves, then there is no need in anybody challenging it. But if there are other Division II's, and in Division III, other institutions or conferences that feel the same way we do, then we ought to discuss it a little bit. If it is wrong—and we feel it is wrong—let's do something about it.

Chairman Marshall: From my time on the College Committee, we challenged this several times. It is my understanding that a major portion of the money comes from the television contract, and not from the gate receipts, and it was a very tough move to get the television contract to put any money into what was then the College Division program. They practically had to be beaten over the head to include it as part of the package.

Mr. Koenig: I just want to underscore what I said before. The Division II and Division III reserve funds are used to finance, and will be used to finance the entire program. So if you are going to take any kind of straw vote, keep that in mind. You are not just talking receipts which are used solely for football. You are talking about the reserve funds which are used to finance the Division II program of championships, and you can find these reports in your book and see how many of them made money from gate receipts alone and how many didn't.

Mr. Galloway: They have decided that the President of the Association will bring to the Executive Committee a plea that this revert back, and that it not be split 50-50. They decided it would be best to ask the Executive Committee for this rather than take it to the floor.

If it is turned down by the Executive Committee, then they will probably take it to the floor the next year, but they are going to make a request that the thing be returned.

Can I answer Dick Koppenhaver on one point there? He said if you ever got around these college presidents and got them in a group. Well, in the Gulf South Conference, the athletic directors and myself have all decided on 60 scholarships. Damned if the presidents didn't get together and say, "You have got 70 plus 10 more if you can find them somewhere."

I think that when you get them together they start talking big a lot of times, you come out with a lot more than you do if you talk to them individually, really.

Chairman Marshall: We will meet again, and we will spend the entire time on discussion by the group.

[Division II Round Table recessed]

DIVISION III ROUND TABLE

Monday Afternoon, January 7, 1974

The first Round Table session of Division III of the National Collegiate Athletic Association convened in the Elizabethan Room of the Hotel St. Francis at 1 p.m., Ross H. Smith, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, presiding.

Chairman Smith: I hardly need to remind you that this is the first in an entirely new plan of meeting at the Convention. It's the first time we've met following reorganization. We don't have all the answers to a number of questions. We can start exposing some of the questions.

I think we can talk pretty specifically today to all of the items that are proposed for legislation. I hope we can maintain a feeling of patience that if all the answers aren't evident, we don't lose any of the confidence we've had as we've moved into this reorganization plan over the last couple of years.

This is the first time that we've met as a Division III. Division III, if they were all here, would be the largest Division in the association.

The chairman of our Reorganization Committee, Ed Sherman, happens to be on our panel here this afternoon. The fact that a Division III athletic director was appointed to the position of chairman of a committee to work out reorganization, I think, is indicative of the approach that the officers of the Association, the Council, have.

They really want input from all segments, from all interest groups; and our number-one objective is that we remain the National Collegiate Athletic Association under one Constitution.

We have reorganized by divisions, hopefully in compatible groups. We've self-determined, except for football, where we want to be. We have the ability to make our own Bylaws. We are subject to a two-thirds recall if we come up with something that's intolerable for the rest of the membership.

With all of these provisions, I think our prime goal is not to err in judgment in any way that would fragment the rest of the Association into three separate groups.

This is a very strong concern on the part of the Council. I think Ed Sherman and many with whom I've talked—for instance Dick Koenig, Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, his school, Valparaiso, is Division II—agree with me that our best interests are going to be met by working very closely with Divisions I and II.

We are not going to agree on all the legislation, but we know we want to share in the finances. We are talking of an expanded championship program for Division III in the next several years. A total of 39 championships, 10 of which will be Division III. There are plans, if sports grow at the Division III level, to expand this.

I also want to say at the start that the Council did not, in asking me to chair this Round Table and in the selection of a panel, want to structure too firmly at all the sort of discussion that would come

out here today.

The intent has been to let each division seek its own legislation, to seek its own position, and to discuss openly in the General Round Table tomorrow and then come back and convene for another summarization as Division III and finally go to the floor Tuesday afternoon and continue Wednesday.

The members of the panel will discuss the major concerns, such as legislation that was proposed for vote by the entire membership and those items that are specifically Division III. We want to discuss items of future interest. There are representatives here from the College Committee who are going to speak to consensus opinions that were formed during the day and a half meetings. Each District in the country, now by our eight District plan, had a representative there at this meeting.

When we get through with what I'd call the first priority items, those items we are going to have to vote on, I hope that we can develop considerable dialogue on those items we may want to implement for future years.

You may wish to make note of the 105 amendments, only seven call for divided voting. They are as follows: Only Division I will vote on Proposal 14, Proposal 45, Proposal 49, and only Division I football is going to vote on Item 50.

There is one item by Division II only, and that's Proposal 40.

Division III has two items, No. 15 and No. 39.

Wally Haas, when it comes his turn on the panel, is going to speak to the fact that there may be many other items to which Division III, or for that matter Division II, may wish to speak.

There are a number of items that, if they pass, we as Division III or anyone of you as an individual in Division III can raise and ask for a separate vote. President Chapman discussed this morning how the voting was going to be conducted. I'd like to review it. Certain things will be voted on by the entire group, the Constitution for example, and any Bylaw not earmarked for separate voting.

If there is any doubt, he's going to ask for divisional voting. He'll come up with an announcement, and he may say, hypothetically, that Proposition 25, which happens to be the 1.6, has passed Division I and Division II and has been rejected by Division III.

This would stand unless somebody in Division II objects and wants to call for a two-thirds recall. A person requesting this would have to be in that division, and the vote would hold unless anyone else stood up and asked for a two-thirds recall. Is that clear?

Michael M. Fleischer (Herbert H. Lehman College): The divisions which passed it then could also ask for a revote within their division.

Chairman Smith: Right. If someone on the losing side didn't like the fact that Division III rejected 1.6, for example.

Mr. Fleischer: Division I and Division II passed 1.6, Division III rejected it. Somebody in Division I could ask for a revote in his division also?

Chairman Smith: If the first vote is taken Divisions I, II, III, he said he would rotate them II, III, I and then III, II, I so nobody gets the advantage of seeing what the other division is doing. As you say, if Division I feels they've lost an advantage, they could reconsider

and take whatever action they want.

Now it's important to understand that this reconsideration that Mike Fleischer pointed out could happen anytime before the close of the Convention.

Robert J. Tierney (Queens College): If 1.6 was being voted on and Division I and Division II voted for it and Division III voted against it, does that mean it becomes an accomplished fact for all?

Chairman Smith: All Division III could do would be to ask for a two-thirds recall. If indeed two-thirds of the entire group voted to re-establish the 1.6, it would hold.

Mr. Fleischer: I think you may have a little bit of Constitutional question there, because I believe they can rescind any legislation that's passed.

Let us suppose that Divisions I and II adopt 1.6. Division III has not adopted it. I don't know if they can rescind something Division III hasn't done. That's the question.

Chairman Smith: I am assuming that Division III has called for a recall in the sequence we went by. All the flags are raised, and Division III rejects 1.6. At that point, Division I or Division II could call for a revote.

Mr. Fleischer: I'm not so sure that they can by two-thirds, impose legislation. They may be able to rescind legislation, but this is not rescinding. This is imposing legislation which has not passed in Division III. Division III might come up with a rule, say, on need only. Division I and II could overrule by saying, "No good." But here is something that Division III has not passed. Can they force a rule on? Is this only applied to rescinding, which I interpret it as being so?

Chairman Smith: I don't know whether we are in semantics or not. Tom, could you get that cleared? Tom Hansen, is here from the NCAA staff.

I'd like to get through my preliminaries. This particular question you may want to talk about at the time Wally Haas is up here. I do want to encourage the dialogue, but I'd like to get into the panel as soon as we can.

Just a couple of final comments concerning what we want to do here, what our plan is here today. If we come up with a consensus within Division III on any questions or any sequence of legislation, it's my job as chairman to present this to the General Round Table tomorrow. We meet from 8 to 10 a.m. This is a working Convention, and I hope we are all there because of that General Round Table there is going to be a report from each chairman.

Divisions I, II and III will report on how we see consensus and opinions and questions such as this last question and seek answers at that point. You will have met as Districts later today.

I'd like to go through the first three panelists, have questions following their presentation and the legislation about which they will be talking and then go into what we have thought to be items that aren't first priority today. We are not going to be voting on them, but we ought to be thinking about them. We ought to be implementing our interests in the future.

The first presentation is going to be made by Ed Sherman, director of athletics at Muskingum College in New Concord, Ohio. As I said, he most recently is chairman of the Reorganization Committee, but

many of you will know him for his long interest in College Division football and as former chairman of that committee.

Mr. Sherman: Ross complimented the Council for choosing a Division III member to serve as the chairman of the Reorganization Committee. The facts of the matter are, after the experience of the first Reorganization Committee, I guess I was the only sucker they could find in the whole outfit to do it. I think it's a little unfortunate that our first meeting in which we talk about divisions is held clear out on the West Coast. That's about as far away as the majority of the Division III people that you can get. At least we can get a start.

I'm not going to read the proposals that I am assigned to present because you can read better than I can. But if you will turn to the 15th proposal, which is a proposal that only Division III will vote on, it's on Aid to Athletes Based on Need. It my understanding that there will be an amendment presented on this proposal. Harvey, did you get that turned in? Is that true?

Harvey C. Chrouser (Wheaton College): Yes. While I'm in support of the concept of financial aid based on need, if we would go ahead and have this proposal adopted, it would automatically place several conferences and institutions in violation. There are schools that give financial aid not based on need but based upon academic achievement. People in this move today represent colleges that are in the toughest spot and are getting men, good men. If we go on a straight need basis, we won't leave any room to bring in the athletes who have good grades.

I think we are discriminating against ourselves as private institutions and against these fine boys who can't afford to be modest and who have made this personal achievement, and we shouldn't penalize them. They are going to go to some other schools, and we need these families in our constituencies. I think that we can all understand this.

While the need concept is a good one, we don't want to close the door on this bunch of academic blue chippers, you might say, that we all need.

Here is the proposal that I am making as an amendment to Proposal 15. In Item (c) under Section 2 where it reads, . . . *except for Honor Awards*, I am proposing that we insert there the word *Academic Honor Awards* and strike out the last two sentences. This would give the latitude to the many institutions that are doing the very thing I mentioned.

At a later date if we wanted to put in there the specification of, say, the upper 10 per cent or specify college board score or an amount, we could do it. If this were voted as it stands, it would work an extreme hardship; and many of us would be in violation.

Mr. Sherman: Just to summarize this proposal now, we are talking about all aid to athletes based on need; and it shall be awarded through the same kind of a system that aid to all other students is awarded. The Financial Aid Officer or, I suppose in some institutions, the Admissions man may also award the aid to athletes.

In (d) all aid that's given to students has to be reported so it can be considered to this need factor. Harvey is proposing the amendment which simply says that, as I understand it, if your college is now giving Honor Awards they can continue to do that as long as it's based on academic achievement.

Robert M. Strimer (Ohio Wesleyan University): The colleges of Ohio Athletic Conference, the athletic directors side, were desirous of going on a total need basis for Division III. This was our first aim. This suggestion came, I suppose, because in the Ohio Athletic Conference the financial aid officers operate on total need, no grants in excess of the amount that is listed. To the question of adding *Academic*, I think the members of the Ohio Athletic Conference could well agree on this amendment with the hope that at some future time, and not too future, Harvey, academic honors be actually outlined in the way of the upper 10 per cent or the collegiate board scores or some other method.

It so happens that they operate on the total need basis regardless of the total academic, and none of them may exceed the \$300 amount. This was requested by the financial aid officers of the Ohio Athletic Conference.

James E. Hawkins (Fort Valley State College): We have SIAC schools that operate on need, but they operate on more than \$300 above honor situation. We have people here from those schools. They might like to speak to that, but the eight schools in Division III operate on the basis of need. They will oppose that, I know.

I think we could live with the situation that was presented that the honor situation be allowed to be whatever amount of money that each one of the schools give. Some of them may be able to give \$800 or \$900, some \$500, some \$400, some \$300.

Mr. Sherman: Do you use parents' confidential statement to determine need?

Mr. Hawkins: We do and Morehouse does and Fisk does. Am I right, Mr. Thompson?

Herbert B. Thompson (Fisk University): Right.

Chairman Smith: What you are saying, though, Jim, is that if the competition gets tough enough, you can exceed the limit to whatever you may have available and the rating you put on the boy?

Mr. Hawkins: Yes.

Artis M. Davenport (Southern University, New Orleans): I would like a clarification as to the intent of passing such legislation right now. Why must we limit it to need only? For instance, if we limited it to that, my son could not go to my school and quite a few other good athletes could not attend because we would have to turn athletes over to other divisions. Just what do we gain by limiting it, and what are the disadvantages of it? That does not stop a school that goes by need only from continuing, but it does affect those who do not.

Mr. Strimer: For many years we have felt among the colleges such as we are that some sort of a division was necessary. One of the reasons was the equalization of competition, and this seemed to be one of the biggest items of the total that we were faced with.

If all Division III agree that all financial aid be based on need, we are then taking the step not only in the equalization of the competition, especially in view of the fact that all of us desire to go as high as possible in competition. We are getting now Division III championships all the way along the line, and we felt this item would equalize the total in the athletic competition and would operate the way that most Division III schools seem to be operating from the standpoint of the financial situation now.

The reason I wanted a straw vote about the \$300 primarily was, I'd hate to see this amendment defeated from the standpoint of one section in it which is now under consideration.

I can see how much of a hardship it would be on all of the schools present if a \$300 limit was placed on it. That was the main reason.

Charles A. Gray (Alma College): How many have an open-ended academic honors award? How many would change if, indeed, there were a limitation to the honors award?

Let me rephrase that again. I think there is some concern that if "X" institution offers \$1,000, somebody could bid beyond. That suggests, I suppose, flesh peddling. It's a nasty term, but I think it's there.

My point is are there any institutions here that have no limitation on the amount of the academic honor award?

Robert D. Loring (DePauw University): Does he mean academics in the sense that I am thinking academics, strictly academic achievement in high school without anything relevant athletically or otherwise?

Mr. Gray: Absolutely, because I think that's the first part of the amendment that's offered by Harvey. I think it's a terribly important thing to be included in it.

[A straw vote showed five institutions in the Division III Round Table without aid limitations.]

Arthur DeGenaro (Mansfield State College): Just a point of information. I hope I am not confusing things here, but it seems like we are mixing up horses and cows. We are talking about academics. If we get somebody with a full music scholarship and that youngster wants to come out for athletics, we are in deep trouble to say no to him.

The way you phrased that straw vote was, heavens sakes, yes. If somebody gets a \$1,000 scholarship because he can toot a horn or whatever, he might want to play athletics. He is certainly getting more than the \$300. He is a bona fide student of that institution.

Raymond J. Whispell (Muhlenberg College): One additional category would be the tuition remission, tuition cash grant, tuition exchange. What about faculty people?

Edward Phillips (Fredonia State University College): One of the things that I always wonder about when using the term *need* is how that need is met. Some institutions may make this all total money. Our institution generally might say half of that's a loan, half of that's a cash grant, or a job or something.

Mr. Sherman: Probably as may ways of meeting it as there are schools when it comes right down to it.

Chairman Smith: I am afraid we are kind of losing direction on this particular discussion. It brings back to all of us that have been in these meetings before why any financial program involving need was not acceptable to the entire membership.

I guess I'd like to bring it back to a simple response, if this would be effective, to how many could accept No. 15 as it is, how many would object to it, how many could accept No. 15 with Harvey Chrouser's proposed amendment to the amendment.

Mr. Whispell: Before you vote on the amendment, I'd like clarification on the points that were brought up so we understand what the amendment would or would not include.

Mr. Sherman: In the points that were brought up, as I understand it, scholarships that are offered other than academic, such as music, and the other one I believe was tuition remission. Those two points.

Harvey, do you interpret your amendment to include those?

Mr. Chrouser: I think that the amendment concedes to permit these things that are now in practice to continue, not place schools in violation, and face the real fact that we are just turning our back on good prospects if we limit this to \$300 as institutions.

There are conferences and schools which do practice that, as I've said. They have a standard that says in the upper 10 per cent of their class and fix a board score number. This amendment would permit those schools to continue as they now are operating. They operate to a tight concept of financial aid based on need and the need area, except where there is an academic encouragement.

I would delete the last two sentences. These are not necessary because they place a limitation. I think that one thing that is important here is that everything else is the same. We stand hard and fast behind the supervision of this program by financial aid officers and not by athletic directors and recruiters making offers.

Mr. Hawkins: We have some schools here, for example, some of the Southern Conference schools whose faculty members' children are admitted to the school free. When you start talking about cutting the limit to \$300, then you are cutting off several faculty members children that would be going to the schools and not be on certain types of aid.

It seems to me that we need to consider very closely the fact that you have a combination, and I think most of us in here operate on a combination of loans, E.O.G and work study programs. As long as we don't exceed what it costs for a student to attend school for one year, I don't think we ought to limit ourselves and cut our own throats.

You may say if they can't get the \$300 or \$500 or that kind of thing, you are going to push them on to schools in Divisions I and II.

Mr. Sherman: Wheaton College's amendment, as I understand it in (c), the end of the first sentence before the word *Honor* put the word *Academic* and you delete the \$300 or the last two sentences.

Mr. Gray: Better have some clarification on that. I think now you are introducing that academic part of it that people may be assuming already.

Mr. Sherman: Well, the problem of trying to clarify it at this point is that we can't change the wording of anything because it's past 1 p.m., and that is the amendment that has been turned in.

Thomas C. Hansen (NCAA): Jim Smith could through the Council, but other than that you are right.

Chairman Smith: I think we are hung up on the wording that Mr. Chrouser presented.

Mr. Sherman: Let me ask Tom a question. I sensed a feeling that such things as tuition remission some people felt that was an academic reward and others felt that a music scholarship was an academic award. Could the wording of this thing be arranged after the vote was taken if the intent were there?

Mr. Hansen: I think if it were clarified and specified on the floor, yes. You can put an O.I. in to define *Academic Awards* for this par-

ticular paragraph.

Jim would have to get with the Council first, Ed. It doesn't necessarily mean that all the remissions and all would be caught up. I'm not sure that the Council would accept the word *academic* to mean anything that's not defined in the academic area.

[A straw vote showed 38 in favor of Proposal No. 15, page A-8; and 26 opposed. With the Wheaton amendment, 46 were in favor.]

Robert Sheldon (St. Lawrence University): Point of clarification. We operate strictly on the need basis, the PCS. We have elected to go Division I in hockey.

If we decide to give grants-in-aid, does that mean we have to get out of Division III?

Mr. Sherman: As long as those hockey players participate only in hockey, you are alright.

Mr. Sheldon: They cannot play soccer or baseball?

Mr. Sherman: That was the intent of the Reorganization Committee. You have until 1979 to get all of these things straightened out.

Chairman Smith: If any Division II or III elect up in that sport, they have to abide by all the eligibility rules of Division I; and they could live by those same rules, in this case a hockey grant to a boy not playing any other sport would be acceptable. He also would come in by 1.6 in the event Division I elects the 1.6. It applies both ways.

Mr. Gray: Suppose he is a hockey-football player?

Chairman Smith: He wouldn't be eligible for football the way I see it now.

Mr. Sherman: He could be eligible to play football and hockey as long as he didn't get a scholarship. That's what you passed at the August meeting.

Mr. Phillips: No. We didn't pass a restriction that a boy couldn't play two sports, and that's what you are telling him. You are telling him if you had a hockey player who was on scholarship, he couldn't turn around and play baseball.

Mr. Sherman: No, we didn't tell him that. We told him he couldn't have the scholarship and do that.

If you will turn to Proposal 39, that's another one that I am supposed to discuss. All it is saying is that Division III do away with the Maximum Awards Tables. The entire Bylaw's eliminated there.

James L. McCullough (Thiel College): In looking at No. 15, I don't think that that's answering the questions of Division III like it used to. We could actually involve more money in the sport of football team than a Division I team could giving maximum awards of, say, 30. We could bring in more freshmen football players than they are allowed to bring in at 30.

Division III schools could based on PCS, which most all of us are doing. We are going into national championships in Division III, and before too long we could possibly see one or more of our schools become quite prominent in a couple of the sports if they wanted to give 25 full PCS's to the wrestling coach.

I'm not so sure we don't need a complete rechanneling of thought on the PCS. It has changed a great deal because most of our states now have a state scholarship for a boy that has so much need.

In Pennsylvania a boy can get a total need of, say, \$1,000 to go to

my school. If he wants to go to another school in my conference, say a member school in Ohio or West Virginia, he could take that scholarship out of state. Yet, if I were to get a boy from Ohio to come to Pennsylvania and he has a state scholarship in Ohio, he cannot bring that to Pennsylvania. On the other hand, EOG has now gone to BEOG, which the boy himself must initiate.

Last year it was EOG, which the institutions initiated. Now, it's the individual. All of us developed a package of grant money, loan money and work money to develop this program. What's to stop my institution or your institution from saying, "All right. Your basketball coach can have 15 full need scholarships," which is how much money?

Chairman Smith: If you have a grant program as you indicated, I would think you would be against Proposal 15.

Mr. McCullough: I did not say, sir, we had a grant. We are on a PCS, but what I am saying is it's based on need. It's a scholarship based on need and administered by our Financial Aid Office?

Chairman Smith: You could comply, I think, to No. 15 as amended unless you had objection to this open-ended academic price.

Mr. Chrouser: You have been operating on this kind of program without any limitations now. What are you doing? How have you loaded up with athletes now? We had this freedom all along to this point. It's been a manageable situation.

Mr. McCullough: We have not opened up to it. It's becoming increasingly more difficult to get a good athlete on the need basis. We are spending more money to get a poor athlete.

Mr. Sherman: I really think that we are back on No. 15 in our discussion. Perhaps another comment I might make is I think the purpose of both of these is to identify Division III as a division where they use students for athletes. So, let's stay with the table right now and discuss No. 39.

Mr. Gray: For purposes of clarification, I think this reacts to the last statement. I do need some clarification; maybe others do, too.

In the definition of the term *financial aid*, it would appear to me that since the state tuition grant programs that are proliferating all over the country are not actually determined by the institution but are determined by the state, that they would not be included in O.I. 500.

Am I wrong in this clarification? Does a tuition grant qualify as financial aid as determined by O.I. 500.

Chairman Smith: Could you see me at the end of the meeting and give me more particulars? I think we are going to have to know what you are talking about in your state, and we put it to the proper authorities to get an answer.

James H. Spring (Binghamton State University): I have a more basic objection to the financial award table. In Section 2-(b), it indicates they are equating recruited athletes with scholarship athletes. I hold a very real distinction between these two. We have very few nonrecruited athletes on our team anymore, and I suspect that many of your teams are the same.

We don't have a financial aid to athletes program. Any aid that we have is based on financial need and administered by the financial aid officer. There are no grants-in-aid dealing with athletic

ability. We would be restricted, if this table were approved to having only the number of recruited athletes on our teams, the same as you have financially aided athletes. This is the basic objection that I have to this particular table.

Mr. Sherman: I might mention here that should Proposal 39 be passed it's my understanding that No. 54 would be withdrawn, which is the proposal that makes the recruited athlete a student that's been contacted by telephone.

Mr. DeGenaro: I'm not trying to belabor the point. I'd just like to give two points that I think are critical and are going to be a thread running through all of the ideas.

If the population is moving from 25 per cent in the liberal arts schools, basically private, to about 15 per cent. That's going to be a factor. I am not the athletic director. I am a faculty rep. I cannot go back to our president with declining enrollments and the college crunch and the money situation and everything else and tell him that these kinds of things are going to prohibit students from coming in the door.

Mr. Sherman: I thought getting rid of the table was just for that reason.

[A straw vote showed 45 in favor of Proposal No. 39, page A-20, and two opposed.]

Chairman Smith: I might say that this is not a surprise to me to see this much confusion. I think as we go through the rest of this discussion if we try to relate the legislation as it appears and we can get some consensus and come up with questions that need to be answered, I will try to get those questions for our next Round Table.

Wally Haas, director of athletics at Chicago and a member of the Council, is going to speak to several items that are proposed for vote by the entire membership which may have direct implication and maybe interest in recall or special handling.

Mr. Haas: There are several things that we are interested in and several things that sort of go along in a sequence. If you will look at No. 21 where they want to rescind the 2.0 Rule; No. 22 where there is another thing involved in the 2.0 Rule if it's rescinded or isn't rescinded; No. 23 the same, and No. 24.

I'd like to turn to No. 25, which seems to be the big one right now. It is the item that caused more difficulty, furor and arguments than anything else I believe that's ever happened in the NCAA. That's the 1.6 Rule which was rescinded last year when we went on the 2.0 Rule as far as allowing athletic scholarships to entering students.

Back again comes the 1.6 Rule. Perhaps Division I wants it, perhaps Division II wants it, perhaps Division III. We don't know. That's what we want to find out. My feeling is, of course, that many in Division III do not want it.

The sources of this particular amendment are the Atlantic Coast Conference, the Big Ten Conference and the Southeastern Conference, which would indicate a very great interest to Division I members. The intent, as you read it right there is to reinstate the 1.6 Rule as a requirement for members who wish to be eligible to enter teams or individual athletes in NCAA championships.

With the coming of Division III and the added NCAA national

championships for Division III, this 1.6 becomes more important than ever to all of us and to all of the members of Division III.

I'm not going to read all the Bylaw or everything that comes along here. What it actually does is reinstate all the regulations that we had before and that have been now voted out.

Fred M. Martinelli (Ashland College): Couldn't Division I place the 1.6 as apart of their own Bylaws since it would be more stringent than the rule now in effect?

Mr. Haas: I think that's completely right.

Mr. Hansen: I think it's safe to say that the people who propose this are singularly proposing it for Division I and are not interested in it being voted on by all three divisions. The Council, with this and others, broadened it out so that at least it could come before all three divisions.

Mr. Phillips: According to the wording there if a team or a school in Division III decides to go up to Division I in one sport, it would have to conduct all of its sports on the 1.6 Rule.

Chairman Smith: That is not true. You only meet the eligibility rules for the boys in that sport.

Mr. Phillips: It says conduct all of its programs under No. 25 there, Section (b) about the third line.

Chairman Smith: The way that's worded there is not the intent of the Reorganization Committee.

Mr. Phillips: In those individual championships in which individuals are permitted by reason of their place in National Collegiate Division III Championships to go on to the Division I Championships, would they then be required to meet the 1.6 Rule?

Mr. Sherman: My response was yes, because I remember we spent four or five hours discussing that in the Reorganization Committee. Anyone who moves up must meet the requirements of Division I in that sport.

I think that wording in this amendment has to be out of line with the action that was taken at the August meeting, it's only the sport in which you move up for which you must be eligible, not an entire program.

Mr. Haas: I think there has to be a lot of clarification. If a boy wins a 100-yard dash in the Division III Championships and has met the qualifying standard for the NCAA Championships in Division I, it does seem a little odd that at that point in the game we are to say he can't compete because he is in a different situation. I don't think that's the understanding.

Chairman Smith: I can clear up this one point. If the wording is wrong here, I am sure the wording would be subordinate to the rule.

Let's take the sport of wrestling and say that Division I initiates the 1.6 Rule. The student is in a Division III school, and he was accepted. After the fact, it turns out he is eligible in his competition in Division III.

In his review if he didn't meet 1.6 at the time he was admitted, he could win Division III but he could not be eligible to go up for Division I. I can be sure of that. Ed Sherman concurs with me. We were on this reorganization, and I can be positive about that one point.

Mr. Sherman: It was kind of a political move on the thing. There was some very, very strong opposition on the Reorganization Com-

mittee and particularly among the Division I people. They didn't want anybody moving up.

This was a compromise. If they are going to let them move up, then they have to abide by the same eligibility rules as the people who are in that particular division.

Mr. Fleischer: It seems to me that under the present provisions that we passed in Chicago, the only way you can block something like that is to get two-thirds of the entire membership to rescind what Division I may pass in terms of 1.6.

Mr. Hansen: I looked that up, Mike, and B9-1-(e) seems abundantly clear that only a measure adopted may be rescinded.

Mr. Fleischer: If a division does not do something, no one can force it to do it. In this case, two-thirds of the membership can turn over what any one division does do, or any two divisions actually.

Chairman Smith: It seems to me that this clarifies one point for all of us in Division III. We would not accept No. 25 as it is, whether it's legal or not. Let Division I vote this in, but when it comes to our chance we call for a recount. If a majority of this group rejected it, it's rejected for Division III.

As it is written now, if it passes it would apply to the entire organization. If it passes, we have a simple procedure. Someone gets on his feet—if someone doesn't, I will—and ask for a revote by Division III only. In the sequence, a majority would vote it down.

If Division II doesn't want us to have that, they could call for a two-thirds rescinding of what had just been extended to us. But the spirit of reorganization, as I sense it, is not to do that. They can impose it on us anyway by the fact that we just cleared here through Mr. Fleischer and through Mr. Hansen.

Mr. Sherman: Would there be any advantage to ask for divided voting before you vote on the floor.

Chairman Smith: This has been suggested, and I think in strategy one of us ought to be there. We will confirm this at our second go-around. As soon as it's called, a Division III person could be there and ask for a divided vote.

Mr. Sherman: The only thing that I would like to see avoided if possible is getting any kind of friction going between the divisions which might—I don't know what it might do, but it could very well end up causing us to have three organizations, and that's the last thing I think we want. We are better off the way we were than to have that. So I think we need to give some thought to it.

Robert Nye (Wooster College): Wouldn't we at that point possibly be in this order or scheme where we were forced to vote first and in a sense create enemies in Division I and Division II just by having to vote first and rescind it?

Chairman Smith: It's my understanding, and I've talked and have been meeting with Division I and Division II people since last Thursday, that they don't want to impose anything on us; but they don't want us imposing things on them.

The spirit of reorganization is hands off the other guy unless he is going to hurt you. If Division II had something that would give them a recruiting edge in the borders where Division I and II compete for the same students, Division I would probably go to rescind it. But I think Division I could care less that III does in most cases.

As we go through these meetings, I think you'll find you'll sense that feeling.

Mr. Haas: We can think about this when we come in for our Round Table tomorrow, and maybe we will have a little clearer idea just exactly what we expect to do and what we hope to do.

Chairman Smith: I'd like to call on Ed Malan at this time to expose you to some thoughts for future legislation that may be needed. I'm sure he isn't going to attempt to mention everything.

Mr. Fleischer: We are still talking about legislation coming up tomorrow. I think several things should be brought to the attention of all members.

The Amateurism by Sports Proposal No. 1, is inconsistent with several other of the proposed amendments that come after it. It allows you to be professional in one sport and eligible in other sports. Yet, if you turn to some of the other ones, like No. 4, it says commercialization, what you do as a professional, would make you ineligible across the board.

This is what I was talking about earlier. When you look at some of these things, you really see that not too much thought has been given to the effect of some of these things.

It also goes to in terms of point E under No. 1, which doesn't say how you are ineligible. It goes to No. 9 about teaching employment. If you read No. 9, it doesn't say you are ineligible in your sport or across the board.

Chairman Smith: The intent has been to limit professionalism to the sport involved. Now, a lot of you may disagree with this principle. What you see in Amendments 1 through 11 represent a report of a committee that Harry Cross of the University of Washington has been putting together for about two years. A lot of time has been put into it, but from the questions that have come up there are a lot of answers that aren't there.

Mr. Fleischer: I've operated with Mr. Cross before. Proposal No. 11, to the best of my knowledge in consulting with people, is illegal. I think we have to address ourselves to these things before we get on the floor and start voting on them.

I just want to call the attention of the group to these things so they can ask in their District meetings, too.

I think we also have No. 12, High School Placement Services. Is the penalty across the board or is it by sport? I think there are some serious reservations.

We are working on No. 18, Outside Basketball Competition. It seems to me, in light of recent Court decisions, that entire thing may be illegal if we are discriminating against a sport.

If we are across the board in our discrimination, we may be able to get away with it. If we start discriminating as we do against ice hockey or against soccer or against basketball, recent court decisions—notably the hockey one up in Boston—throws a lot of light of illegality on this whole thing. We are passing these things all the time, and we don't know what their applications are.

Robert Tierney (Queens College): Is anything being done by any group to change the consideration of the 1.6 so it doesn't come last on the agenda of voting? Could it be brought up sooner?

Chairman Smith: The Council has decided that the only inter-

ruption in the order of presentation of proposals was made today, to bring in special committees and get them out of the way at the morning session. Items are going to be presented as you see them. That's my latest understanding, and there has been a strong reluctance to make any change.

Michael Briglia (Glassboro State College): I'd like to go back to No. 15, to the last word, *admitted*. I think I understand the intent, but I'd like to be clear. Does it mean accepted or on campus?

Mr. Sherman: I think that means just what it says, as soon as they are admitted by the admissions office.

Mr. Briglia: That means if he got an acceptance letter that is similar intent to admitting?

Mr. Sherman: In writing, right.

William P. Dioguardi (Montclair State College): The College Committee in discussing No. 16,—every District is represented—unanimously approved it. In fact, we are going to introduce a new transfer rule to follow this thing up. I just think you ought to be familiar with it, and if you have any questions see someone from your District who is on the College Committee.

Chairman Smith: Did they support it, and can you say why?

Mr. Dioguardi: Yes, unanimously. I have some notes here, but my glasses aren't that good. Can I have some help from somebody that was there that could back me up on it?

Max E. Servies (Wabash College): Basically what we did is doctor this up in hopes that we could eventually get, instead of the five-year rule, a 10-semester rule. In other words, you could take 10 years to go through college if you laid out for two or three years to operate your father's business or something and come back and still be eligible.

Mr. Dioguardi: Yes. The reason was the number of dropouts, as Max pointed out. In other words, a boy may be in school for a year, and for many reasons he'll dropout. We have a kid now who has been in school three or four years and wants to play tennis, but he's not permitted because of the five-year. Under the semester, he would be eligible. That was the intent.

Chairman Smith: Without any intent to coerce or vote as a block, by the time you all go through your own District meetings and we come back again to a rehashing of just Division III, we may be interested more in what the College Committee has as a consensus because you will have done some of the thinking they have done.

David Busey (Lycoming College): The College Committee unanimously would like to vote against No. 21, and that would automatically eliminate voting on Nos. 22, 23, and 24. We were unanimously against the 1.6. We want it out, and we were in favor of No. 26 and No. 27, and that was unanimous.

Chairman Smith: Do you understand what No. 26 is? It's really a substitution of a satisfactory progress evaluation instead of any base floor, and notice who it comes from. It comes from the Committee on Academic Testing chaired by Rix Yard, who is a Division I A.D. It was their committee's recommendation that in general the NCAA belongs out of the setting of admission standards, and it's an institutional matter. It's satisfactory progress within an institution is the basis of this evaluation.

Mr. Fleischer: Now they are getting into telling institutions what normal progress is, which I believe is not allowing for individual institutional control. That's one of the reasons I'm against this, and I am surprised the College Committee didn't pick some of these things up.

Chairman Smith: Can you be more specific? You are against which part of what section, by reference, (a), (b), (c), or the total?

Mr. Fleischer: I am against their setting standards of minimum progress because I think that's an individual institutional responsibility especially as defined here in (a) where it talks about hours of academic credit.

Many of us are involved in remedial programs in which students do not get academic credit although they are taking semester hours of work. They don't get academic credit per se. That's subject to interpretation, again. You would then declare them ineligible. We had some problems with 1.6. We had some problems along the way.

My institution is part of the City University of New York, and the City University has declared that any student who is full-time is a duly matriculated full-time student. We cannot then say to him, "You cannot play because you are not making normal progress." The school says you are making normal progress if you take 12 semester hours or equivalent towards your degree each year.

The NCAA is coming along and telling us that he is ineligible. They are saying *academic credit*, and we are not necessarily interpreting that as academic credit. It's how you look at it. Does it mean this would usurp the individual institution's control over what is normal progress?

Mr. Hawkins: In talking with individuals who helped to sponsor this, the NCAA is trying to tell you what normal progress is. Normal progress would be what your catalog of your college indicates the number of hours, 120 hours or 180 quarter hours. It would simply mean that normal progress would be 20 per cent of that for him to compete in his second year. That's what it means.

Mr. Fleischer: They are still telling us what we have to do.

Mr. Hawkins: Don't you now say that if he takes 12 hours he has to pass so many hours to be eligible?

Mr. Fleischer: Let's say a student comes in and needs remedial work and he has completed 24 semester hours of which perhaps 20 are applicable towards the 120, you see? He may be taking credits that are not applicable towards his degree, remedial work.

Mr. Hawkins: But, here you are again. He is not going to remain in that type of work for long. He's not going to forever stay in it. He shouldn't be ineligible by the end of his first year.

Mr. Fleischer: I feel it is violating the principle of individual institutional control. That's one thing. As soon as you put a number in here, you are telling us what to do.

Chairman Smith: I interpreted that differently. I'd like to refer just briefly to Proposal No. 26, paragraph (a). It simply states minimum amount of time that would be credited. You refer to 24 hours and you could get hung up, but I think the or in the case of an institution which awards academic credit—in the following sentence there—you complete at least a minimum of 20 per cent of the units required. In other words, 20 per cent, one-fifth, five years.

If the student is a sophomore, he should be at the 40 per cent level; if he is a junior, 60 per cent, 80 percent, 100 per cent; and in turn he could play four years in that five-year rule. That's the way it came through to me.

Mr. Tierney: I feel battle scarred here, but I wish I could be assured of the correctness of what is being said here. As Mike points out, in the City University Colleges in New York—I believe there are other institutions that have special programs just as we have—a youngster is admitted to school as a fully matriculated student; but out of necessity, on these special programs, he has to take remedial work. He may be registered, for example, in that first semester for nine credits of work, but he's taking a remedial English course for three hours and no credit.

Under the ECAC eligibility requirements, this has been accepted as 12 hours, and meaning to say as 12 credits. He does not get credit for those three hours, but he has a total minimum of 12 hours.

Does that mean the same thing here for the NCAA?

Chairman Smith: I am going to ask that question. I hope I have the notes right.

Delegate: Instead of using the word *remedial* could you use the word *equivalency*? That's the terminology that we use.

Mr. Tierney: If the matter of semantics works, it's fine.

Chairman Smith: I'd like to call on Ed Malan, the athletic director at Pomona-Pitzer, and I hope he can stimulate a little thought toward things that we don't read in this book, which aren't going to confuse us any more necessarily but will be of interest and influence to us.

Mr. Malan: I would agree with Mike Fleischer that I hope some day we might be able to get to the point where we just declare that anybody who is in school is a student and is eligible for athletics as he is eligible for dramatics or music. We may have to take a step or two along the way.

One of the things I was going to suggest we think about was the thing that the College Committee indicates is already being thought about, the elimination, modification, what have you, of the five-year rule. It does seem to make a good deal more sense and comes closer to this kind of concept if we deal with the idea that a young man or young woman has four years of eligibility that occurs sometime within a five-year ten-semester span during which he or she is in college. I don't understand the need for that to be consecutive.

Why consecutive semesters or why consecutive years? The kid's in school, and he ought to have at least four years of eligibility.

A second area of concern it seems to me as a step toward this ideal system is some modification or elimination of the transfer rules. We are now finding ourselves caught with this business of a young man in our institutions who transfers, as in our case from Swarthmore to Pomona, strictly for academic reasons; but he's penalized athletically because he's changed his mind about locale or major or some other academic criterion.

I don't know at this point how far we should go, but there are several possibilities. One is a semester or quarter residency requirement if you need any at all; another is a combination according to your year in class. Most academic transfers tend to take place in

the first couple of years. There would be some suspicion perhaps about those who transfer within the junior or the senior year that this might actually become an athletic transfer in a sense.

Perhaps you would want a varied kind of transfer rule there, but my hope would be that we would get to the point where there would be immediate eligibility in any case. It does seem to me that most of us, and I would hope all of us, are operating institutions of higher education in which we have a group of students for whom we are trying to provide an athletic competitive program as one of the educational opportunities available to them.

For us to get all tied up with all of these kinds of things, which may be very necessary where you are competing on a much more intense level, is ridiculous in terms of our whole educational picture.

Mr. Dioguardi: The College Committee is also sending a recommendation I believe to the Council on the transfer rule, whereby a student could transfer and become immediately eligible in a sport in which he has not participated during a preceding semester in another school.

A boy at the end of June who had played football at institution "A" could go to institution "B" and immediately play soccer at "B." After his residence requirements, which could be six months or 12 months, whichever you see in, he would again be eligible for that other sport. This is going to be passed on.

Mr. Phillips: For some time I have talked with several of my cohorts on this, and I think that that is a step in the right direction. I think the only hang up probably comes in the grants-in-aid athlete and the school which has invested money in him and is reluctant to give him up. I would prefer a general immediate eligibility for any transfer student, provided he hasn't been on a grant-in-aid program. He could then participate immediately.

Mr. Whispell: I would like to throw just a little bomb into this discussion. I think that many people, in talking about Proposal No. 15, about the transfer rule and about the whole discussion as to how intercollegiate athletics is going to be affected in the very near future, are overlooking the fact that we are all going to be hit with the big problem of almost open admission.

You have 600,000 open beds in the country, I understand, in higher education. If that number is correct—I hope I don't have the wrong number—I believe I see a return on the part of the directors of admissions to the athletic departments. I see them a lot more friendly to our coaches. I see them a lot more interested in our programs. I see them a lot more interested in our facilities than they were.

Now comes the real bomb. Even a return of athletic scholarships from their point of view might not be something that they would like to see come back. After all, there was a time many years ago when many of us, who are gray grew up, that the principal reason for the continuation of athletic scholarships was that if they could even get you for a couple hundred dollars, at least they had that. I realize that might be a bomb and not what you really want to talk about, but I don't think we should lose sight of the fact that this is a very real problem.

I see it coming on our campus, and I think it's coming on everybody's campus.

Chairman Smith: Don't you think, though, if you were on a program of need, you would have more boys recruited by your athletic program than you would if you were on an athletic scholarship kind of a program where they had to hand pick them and put all their money in a limited number. This way they could get anybody they could get as long as they wanted to come to the institution and had the need to come?

Mr. Whispell: I don't think there is any question about the fact that a program based on need is a desirable one. The facts are that when we get to the point where we have, say, 100 empty beds, who's going to be worried about whether they have need or not if we can get somebody to come there and pay half the bill.

Everett F. Shelton (Far Western Conference): I coached basketball for 46 years, and half of it in the University Division. For the last several years I have been out at Sacramento State, and I am now the Commissioner of the Far Western Conference.

You people don't realize how many youngsters are talked into the notion of going to the University Division for scholarships and then are cut off and are sitting there by themselves. There is Proposal No. 30 in which an athlete can go to junior college a year with 24 units or 36. He doesn't have to graduate, or he can graduate with no degrees.

He can graduate and become immediately eligible with 24 units. You people are recruiting against an 18-week eligibility. The NAIA has an 18-week eligibility. There's a gillion youngsters who the high schools send up to the University Division. They have one-year scholarships now that they didn't used to have. There's going to be more of those guys cut loose now. We've got them down to 105 scholarships in football; but when they get their own division, they are going to go up again.

I feel sorry for those youngsters who have been sold a bill of goods and can't make a ball club. They have to wait a year or wait something to get eligible to play.

In answer to 24 units, we have a commissioner's organization of 16 conferences. Sixteen of them have 24 units of continuous progress, and if that continued progress goes through we should adopt 26-(b) where a youngster, if he doesn't have the 26, can take extension or correspondence.

Chairman Smith: I'd like to ask a question of the people here. I'm glad the transfer rule isn't one of our provisions or one of the things we are voting on this year, but is there a strong feeling among the group that are present that we don't need a transfer rule? Are we kidding ourselves that we will not be bothered by pirating, or do we really believe that there will be no pirating among the schools conducting the type of program that has been referred to?

Mr. Dioguardi: There might have to be some limitations on transfer within a certain division. In other words, from my school in Division III to your school in Division III. I think the commissioner brought up a good point here.

A boy who's gone to Nebraska because his high school coach got a lot of publicity out of sending him there, but he doesn't belong there in the first place. Why should he have to sit out if he can come down and play?

Chairman Smith: Would you want to play against him? You know, if the shoe fits . . .

Mr. Dioguardi: I think some rule is going to have to be worked out. Within the division, maybe there would be an 18-week period. You know, there would have to be something within the division.

Mr. DeGenaro: I may be out of order here, but if I take \$300 out of women's athletics to fly out here I want to say a few things.

I am really concerned. How many of you happened to be at Kansas City for the College Phys Ed meeting for men? Three women spoke there, University of Houston, Rice, and Texas. Jim Ewers gave a paper a few years ago in New Orleans about "Move Over Men, The Women Are Coming." I really wanted to save that for the last section on new ideas, but I am afraid time is running out.

I sort of alluded to the first, but I'm deeply upset with the NCAA in its function of a leadership capacity. When I go home from here, I want to be able to go to my president and the policy makers and say, "Look, here's the kinds of things the NCAA is doing," and not bring the San Francisco Chronicle home pointing out about Long Beach and Hayward. I lost the other one. Hayward, Cornell, or whoever, I don't want to take too much time; but I'm deeply distressed from the standpoint that I want to have something to take back with me if, in fact, the NCAA is going to function Class I with administration and if it is going to be an institutional control type of situation.

I may be out of order on this business of transfer and the rest of it. From what I see happening and what I saw at Kansas City, we are going to lose money from the athletic programs and especially Division III. The crunch is on; and they are saying, "Okay, instead of adding on more money for women's intercollegiate athletics, we are going to take it away from men." They are already doing that. I'm not saying what is right and what is wrong; but I think if this is supposed to be a professional organization, we'd better start coming up with answers for it.

The second point I'd like to make is the fact that in as much as physical education majors and the rest of it are really dying on the vine, athletics and recreation are the only things coming to the fore. Yet, we are fighting among ourselves. We are coming in passing one rule. I thought the 1.6 was dead in the water and now it emerges again.

What I am concerned with is that it's time we say to the people, "Look, here are some things you can go back with and tell your people." We are going to lose our athletic programs soon unless we can come up and say, "Look, these are the kinds of positive things that athletics can do." I'm not getting philosophical. What I am saying is that I know my president; and he's going to say, "Keep me out of trouble. Don't pull a Long Beach on me." That's like a flea climbing an elephant's leg with rape intent. That just is not going to happen. You can overemphasize it for 20 years, and it's not going to happen.

I've charged the NCAA with providing some leadership, giving us some policy statements, giving us some support; and let's invite some administrators here. They are the policy determiners, not the coaches, not the NCAA, not the College Division.

We have a State College Conference in Pennsylvania in which one president sits with all the Athletic Directors. Why isn't he invited? Why aren't there other conferences with administrators invited? Let them come here and see what the problems are.

Mr. Sherman: They are invited. They can come any time.

Chairman Smith: I am going to just make an initial response, and I am going to ask Ed Sherman to follow up.

I think you said some things that have cut me personally, because as much as I dislike the time that has to go into enforcement of our rules and as much as the rest of the members of the Council hate this, it is the one thing that makes the headlines in the paper. You are not going to read even in the fine print the few things that may come out of this that may improve our programs.

I hope between now and the end of the several sessions you will be exposed to that you will sense some of this.

Every institution member is invited to send a faculty representative here. The Long Beach president is going to be on the floor. He is solidly behind what this organization is trying to do. I hope some of you can get to meet him. He is the faculty rep. Not very many presidents will take the time to come here.

Mr. DeGenaro: Excuse me. I wasn't tearing down Long Beach. It's like Walter Cronkite said, "You don't report all the cats that are not lost. You report the one that is lost." That's what the newspapers are doing, and I understand that fully. All I am saying is give the rest of us who are trying to hang on to athletics something to hold onto.

Mr. Sherman: I guess my response to that would be that I think that certainly was one of the objectives of reorganizing the whole NCAA organization. I really sense a great deal of optimism sitting here because I know there has been discussion among this group and people have spoken here today that never opened their mouths before. I assume that that's going to carry over onto the floor in the business sessions.

We are in a group that have common problems, and we can certainly solve them a lot easier right here than we can if we are dealing on the floor with all the members. I'm not particularly pessimistic. I think I am a little bit optimistic. The newspapers are going to print what they damned please, and we can't control them. It's always going to be that kind of a story that makes good headlines. They are not going to tell us about the good things. Back on the third page they might, but they are not in the front page.

Mr. Fleischer: In terms of the reorganization, I thought we reorganized rather poorly in one sense. We really have no effective group here.

On some of things we are talking about, we should have a committee that comes back with recommendations to Division III. We will be legislating within this group. There are things we are talking about that are just going to die here unless we have some group come back with a recommendation.

I'd like to bring up another point. Mr. DeGenaro mentioned women's athletics. I wonder how many people are aware of the Title IX legislation which is coming up? I am sure you are all

aware. Nothing has come of it on the NCAA floor, and it's something that's going to affect all of us.

Are we discussing this? Do we have any proposals? Do we have anything to come back, or are we going to have a scatter approach? I think it's incumbent upon us that we have a tight enough organization that we can have a committee come back with some recommendation and discuss this. I don't want to discuss about some of the ramifications of the rules here. Some of these things are ridiculous.

What I am interested in is what's going to affect our program. As Mr. DeGenero says, we may be without a program in some of our institutions unless we come up with some answers and real, hard answers. I would like to see—I don't know how it's possible under the present set up—some sort of committee get together and come up with recommendations on this.

Chairman Smith: In the reorganization plan, the only tangible procedure I see now is the fact that four of the vice-presidents are going to be from this division, four are going to be from Division II, and eight are going to be from Division I.

Let's forget about the power line-up, but we have a mechanism for the first time assured to bring to our group, if we are entirely apart in interests from some of the others, the means to discuss a problem, whether it's Title IX or whether it's pending legislation. I certainly agree with you. There are things lot more pertinent to us than dotting the "i's" in all the various recruiting rules.

Mr. Fleischer: Why don't you get the four representatives of our Division and select a few more people and let's get a committee going.

Chairman Smith: This is what I hope comes out of this, but I don't know who the four are. The Nominating Committee will be meeting. I don't think they meet until tomorrow night to finalize. As soon as you hear at the close of the Convention, I hope you are here to be with that vote, I think then you have the start to know how do we organize within Division III to make these meetings more meaningful to us.

Charles Kerr (Ithaca College): The question I have is about the transfer rule from the junior college, which I haven't been able to understand.

A kid goes to school—and you tell me the difference—he goes for one semester, takes 12 hours. Now he finds out he can do college work. He wants to come to our college. We say to him, "I am sorry, it's going to cost you about \$2,500 to come this semester, but you can't play. You are ineligible." Why? Who are we to say to this individual and his parents if he wants to spend \$2,500 to find out and he wants to go to junior college?

For instance, we had a boy that went down to a large institution, it was his cup of tea at the time because he was winned and dined, which was great. He practices three days, walks off the institution before he ever starts to play and walks onto our campus because he lives there. He went to high school there. His dad went to Cornell.

We say to him, "I am sorry, but you can't play any sports." It's fine if he's ineligible for football that year. But if he wanted to play we say to him, "We are sorry, but you start with two years in the hole."

He didn't even sign. Now, he's capable of helping our basketball

team. He's capable; but he would not have played basketball for this institution, nor would he have gone out for track. But we say to him, "I'm sorry, old boy, you are just going to have to wait another year."

Chairman Smith: That's exactly what we are talking about today. Is Division III ready to say we didn't recruit him; there is no grant-in-aid; we want him to play?

Mr. Kerr: We are all going to be in the same thing. We are going to be vying for students to fill these beds, as the gentleman said.

I think we better be very cautious about what we start to set in these rules in Division III private schools, because we may all be looking for jobs, and it won't be pumping gas.

Mr. Haas: Gentlemen, you are the NCAA. You fellows are the NCAA. Talk like you are talking now and bring it up. This meeting probably wasn't as well organized as Mike would like to have it because we didn't know where to go. We are starting from here, and let's get ourselves together and talk about our programs and get our stuff together and then drive on it. But, remember one thing, you are the NCAA. You'll be surprised how much power you actually have individually if you just go after it.

Mr. Chrouser: There is one thing I think you all should be aware of and that is the College Committee has been sort of our voice. For years it organized all of the College activities. That was the body that had the clout. That's going out of existence.

You remember at the reorganization meetings, the thing that we never resolved was how we are going to get a chance to caucus amongst Division III schools. Division I is organized. They have the conference commissioners, and they know where they are going. It's not hidden, it's all out in the open. Division II has their conference commissioners, and they are doing a lot of hasty work right now getting organized so they can caucus.

We don't have this. We don't have conference commissioners, and we are losing our College Committee. It's true we've got four members on the Council. I've been on the Council, and it doesn't work that way. We need a better body, more opportunity to caucus and talk our problems over so that we can prepare legislation in advance better than it's been prepared this time. This time, you know, I think we did pretty well for the time that we had.

Rolla Anderson and some of the fellows here proposed that we get the fellows together in the College Division and District 4 like, say, maybe next April and see how it goes with us in our District. This is one way, but I think we need some structure in here so that we have a chance to organize and explore and this group do some spade work that gets mailed out to us before these meetings so we come here really loaded to do our jobs.

Mr. Sherman: I think that when the Reorganization Committee met there were proposals really to that effect. I remember one specific was that each division have sort of a chairman and he could appoint his own committees and so on.

There was some concern about doing the very thing that there has been objection to here. We didn't want to dictate to each division how they run their own show. We would rather reorganize and divide and then do some of the things that have been suggested here

the way we want to do it. Our organization, Division III, our committee as it has been referred to here, might be altogether different than the organization they might want in Division I or Division II. I think we've made progress here today.

I would like to answer the one comment that was made here about presidents and so on getting into the act. In the final analysis, the president decides how we are going to vote here. He can send anybody he wants to because he's the guy that signs the statement.

Mr. Fleischer: Under the Bylaws, we can organize a committee. We can get on the floor and organize any committee we wish. I don't see what we are being held up on.

Mr. Sherman: I think the reason we are being held up is this is the first meeting that we've had under reorganization, and I think really it might be a little dangerous to go too fast. You can't do everything all at once.

Ross, I am sure when he came in here, was feeling his way. This has certainly been, I think, an advantageous kind of a meeting.

Mr. DeGenaro: I want to apologize to the Chair. I wasn't zeroing in on you. I wasn't cutting anybody up. But when I get calls from local newspapers asking, "Are you dropping football?" We had a 1-7 year this year.

These are the kinds of things—send me your indigent, your unwanted, and your linebackers.

Let me just finish, and I'm going to take no more time.

I'm like this gentleman from Ohio. I'm a transplanted Ohioan. You are talking about the presidents. The presidents could give a damn. They are so concerned with collective bargaining and negotiated contracts and deans that are incompetent and how you can get rid of a vice-president if he's screwing up your academic program. They could care less about athletics, and we are making an assumption that they care. That's a harsh statement, but it's true. I am sorry, but it is true.

Samuel E. Barnes (District of Columbia Teachers College): As I sit here, I am amazed at one thing and that's that we forget the chronology of all that's involved here.

Number one, I'd like to straighten out the facts and emphasize what Wally said. The NCAA is made up of so many institutions who are represented by individuals who that institution sent here. The president himself may come. He has that right, or he can send whomever he wishes. That's his right.

The chronology of this reorganization situation came up in the Council. I asked the question then. I ask it again. What are the advantages of reorganization? As I see it now, reorganization has its advantages, but it also has many disadvantages. We ought to recognize it. It is not perfect and never will be perfect as long as you are dealing with people. We are dealing with people and will continue to deal with people. As many people that sit here, you have that many different opinions.

Division III is made up of the College Division who decided to have two divisions in the colleges. This was in Chicago, Wally, if you remember. By eliminating the College Division and coming into Divisions II and III, it means that in your division you can do whatever you want in your division. If you want a division within a

division, you can do that. But, what I am saying is don't forget the chronology. I hope the NCAA—and I am going to suggest that they do that—goes back to the chronology of this thing.

How did it start and come right in with the AIAW when the women came right into the NCAA meeting and asked us, "Stay out of our business, we don't want you in women's athletics." I remember that very distinctly when they sent three representatives, one from Cortland State, and said, "We don't want you in there. Stay out of it." But the NCAA did what it could do. It went to its attorney who said, "You better eliminate the word 'male' from your Constitution because this is discriminatory." This was done.

We've stayed out of the AIAW because they said, "We don't want you in it. We don't want our women on your teams. We don't want your men on our teams. We want to develop as an organization." So the NCAA said, "Fine, this is good."

Now it disturbs me. After the Chicago meeting, which I did not attend, where reorganization was approved and everybody who was there had the right to ask these questions. It disturbs me now when we are about to organize that we have to reorganize the organization which we wanted to organize in the beginning.

Chairman Smith: Thank you very much, Sam, for setting us back on keel. I think many of us, I for one, came here expecting that we needed exactly what we've talked about. I think President Chapman feels that there is a need for it. But how do you arrive at it without fragmenting? Believe me, if we went off on our own and wanted national championships, we'd be hard pressed to do some of the things that we've been doing as an NCAA.

If we wanted to go to our professional health and physical education associations under different workshop directives and come up with a program that's somewhat different than the competition we are talking about, that's another area, it seems to me. I don't say that there isn't a need for both, but I think we have a separate job here today, and that's why the nuts and bolts have occupied so much of our thinking.

Marshall Turner (Johns Hopkins University): I thought I would continue the history lesson because I happen to be the early chairman of the College Committee as it became a separate identity within the NCAA organization.

As I listen to the kinds of things that you all would like to talk about, some distinct legislation, restrictions and these sort of things, this is exactly what we were interested in back in the early 1950's as we became a College Division at that time. The early Round Tables, which were first held by the College Committee by the way, were Round Tables on handling equipment, how to take care of your athletic fields and award systems, things that had nothing to do with legislation, who could play, who couldn't play and why. Do you know when we got in trouble? As soon as we started to have College Division championships.

At that point, legislation had to be developed because everybody wanted to play with somebody who followed pretty much the same rules as they did as far as the players are concerned. All of your legislation developed along that line, keeping the competition as even as you can.

I'm very happy to see this continuation of the division, see history repeat itself; and I hope this Division III now will be interested in what the College Division was 20 years ago, non-legislative matters. Let's talk about improving the quality of our programs, working the women in right, better academic relationships, and all these kinds of things; and, hopefully, 10 years from now we can avoid the legislative problems.

It will take a few years to get organized. Believe me, it took us five years to really get a good program going. Right after that, we got into national championships. It will come. Be patient.

Mr. Phillips: It seems to me that what we are all saying here is that we would like some sort of an informal steering committee to get some organization off the ground here so we don't flop around for the next year.

Chairman Smith: This is coming through pretty loud and clear, and I think it's what we came here to talk about.

Mr. Phillips: We ought to get together and say the group is going to set up a steering committee and take it from there and let them go.

Mr. Whispell: Either the College Committee or the Executive Committee, Jim, I am sure you can answer this, can probably make a recommendation. Just what is the constitution of the long-range planning committee as it will be constituted when the College Committee is no longer in existence?

Chairman Smith: Let's get back to a nuts and bolts item that concerned the implementation of the reorganization plan with specific reference to the phasing in of Division III championships. The Soccer Rules and Tournament Committee came back from the Orange Bowl tournament where they met in connection with the Division I championships. At this meeting they dropped a bomb of a sort that they were not ready, for reasons of logistics and number of schools in Division III interested in soccer, to support a soccer tournament this coming fall.

Is there a member of the Committee here? I talked with some of the Division I representatives, and the reasons were as follows: They didn't have a sponsor; the Division III soccer schools were not identified yet nationally, and most of them were east of the Mississippi.

I only tell you this in the form of an announcement that there is going to need to be further study before, indeed, we can meet the commitments that we said we would make—the Executive Committee in this case—in sponsoring the championships on the schedule that they said they would accomplish them.

Any host now that picks on a Division III championship must submit a budget, and they may include in there all the minimal expenses to host that tournament without going in debt. This doesn't include lavish entertainment.

When you come to some of these Executive Regulations, you are going to read that the College Division, the Divisions II and III football bowls, are going to be given \$500,000 in this new television plan. You've heard some of that. Half of it is going to the NCAA office to create a reserve to help insure the implementation of this new championship program.

There has been some misunderstanding of that. It's been felt that Division I schools share a much larger percentage. Why does the

NCAA office want 50 per cent? They want it to take that package and spread it out among the various championships that are being sponsored in Division III.

Incidentally, the \$500,000 that will be divided in half this year will still give \$10,000 more to the bowl participants than they got last year. It was \$240,000 in the contract that just expired. So, communications and information is very, very critical here.

As I started out earlier, all I can reaffirm and rerequest is that we try to be patient and try to constructively add rather than criticize what we really have a responsibility to follow through on.

Mr. Sherman: The consistency of the Long-Range Planning Committee as it will be proposed is in Proposal No. 66. I thought, and Ross, you bore me out and so did Tom I think, where it says to include a college president, a faculty representative, a director of athletics, and so on. It was meant to say from each division.

Chairman Smith: That was the original thought, but they felt the committee would be too large. There are four reps from each division, two undergraduate student-athletes who are varsity letter winners and include, as Ed said, those representatives he named. I think this is a step forward to get students involved in long-range planning.

I followed that soccer rules report. I would hope that out of this meeting someone might come forward to the Soccer Rules Committee and say we can sponsor the championship if that's all you are looking for. If that's the case, you can either get back to me here or soon afterward because there isn't a lot of time to pick a site and make arrangements for a Division III championship for next fall.

I would like to ask a very general question again with regard to these Division III championships. Ought we to be thinking about increasing qualifying standards? From the experience you had in track, gymnastics and swimming, are the times, the records, the distances too low to justify us, in our days of tight budgets, in sending students to compete where maybe they are not what we would consider an elite athlete? We are making judgments now on a new level, but this is a whole area that I would add to Ed Malan's.

Mr. Phillips: In track and field, there is already a committee which makes standards. They have a set formula that they have used for years.

Chairman Smith: Should they be upgraded? They have a separate division, right, for the Divisions II and III?

Mr. Phillips: Yes, they apply that.

David B. Eavenson (Dickinson College): The Swimming Rules Committee change their standards every year, but they get stronger. New standards have to be established if Division III goes into a swimming championship. I am sure that the times would be maybe slower in some cases.

Mr. Dioguardi: This was a concern of the College Committee. I think the recommendation will be forwarded to the Executive Committee that standards are checked because there were incidents cited where the coaches made the standards.

In order to insure that sufficient numbers will compete, the standards are specifically set low. We had that case at our place where in gymnastics they were set low enough that all 11 qualified, and pressure is put on the student government to finance a trip halfway

across the country. This is a concern of the College Committee, and I think it will be brought up.

Chairman Smith: A few other wind-up thoughts here for the next couple of minutes.

The Track Rules and Tournament Committee has recommended that Divisions III and II do not advance to Division I. It isn't going to take place. Don't hesitate or even think about this, because President Chapman said this was a commitment at the Chicago meeting on reorganization. But a lot of people, in this case the track coaches, propose that the winner should be sent to the USTFF meet, expenses paid. That's a proposition that's being considered.

It has been deferred until the new committee is appointed after this Convention which has the same Divisions II and III representation proportion as long-range planning.

There is a trend toward making a terminal championship out of a Division III meet. How do you feel about that? We don't have a lot of time, but this is the sort of thing that again may be nuts and bolts thinking. It's a part of the NCAA's role in the programs thus far. How do we feel as a group about limiting practice seasons? Should we treat more sports like we treat basketball? Would it enable us to use our wrestling coach in the fall season if he wasn't free to start wrestling the first of October?

How do we feel about limiting travel squads? Today it's an energy crisis as well as the financial crisis that we have been going through for the past two years, but we are going to hear more about this.

Mr. Malan: Because the feeling is so strong here, I would like to ask whether or not it's possible with your conversations with the Council that some form of steering committee from this division be created. Can, by act of the Council, we be authorized to go ahead with a steering committee in preparation for next year?

Chairman Smith: I certainly will request that. It's been my understanding that if indeed these new vice-presidents from this division are elected that that is the plan, they would get together and that you will hear from us.

Mr. Whispell: I'd just like to say that I think it's appropriate that it be mentioned we have a great steering committee that did a great job in this Round Table, and I think if we look far enough we could see that the people, who lent leadership to this Round Table and who were on the Council, have provided us with this reorganization and have provided us with this Round Table in spite of the fact that maybe we floundered a little bit.

We still had excellent leadership, and we had a steering committee even if we didn't call it that.

Chairman Smith: Thanks, Ray. As inadequate as I am sure we feel in doing all the job, we are encouraged, I am encouraged, by the participation today.

I would thank you all very much. I hope you are around after your district meetings. Be there early tomorrow to hear what the other divisions have talked about, and then we meet tomorrow at 10 a.m.

[The session recessed at 3:30 p.m.]

GENERAL ROUND TABLE

Tuesday Morning, January 8, 1974

The session convened at 8 a.m., Richard P. Koenig, NCAA Secretary-Treasurer and Vice-President for Public and Alumni Affairs, Valparaiso University, presiding.

Chairman Koenig: This is the fourth Round Table we have had at this Convention. Your Council and Executive Committee, in planning for the three divisions, decided on this format so we could become acquainted with the different issues as they relate to the different divisions. We are calling this session to order promptly because we have to dismiss promptly. We have two important topics we want to get through here this morning.

The topics are, first, Effects of Legislative Proposals on NCAA Divisions, and we are going to have your three Round Table chairmen report on that. The second topic, one which concerns all of us, I am sure, is Effects of Energy Crisis on Intercollegiate Athletics.

Without taking any more time, we will move along to your three panelists for the first topic. I am sure most of you are acquainted with them. I will give you a brief background on them in the order in which they will appear.

Opening will be Jim Smith, director of athletics of MIT for 13 years. He was assistant athletic director and on the Cornell coaching staff for 15 years and has been very active in Association activities. At the present time he is vice-president-at-large, who as you know had the responsibility for the College Division under the old organization. He has been a member of the Reorganization Committee. He is the immediate past president of the Eastern Collegiate Conference. He will be reporting on the Division III Round Table.

He will be followed by Stan Marshall, reporting on Division II. Stan also has been very active in our Association. Athletic director and head of the Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation of South Dakota State University for nine years, he, too, is currently serving on the Council. He is a member of the Long Range Planning Committee and is third vice-president of NACDA.

Reporting on Division I is Neils Thompson of the University of Texas, Austin, Professor of Civil Engineering, director of the Balcones Research Center, former president of the National Society of Professional Engineers. Any of you who are engineers know this is a very prestigious group. He is president of the Southwest Conference.

Ross H. Smith (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): I think our first Round Table under this reorganization program, for Division III anyway, started out pretty much as might be expected. There was considerable question as to just where the initiative was to come for implementing the interests of Division III. I think we—in fact I am going to emphasize this, and I am going to say it again before I finish—that in the spirit of reorganization, Division III is very much interested in pursuing its own interests. They are not interested in imposing any bit of their need or their problem on anyone else, and I seem to sense

this as I go through the meetings prior to the Convention. I hope that spirit prevails.

Specifically, there was a marked difference of opinion on one item, No. 15, which is being prepared for divided vote only, to impose a need program for financial aid on Division III only. I only mention that there was some divided opinion among our own group until it was clear that an amendment would be presented to this amendment. You will hear that subsequently. I can tell you now that on Proposal No. 15, the fixed limit of \$300 for an academic award is to be removed. An amendment is being submitted by Wheaton College, in paragraph (c), the third line down, to place the word *academic* ahead of *Honor Awards* so that would read: *except for Academic Honor Awards* with a period there. That would remove the restriction of a purely academic prize deterring a blue chip athlete from coming to a Division III school.

I think we will hear more about that at the time it is proposed. With this amendment there was strong support in Division III, but this is for our group only. There is no attempt to impose it on anyone else.

With regard to the 2,000 legislation and the trend toward any reestablishment of 1,600, there is a strong hope to withdraw 2,000, and no sentiment to reestablish the 1,600. There is considerable favor for normal progress, except for some questions that were raised on whether or not a remedial course given by an institution to an underprivileged student could be included in the 24 hours of allowable credit.

I do have an answer that we can have here this morning, that if an institution indeed offers a course in its curriculum and is willing to put that course on a transcript it would count in a 24-hour required minimum.

There are going to be oddities of a sort come up among Division III members. One institution with a strong hockey program has elected Division III, and I think this could be typical of other such questions. They have elected Division III; they are going up in Division I in hockey, or it could be any other sport. They are presently a need school. In the event they get into grant-in-aid competition for good hockey players and initiate a grant-in-aid program for hockey players, would those same students be eligible to play baseball? The answer is, no. There was some question raised as to the legality of that, but that is the answer right now.

The spirit of reorganization was that any division could have its own Bylaws, admissions and all; but if they decide to come up in one sport they must meet the requirements, all rules, all regulations of the division which they join.

Proposal 39 is for divided voting only. There is nearly unanimous feeling to remove Division III from all legislation involved in Bylaw 5. We don't give grants-in-aid in most cases. It would exempt us from the maximum table and from all other aspects of Bylaw 5.

Division III was also concerned about what many felt were inconsistencies in several of the proposals on amateurism. I think we are going to hear more about the fact today the spirit of these 11 proposals is to provide for a person who is professional in one sport; and they apply only to that sport, except in cases of commercialization or the acquiring of an agent. You are going to hear more about that from others.

I think, in summary, the only other issue for which there was strong

expression was the need for a steering committee within Division III to implement future legislation and to implement future programs attractive to the membership of Division III.

It is my belief as a member of the Council and from my experience on the Reorganization Committee that all of us would like to avoid any separate structures that would tend to fragment the Association. For this reason I hope I sold Division III, and I hope we can continue to take this approach, that following the report of the Nominating Committee there will be indeed four vice-presidents representing this Division III as well as four from Division II; and we will charge that group with the organization of a committee to represent our interests.

Stanley J. Marshall (South Dakota State University): Division II Round Table likewise expressed considerable concern about where leadership comes from in order to get Division II legislative materials before the Convention. We discussed two approaches. One was through the College Division Commissioners Association, a counterpart of the Collegiate Commissioners Association, with a request to Council for the right to have a representative from that body sit in on Council meetings. That will be forwarded through the College Committee.

Also there was the suggestion to set up some kind of informal committee structure, probably involving those persons elected from Division II to the Council, similar to what Division III is talking about.

We did not discuss amateurism. That is on for this morning.

We presented the material on membership criteria, but did not discuss it.

There is considerable concern among Division II representatives relative to the proposed change by Division I, making it more difficult for those Division II institutions who have aspirations of moving to I.

We spent most of our time on financial aid limitations. I think that is entirely fitting as the dollar determines the type of program you have to a great measure. There was a proposed amendment, developed through the College Committee, to modify the numbers, under No. 43, to be discussed and voted upon, and it was presented to the group by Chairman Lindeburg. After considerable discussion, a straw vote was taken; and we decided to withdraw the amendment. At this time Division II is prepared to operate under the table that will be common for the Association, with the thought that a year from now those who are interested in different limitations for Division II will have the opportunity to come with another proposal.

The main stumbling block on the proposal before Division II revolved around the numbers for football in particular and for basketball. The proposed numbers were 33 for football and 10 for basketball.

There was also considerable concern among some institutions as to whether they could operate with full grants in skiing.

Satisfactory progress was presented but not discussed and will be a prime topic today.

Considerable time was spent on committee reorganization. Again, concern was expressed relative to the organization of some committees that deal with rules and tournaments. The Baseball Rules and Tournament Committee in particular was discussed and the problem Division II and Division III people have in finding their place in this setup in order to conduct their tournaments. I personally think it can be worked out and will be worked out.

Those were the topics discussed in the Division II Round Table. We also are interested in keeping this group as an Association and not a federation and do not want to see us develop into three distinct units. We want to stay together but provide for the individual differences necessary to make it possible for us to stay together.

J. Nells Thompson (University of Texas, Austin): Appropriately, I think Division I had concern somewhat different from the others.

In regard to leadership and that particular area referred to by both Jim and Stan, I think that we are fortunate in Division I that we have almost too much leadership. With the conference organizations as they exist, we have plenty of proposals; and of course, the concern was to put them in some kind of order. The leadership is indeed very fine, and I think I share the interest and I suspect the feeling in Division I is the same as in Division II and Division III, in that cohesiveness of the Association must be maintained.

We approached the discussion somewhat differently from the other divisions. We simply dealt almost directly with the specific legislation starting with amateurism. I want to emphasize that my comments in this regard are simply evaluations as I secured them from listening to the discussions with an excellent panel group that provided the discourse in this particular respect. I found a great deal more interest in the various aspects of the proposals on amateurism than I had thought there would be.

I must say that I believe we will see more discussion when that legislation is proposed than some of us thought. There are some excellent points to be raised.

As to the membership criteria, particularly Item No. 14, there was a great deal of discussion in this particular respect as it applied to Division I. I should point out that there will be some amendments, or at least one amendment in regard to Item No. 14; and it will be of interest to you when you receive it.

Financial aid limitations, of course, also secured a great deal of discussion. Those are Items 41 to 52. I should point out also that in this regard there are at this time at least two amendments—one amendment to No. 45 and one amendment to No. 48—that have been proposed by the membership.

On the financial aid limitation, I would judge from the discussion, there is considerable variation in opinion, and as to which way it will go I do not think I should speculate.

In regard to 2,000 and 1,600, which are No. 21 to No. 25, there is an amendment, No. 110, that will deal with No. 25. I think I personally detected a great deal more support for the continuance of the 2,000 rule than I thought would exist. There is a strong desire for some kind of base to be continued.

As to Satisfactory Progress, I think there is a great deal of support; but we are going to discuss that this morning in the Round Table. I cannot give you a pulse on this regard except it was referred to on several occasions, so I sense that there is not only a desire to maintain some type of entrance requirement but also to go to a Satisfactory Progress rule. This is the feeling that I think exists there.

I would like to close by saying that I certainly concur with the other two speakers, that there is a very strong desire for the maintenance of an Association as it is visualized; and I think the members of Di-

vision I are going to make every effort to participate in the same fashion as indicated by the others.

Chairman Koenig: I am sure all of you have had experiences at your own schools, at conferences and other national associations with people like this who give so willingly of their time and their talents. It is always encouraging to me to meet with this entire group because there are so many who are willing to do just that.

I should report, as your Secretary-Treasurer, that Howard University met the requirements of the Bylaws and notified me before 1 p.m. yesterday that they intend to appeal to the Convention the ruling of the Council. You will be given that material this afternoon.

We have not had this kind of procedure before. I call it to your attention so that you can do your homework before we get into the discussion of the issue tomorrow.

We have our other topic remaining. Before we get into that, do we have any questions at this point on what any one of the three panelists here have reported to us? May I suggest that if you do have any question, please confine them to topics that would be applicable to all three divisions. As you well know, we will be recessing this group into divisional Round Tables once again after this.

Marshall Turner (Johns Hopkins University): I am not completely clear. Since members of Division III and Division II can elect a Division I activity, I think it is important to be clear what the problems are in applying your Division I sport with the rules, regulations and legislation that are in effect for Division I in that particular sport. If they are different than the legislation covering those in that same area in Division II or Division III, does that prohibit a person participating in that Division I sport in that institution from participating in any of the other sports in the school's program?

I think the answer Ross Smith gave was he could not play in any other sport, but I think it is important that we be sure that if you apply your legislation for your particular division for everything except that particular sport, does that make that one sport in Division I elite in the sense that if participants do not conform to the legislation existing in Division II or Division III they are eliminated from any other sport?

Chairman Koenig: Is the Chairman of the Reorganization Committee, Ed Sherman, here?

Mr. Sherman: It is my understanding that at the Chicago meeting the same question was asked, and I think the answer to that is that you must abide by the rules and regulations of the sport in which you have moved up, as they apply to, say, Division I.

If I could give an example, maybe Division III voted and approved that they were not on the 1,600 and Division I was on the 1,600. If you had a hockey team you wanted to move up from Division III to Division I, your hockey players would have to abide by the 1,600.

I guess the only thing I can say is the members of the team that you move up have to abide by the rules of Division I, and going down the other way they cannot participate in another sport—well, I guess they could participate in another sport as long as they abided by the Division I rules, but they couldn't if they didn't.

Mr. Smith: As it stands now, the case that you pointed out, the lacrosse player would have to meet the 1,600 to go up to Division I; but

that would not alone preclude him from taking part in any other sport in the program. On the other hand, if Hopkins decided to give a grant-in-aid in lacrosse and a grant-in-aid is indeed ruled out for other sports in Division III, then I would say under those circumstances that student would not be able to compete except in lacrosse. Future legislation, however, would have to be enacted.

Mr. Marshall: If you look at Proposal No. 25, relative to 1,600, A member institution shall not be eligible to enter a team or individual competitors in an NCAA-sponsored meet or tournament unless the institution, in the conduct of all its intercollegiate athletic programs, etc.

It would appear to me if we adopt No. 25 then Johns Hopkins, to go back to that case, would have to be under the 1,600, if approved, in all of its program to move a sport to Division I.

Mr. Smith: We did raise this question last night. It seemed this was against the spirit of the organization plan and indeed a special O.I. could be made to cover this sort of thing. There was serious question about the discriminatory nature of the effectiveness; but certainly the way it is stated, what you said, Stan, is true. Whether an O.I. would be made subsequently is a question.

Chairman Koenig: I am sure we all recognize this kind of question is one that we have to anticipate in making the move that we have into the three divisions. In a lot of cases we are going to have to go back to what the original intent was and hopefully make intelligent O.I's.

We would like to move into a very important topic, one which concerns all of us, Effects of Energy Crisis on Intercollegiate Athletics. Your Association has moved in this regard. Quite obviously, there has not been a great deal of time in which the Committee could move, but we have a very good group who have been willing to throw themselves into it. I am going to let the chairman of your NCAA Committee introduce his panel and lead us in discussion on this particular topic.

Ross H. Smith (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): As you have heard already in this Convention, the officers of the Association have acted just within the past few weeks to put together the Association's response in terms of meeting our responsibilities to the energy crisis. The Committee was convened by telephone conference call. We have met briefly once at this Convention. We have had some great NCAA staff assistance, particularly from Tom Hansen. We do have a program to present to you today, which I hope will stimulate your thoughts and will be expressive of the Association's and the individual members' attempt to do the best we can.

I do want to point out, however, that as recently organized as we are, we do not have all the facts we need at this point. We are lacking accurate information from the Federal Energy Office. We have plans to have a representative or several of this committee meeting in Washington with either Mr. Simon or his delegated assistant.

We do have today some contingency plans. Tom Hansen has put together a composite of the 1974 football schedule for at least the major football playing schools, the schools doing most of the traveling of any distance. We are not sure how effective this will be to you, but it will be available to you here. We hope, without telling you how to use it, if you can see any way of combining travel by charter—I assume

bus, plane or whatever—you may initiate this movement on your own. At this point we do not plan to try to implement any directive in this organization.

You are also going to hear from Wiles Hallock later on some offers we have had to help brokers combine transportation. There are many conflicting stories as to whether or not charters are going to be available. I think we are going to have to take what we can take out of this panel, go back and consider our own particular problem and move as best we can.

Incidentally, we all know that a number of you have already complied with directives from your own administrations at home. Many of us are on alternating lighting in locker rooms and places of that sort where injury risks, as in the activity areas, for example, are not a factor. We encourage you to do this. Our thoughts today I hope will expose you to help the Association to ways in which we can face up in a very sincere way to the problem that is facing the country.

I think I will say just a word about our panel, and then let them follow in the order in which they will be introduced.

Bill Baughn, faculty representative of the University of Colorado, has a very general assignment with us. He may not present a topic today.

Boyd McWhorter, commissioner of the Southeastern Conference, is in the same capacity.

Bill Callahan, sports information director at the University of Missouri, is going to talk to us first on how he sees the public relations aspects of facing up to this problem.

Bill Callahan (University of Missouri): As our chairman has just indicated, this seems to be the time and place for the NCAA to discuss and make known its game plan to combat the energy crisis.

Already I think you are familiar with the fact that the U. S. Auto Club has cancelled its entire schedule for 1974. Professional baseball has formed its own energy committee and has come out with a quick pronouncement that it will achieve a 20 to 25 per cent cutback in energy consumption this coming year. Other professional teams will make similar statements; and within the past week the members of major athletic and recreational groups, including the NCAA and the NAIA, have met in Washington with the OEO, Mr. Simon, to be given a full briefing on the situation.

So I think, regardless of your personal evaluation of the intimacy or the severity of the energy crisis, most of you will concede that amateur athletics will be expected to consolidate their operations and make a concerted effort to conserve energy.

When every individual is being asked to do his or her part, I think it is obvious that athletics and athletic groups and recreational groups are going to be expected also to carry out some type of energy conservation program. I think with that in mind the public relations aspects of the whole situation do not really need any belaboring by me.

We met here a couple of days ago, the NCAA Energy Committee, and discussed the situation and came up quickly with this evaluation.

We felt that intercollegiate athletics had to acknowledge the fact, express our determination to do our part in coping with the national energy crisis. Stretching the positive, we felt we should point out that whatever handicaps we might encounter along the way and have to

overcome, will not dilute nor perceptively diminish the quality of our program in the coming year.

This is a point that we very definitely wanted to make. In other words, gentlemen, a positive, optimistic approach is what we think, something we endorse or suggest, regardless of what comes out of this meeting.

In summation, I think I would like to point out that I heard a commercial while here in San Francisco which has some relevance to our situation perhaps. This fellow came on and said it seems just a short while back that we were advised about a beef crisis, that beef and meat products were going to be in short supply, that prices would skyrocket. Following that we were told there would be a wheat crisis, and that exports and imports being what they were wheat products would be very hard to come by and very expensive. Now aren't you happy you didn't go out and overstock your lockers with all kinds of beef and wheat products—100 loaves of bread? Sure you are. Now we understand we may be facing an energy crisis, and from different places we hear maybe a good thing to do would be to think in terms of buying small, cramped cars to get more gasoline mileage. Of course, you are not going to do that, are you really, you are not going to be panicked into that kind of situation. Of course not! Buy an Oldsmobile.

Well, we face that situation a little bit here I guess. I am not trying to belittle certainly the topic that lies immediately ahead of us or infer that what we might face in the future might not be a long-lasting consequence, certainly a very serious consequence to our athletic picture. I would, as the ad man suggests, in expressing the feeling of our entire Public Relations Committee, indicate that whatever develops from this session here, we certainly should adopt the attitude that the quality of our intercollegiate program is not going to suffer. If anything else it is going to be certainly as good as it has been in the past and perhaps better in 1974.

Mr. Smith: I think it is important that we be cooperative. We are going to maintain our programs as essential ingredients in the educational opportunities for the youth of our nation, and it is important that we keep this in the foreground. We are not in the same boat as professional baseball, and I am glad that Bill emphasized this.

Wiles Hallock (Pacific-8 Conference): It is obvious in my opinion at least and I think my colleagues agree with me, that at this point in time it is extremely difficult, if not impossible to suggest to you any really hard specifics relative to what we in intercollegiate athletics face in attempting to deal with football scheduling as it relates to travel problems associated with the energy crisis. We simply don't know enough about what our specific problems are at this point and will be, nor at this point what can be done institutionally, at the conference level or within the NCAA as a whole to deal with this situation.

I would like to throw out some thoughts, however, designed to stimulate your thinking on this important phase of the problem and to elicit reactions during our discussion period which may be helpful to us all.

If the energy crisis is serious and will be with us over a long haul, it is our absolute obligation to have as our primary objective in intercollegiate athletics a significant conservation of energy as a patriotic

duty. In this case, forms of drastic rescheduling in the sport of football to conserve fuel become paramount. If, on the other hand, the crisis is one which requires a conservation of a certain moderate percentage of fuel with adjustments to cut back in aircraft charters and other modes of transportation, it is just as important for us not to overreact at the expense of seriously damaging our great product of intercollegiate football.

In this event I think we must do what we can to pool our transportation resources, cut the frills from our travel planning and tighten our belts right now in getting ready for the 1974 football season.

This Committee and this Association must work at all possible speed to develop contingency planning to meet the best and the worst of times.

Getting down to cases, what none of us really knows at this point is what the scheduled airlines are going to be able to do in the matter of football charters. The report of the airlines to our members varies from absolute cancellation of all charters next fall to a much more moderate forecast even from the same airlines in different sections of the country.

Options to meet our present scheduling range from readjusting to scheduled airline flights to engaging nonscheduled airline charter service. Already this Committee has been contacted by two separate services, Aero America, based in Seattle, and Adria International, Inc., both of whom are in the travel business. This Committee is not recommending or endorsing these firms or any firms. We would not presume to judge them at all at this point. You must make the judgment if contacted by these people.

At the conference level and quite possibly at the national level we must look to the possibility of sharing charters if they are available. Through Tom Hansen at the NCAA office, consolidated schedules for 1974 have been mimeographed and are available. These have been put together in a relatively short time and there may be some errors in them. They may not be complete. But I have a hunch that Tom Hansen and NCAA have done an excellent job on that.

Now, as an example of coordinating charters, for example, on September 14 Oregon plays at Nebraska and Washington State at Kansas. I would think this might be a good example of the possibility of pooling a charter if the possibility exists for charters to be engaged.

California plays at Florida on September 14, and Oregon State plays at Georgia. This again would seem like an example of the possibility for cooperative effort.

Brigham Young University plays at Hawaii. I can't figure out anything to coordinate there unless some other teams wants to play clear around the world the other way. [Laughter]

Changes in game starting times might be involved, and considerable thought given to the various aspects of team sport travel. You might have to leave some of those folks at home who normally travel with you.

I am sure you have all thought of schedule swapping to cut travel. This might have to be resorted to if we would live up to our obligation to bear our share of the sacrifices we might well have to make. This again is a many-faceted problem and one which will demand a great deal of careful consideration.

We may have to adjust to other forms of transportation such as Amtrak, bus travel or other alternatives. I am certain that you have all thought about these.

There are other possible solutions and variations of those I have mentioned, which I encourage you to share with us from the floor when we get into our general discussion.

Right now I would like to ask for one general reaction from the floor for the Committee's benefit in its thinking. There may be others later on which may develop during the questions. How many of you represent institutions here who, under the proper conditions, would be willing to share air transportation with other institutions, even at some minor inconvenience to direct nonstop travel? How many of you would be willing to investigate that possibility? I think that indicates that the majority certainly would be willing to consider such possibility, and I suppose we might have to get into that.

In conclusion, I again urge any of you here present, who have any suggestions about ways to meet football schedule and travel problems or means to implement their solution, to be sure to contact the members of this Committee.

Mr. Smith: Our next projector of thought is Tom Joynes, director of athletics at Virginia Military Institute, who is going to talk to us about NCAA championships, one of the packages that we do control.

Tom Joynes (Virginia Military Institute): The NCAA championships right now have gotten to be the biggest sports circus I guess in the world, including the Olympics. By 1976 we will have 39 separate championships. There are 17 in Division I already in effect, 12 in Division II already in effect and by 1976 there will be 10 more in Division III.

These are championships conducted all over the country mostly at different times and involving hundreds and hundreds of people in each, totaling thousands of people nationwide, traveling thousands of miles.

The real problem with NCAA championships is you don't know whether you are qualified for the championship until the very end, and all of a sudden you need airplane seats for X number of people to go to California or some place.

The problem of finding out at the end of the spring sports season that you just qualified for baseball or golf or tennis could come up. You try to get your athlete on an airplane when yesterday there were 700 more flights cut. Almost all flights, particularly on the weekend, are now sold out. This could be a problem a lot sooner than we thought.

This Committee has no intention of cutting back on the 39 championships. This is something the NCAA should be proud of. It is a goal. But if the energy crisis grows we definitely will have to do something, and there are things that can be done by combining a great number of these events. Divisions I, II and III cross country can be at one place rather than three places; and charters utilized, possibly Amtrak or any number of transportation methods that would put people together rather than have them come separately from all corners of the country.

We have some other steps that need to be considered, but this Committee will not make any of these moves. It will be done with

the committees of those individual sports. The championships could be moved more to the middle of the country.

The other possibilities involve not adding any more championships, and I think there is a proposal before this convention that would not add any new championships unless a sufficient number of schools sponsor the team in that sport.

I think with the advent of women in athletics there is going to be a cry some day to have a women's NCAA championship. The energy crisis may be the reason we can't.

There are other steps being considered, such as increasing the qualifying standards for national championships and possibly even going into regional championships in all sports, as we do in basketball. Therefore, the finals in the NCAA track meets would be down to four men in each event.

We seem to have forgotten there are trains. They tell me they are coming back. Maybe we can get together with the Amtrak people. I can visualize a train full of NCAA athletes as one party. At any rate we welcome any suggestions. I think due to our lack of our organization at this early date, the best thing, if you don't get to it at the Round Table today, is to contact Tom Hansen at the NCAA office.

Mr. Smith: Dave Strack, athletic director at the University of Arizona, is going to talk on a possible saving through restriction in regular season scheduling.

David Strack (University of Arizona): I am certain some of you have perhaps thought of the items I am going to discuss, but perhaps you might get an idea or two.

The universities which find it necessary by virtue of location, weatherwise or attendancewise, to play at night could do some things to save some energy, such as reducing lighting before and after the game or perhaps going to an earlier starting time, such as 6:00 p.m. rather than 7:30 p.m. or 8:00 p.m. Daylight Saving Time might save some lighting. Teams might consider eliminating or reducing the practice session.

Of course, there are studies being made which perhaps are proving that the energy saved by the fans who attend night games exceeds the energy which would be expended in lighting the stadiums. I am sure there will be much more of that. If anyone who wants to come to Tucson, Arizona and play at 1:30 p.m., I think we would have an advantage on September 9.

It might be logical to place limits on regular season contests with sports where it is appropriate. It might be logical to place seasonal limitations on practice in competition. We do in football and basketball. It might be logical to restrict travel within specific radiuses. I think it is very logical for all conferences to schedule their championships at the most accessible spot.

I think it is extremely important that we mass schedule some of our events so we can travel our teams in clusters rather than sending our golf and tennis competitors in separate automobiles or buses.

I know many leagues now have divisional play within their conferences, and I think that could be a thought for the leagues which do not do that.

I think it might be well if we consider eliminating scouting in foot-

ball and in basketball. With film exchanges—I speak as an old basketball coach—I think that can be done, not only saving energy but also saving money.

I think there are a couple of other items here that you might consider. The conference could eliminate the home and home idea, and in doing so they would still retain their overall balance of home and road games. I know in the Big Ten many years ago they used to do that.

Mr. Smith: Our next speaker is Cecil Coleman, director of athletics at the University of Illinois. He is going to talk about the possibility of reduced NCAA committee meetings.

Cecil Coleman (University of Illinois): If a person were so inclined, he could approach that assignment with a great deal of levity. However, the seriousness of this problem takes on a different approach.

I would hope that the following suggestions will be given consideration by the membership and certainly by the Council and the executive director.

First of all, each committee would hold its annual meeting at the NCAA Convention and/or during the summer at a common site. A common site in this instance is defined as attendance at another professional organization where a meeting could be held. For example, during the summer attendance at the NACDA Convention. If this is not adopted, the selected committee meetings could be at a common site. All committees with broad membership would be required to meet in Chicago, Kansas City or St. Louis.

All committees, with the exception of the Executive Committee and Council, would be restricted to one in-person meeting per year. The rules committees would be required to meet at the cities of their respective championships.

Special committees may conduct business only by conference telephone call or by mail, and may meet in person at a special meeting only if authorized by the officers. Now in the special meetings it should be noted that I have listed three exceptions here for the Executive Committee, the Infractions Committee and the Television Committee.

There is also the possibility of cutting down on the size of the elected committees, retaining a core to give continuity to that committee and then utilizing personnel on a one-year basis at the site of the meet or the conference, whatever the case may be.

There is also the possibility of restructuring the size and functions of several committees by combining them. Some of the suggestions I would offer to you would be to have the Extra Events Committee and the All Star High School Games Committee one committee; Baseball Rules and Tournament Committee and the Summer Baseball Committee combined; the Long Range Planning and International Relations and Professional Relations Committees go into one committee; the Public Relations Committee and the Promotions Committee be combined; Academic Testing and Requirements Committee and the Eligibility Committee be combined; the Competitive Safeguards and the Critical Aspects of Sports Committees be combined with the Drug Education Committee; the Constitution and Bylaws Committee be combined with the Legislative Committee; and

if things got really bad, we could combine the Baseball, Basketball and Football Statistics and Classification Committees into a single committee.

The foregoing would certainly reduce travel by the membership and by the NCAA national office staff, and additional limitations could be placed on the national office by the executive director.

Mr. Smith: I am going to ask the Committee to meet briefly after this session; and it could very well be that the Committee will ask the Convention, prior to its conclusion, to act on a resolution to enable the officers and Council to act on such things as Cecil has suggested or any other suggestions which may become necessary if the situation becomes that critical.

I would like to ask Dick Koppenhaver, commissioner of the North Central Conference, to speak at this time in a sort of general wrap-up of the means whereby colleges can save energy.

Richard G. Koppenhaver (North Central Conference): I think one thing that should be emphasized is that with the disparity in the size of the institutions and the variety of geographical problems that we have, everything that has been said does not apply to all schools across the board. Each of you will be faced with working out your own solutions to these things. There not only are national problems, but there are local ones. We don't know how severe this is, so the severity of the problem will dictate the necessity to implement some of the procedures.

Another thing that struck me when we began, particularly in view of Cecil's remarks, was the number of times we said something wasn't a bad idea, even if there wasn't an energy crisis. We could follow some of these suggestions simply as common-sense items.

There is one thing I would hope in the area of public relations. I know campuses where the administration has received a mandate from their state departments that the athletic department make a conscious effort to be a leader in cooperating with energy savings practices on their own campuses.

I think those in the Atlantic Coast Conference are quite fortunate in the Middle Atlantic area. If you have games scheduled in Florida or California there is a flight leaving every weekend.

The following things are items which came from some of my colleagues, suggested from the home office and gleaned from conversations with others.

We may choose to prohibit paid visits of student-athletes. We may wish to prohibit off-campus travel by our institutional staff for recruiting. I certainly think we should encourage the use of car pools for travel to conference meetings and especially to airports and things of this nature.

Our Committee felt that one of our functions would be to contact organizations which are in position to give us information and see that this information is disseminated to the membership, for instance, contacting Amtrack and other carriers to find out if there is an availability for several trains, a possibility of setting up special services, or a possibility of having cars lay over, etc.

Another suggestion was that the Committee, delegates from the Committee or representatives of the Committee meet with Energy Director Simon or his staff to help to establish some guidelines and

some goals for all of us to work toward. At this moment we have merely been told we are expected to do something but given no specific guidelines.

Another suggestion is, of course, one that has been mentioned—to assemble data regarding the use of facilities and compare it with what the people might have used at home. I think if we get this kind of information, it behooves us to get it out; so we can defend, which we will have to do, the practice of playing games when other activities not related to athletics are crying for fuel. For instance, in our area, in Minnesota, they are already getting some pretty poignant pleas from the ski industry. I see where the Vice President has backed that. We are going to have to be able to defend the continuation of some of our practices.

In those areas where officials are assigned by several officers or where one administrative officer is responsible for assignment, we are going to have to take a little better look perhaps at sending perhaps four basketball officials in one car for two contests in adjacent areas.

Another suggestion is that we eliminate the use of split crews in football and basketball. A friend of mine in Kansas City looks forward every year to being assigned to a contest in South Carolina and North Carolina. This would be an obvious mistake.

Another possibility is in those areas, particularly metropolitan areas, where several colleges are located in close proximity, you could hold doubleheaders. The same thing could be done even in those areas which are not metropolitan by combining the high school game with the college home game, if they happen to be scheduled on the same time.

At the institutional level, you are going to have to ask your coaches to reorganize their schedule so the tennis and golf people can travel in the same automobile or on the same bus and basketball and wrestling perhaps next year. It may be too late now to ask your people to combine schedules.

I think there are a number of areas where the same things which apply to national competition in terms of getting common carriers could also apply to conference meets. I don't see any reason why the track teams, for instance, from neighboring colleges could not combine in one bus and take it to a tournament site. I think the concept of holding national meets at one central location also applies to conferences. I see no reason why it would not be possible in many instances to hold gymnastics and swimming at a common site.

If this continues and we have a situation like we did this year where the schools were asked to reduce temperatures during the holidays, it might be necessary on weekends, Thanksgiving, Christmas to coordinate practice time. If your wrestling coach wants to go at 2, your basketball coach at 4, your swimming coach at 11, your gymnastics coach at 9, it keeps your building open all day. It may be necessary for you as director to say that practice during vacation will be from 12 to 2.

One of the things that was suggested by the baseball people was to provide bus service and encourage car pooling to get to ball games. I think those of you who serve a large area where this is possible

might encourage this sort of thing. You cannot enforce it, but at least you can encourage it.

Another possibility would be to coordinate recruiting trips.

Even though I was interested in track and field and cross country, I think if we were forced to eliminate a sport as a necessity to meet these requirements, one of the first that might go would be indoor track. This is merely an interlude for the cross country people between that activity and the outdoor track. You are not depriving athletes of the opportunity to participate because they have the same events in the spring.

I think there is also the suggestion of the limitation on travel squads. Certainly there are some sports where you have the absolute minimum, but the practice of rewarding somebody who has worked hard in practice I think could be eliminated.

In the conferences, for instance, you are allowed three entrants in an event, and coaches are going to take three if they are allowed. Maybe we should have coaches committees in the various sports establish minimum qualifying times and distances in swimming and track and only allow teams to bring people who are potential place winners of who are at least going to make an adequate performance at the meet.

In a number of sports, we bring a student manager. I realize they provide a service, but when we add some of these things together it could be the difference between saving our entire program or helping us to avoid eliminating a sport. Maybe we have to take some of those undesirable steps.

Another possibility in the nonresident sports would be to encourage the reciprocal use of trainers and make the home institution responsible for taping and first-aid.

As a last resort put a mileage limit on travel for all sports in non-conference competition.

Mr. Smith: The February issue of the NCAA News will carry any other updated information that we can validate and take sufficient credence in to give to you.

Stanley Marshall (South Dakota State University): This question has been alluded to. Does anyone have any good ideas as to how we might get a handle on the degree of severity of the crisis?

Mr. Smith: Boyd McWhorter was originally asked to be our man in Washington, and he may still be the person perhaps to go with some of the leadership of the Committee.

Actually, we don't have anything accurate enough to report from the Federal Energy Commission.

Chairman Koenig: We have talked about how we can save energy at our respective institutions. I thought the panel might share with you an idea which the Association has copyrighted. Since they didn't, I will. I've been assured that each of you can take this idea home and use it, and you will not be infringing on the patent which President Chapman holds on the idea. Very simply, it is a solar-powered clothes drier. Now, as I say, take it home, get that clothes line out, hang it up, and you will be saving a lot of energy that way. Alan has assured me there will be no patent infringement on that.

[The session adjourned at 9:40 a.m.]

DIVISION I ROUND TABLE

Tuesday Morning, January 8, 1974

The session convened at 10:15 a.m., J. Neils Thompson presiding.

Chairman Thompson: Gentlemen, welcome to the Division I Round Table. We will pick up where we left off yesterday. You will recall yesterday afternoon we were discussing some proposals. I will not repeat those. Most of you were probably at the General Round Table this morning where some of this was partially reviewed and summarized in one way or another. We discussed the 1.600 rule and the Satisfactory Progress proposal, which falls under the category of No. 26.

In the discussion today we come to Satisfactory Progress. Following the discussion on Satisfactory Progress and anything related in that area we have already talked about, I would like to have a brief presentation of three faculty members and athletic directors on the women's intercollegiate athletic program. Then of course we are available to discuss anything else you would like to discuss.

I would like to open up the discussion on Satisfactory Progress. We are pleased this morning to have Rix Yard, athletic director at Tulane, and John Larsen of the University of Southern California, a faculty representative. Both of these gentlemen have been working with the Committee on Academic Testing and Requirement and are most knowledgeable individuals on this subject.

Mr. Yard: We have decided to divide this a little bit. I will give a little bit of history, and John will give some of the principles and philosophy.

Basically, as you know, we started the 1.600 rule some years ago and it gradually became eroded until it was very difficult to administer. Last year we came up with the 2.000 rule; and after a year's experience with it, your Committee looked it over and decided that we had best recommend that it be abolished for two reasons.

First of all, a 2.000 in one school is not equal to a 2.000 in another school. We found this problem continuously throughout the conversations and through the questions that came. You had some very fine academic high schools where it was difficult to get a 2.000, and you have others where 2.000 is practically a passing grade. So the inequities between high schools was a great concern to a number of members.

The other point that gave us a great deal of difficulty was trying to convert from the various numbers of different grading systems that were found in colleges or high schools throughout the country.

The one that we found most effective was the numerical system; and I think the NCAA has taken the proper position that colleges cannot convert this scale to their 4.0. Consequently, you have to go back and try to force the high school in some cases to convert, or the boy is not eligible for aid or participation.

This is a difficult situation, and some of you faculty people know, those of you who are charged with the admissions program, this becomes a difficult job.

The Committee decided, or at least stated for these two reasons,

that it was not a good rule but that we should have some sort of academic standard, some academic platform. If we could not control the high school situation, perhaps we could control the college situation. For this reason we started out to work on a normal progress rule.

We have always had this in the book, but it has never been spelled out exactly what normal progress is. It was left up to the individual school.

We canvassed almost all of the conferences and many of the independent schools throughout the country, and came up with a universal rule that most schools or most conferences have some sort of a normal progress rule spelled out.

Some of them depend on both the quantitative and qualitative progress. Others have normal progress characterized by the qualitative. So in trying to put all these together we came to the Council with a normal progress rule of 24 semester hours or 36 quarter hours of academic credit—in the case of an institution which awards academic credit on a system other than a semester or quarter basis, completion of at least a minimum of 20 per cent of the academic units required for a baccalaureate degree—in the two semesters or three quarters immediately preceding the term in which the participation occurs.

This seems to be fairly standard throughout the country with conferences now. We think that by putting this in the NCAA rules and regulations it would make it universal and we would have a good academic standing for our boys who are in the upper classes.

Now, there undoubtedly are a few discrepancies in this. You will have this afternoon a couple of amendments, at least two that I know of, that are attempting to correct some of the deficiencies of this amendment.

One is by the Big Eight Conference, in which it allows the boys who for some reason were out of school four semesters between seasons of competition for legitimate reason—in other words, the boy was ill and had to withdraw from school—to compete the following year.

Pac-8 had another amendment in which a boy could lay out of competition for a year or a year and a half and still come back and participate. He would, under the Pac-8 amendment, have to complete the 24 hours or 36 hours before he could compete again. There is a difference between these two amendments and, as I understand it, there may be others. But I think these are perfectly legitimate amendments, and I don't see anything wrong with them.

We are all educational institutions, and we ought to try to make our athletes—and most all of them are—better academically oriented. We want them to graduate.

This is designed really on a five-year program which is allowed in the current NCAA regulations.

Mr. Larsen: As I see Proposition No. 26, when it is taken in context with Proposal No. 21, which abolishes the 2,000 requirement, it is a switch from the emphasis on admissions as an academic standard for participation in athletics to progress within the member institution. This to me represents a benefit from perhaps two reasons.

One, we presently had in the Constitution a principle of institutional control over intercollegiate athletics, Constitution 3-2. The control over intercollegiate athletics is not possible at present under the 2,000 rule when the institution is at the mercy of high schools of vari-

ous sizes and degrees of academic performance.

The institution of the Progress Rule, No. 26, would bring measuring progress right under the aegis of the institution where there are available resources to measure progress.

Second, there is a competitive feature of 24 semester hours, 36 quarter hours, or one-fifth of the requirement for baccalaureate degree. This is compatible with a couple of measures presently in our legislation. Bylaw 4-1-(c) requires 12 units of enrollment as a minimum for participation in a season. Secondly, Bylaw 4-(f) permits only three seasons of competition after the freshman year, and finally, Constitution 3-9-(a), the five-year rule. So we have in a 24-semester hour or 36-quarter hour progress rule compatibility with the 12 units of enrollment to provide your cutoff of completion of all athletic requirements and the three years as the freshman rule.

I think the principal concern, as I have read it in the discussion prior to this time, is that abolition of the 2,000 requirement, Proposal No. 21, and instituting this would mean there would be no academic standards for freshmen and presumably you could have super-star graduates, who had a nominal background in high school preparations, participate for a year and then go on their way.

I would like to think your member institutions' admissions policies would be such as to take care of matters such as that. I believe today there is more to admissions than just a numerical standard which we have chosen for our school legislation for amateur athletics. I think we have heard a lot of admissions varieties in discussions prior to the repeal of the 1,600 legislation, and I think frankly I support anything that gets our admissions offices back into the position where they set admissions standards instead of the Association. The NCAA could then be in a position to measure progress for degree.

Cedric Dempsey (University of the Pacific): I just want to point out that the Progress Rule is compatible with the 2,000 rule, and I think the statement here to substitute a performance requirement is misleading. You can have an efficient standard at 2,000 or whatever, and a progress rule also. I trust that is pointed out when we go along.

Mr. Swank: This is one of the things the Council will make reference to when the legislation is proposed. When this legislation was originally drafted, the reason was to provide some standards; but we did away with the 2,000 rule. After looking at it, we decided to continue the intent so it will read basically to establish a performance requirement to be eligible for intercollegiate athletics participation, period, and leave out the other language about the 2,000 rule.

Allan Kornberg (Duke University): I wonder if you would clarify something for us. On the 20 per cent requirement, assume the situation where the university is on the course rule and 32 courses are required for baccalaureate. With the 20 per cent does that mean at the end of the freshman year that the youngster can possibly have completed and passed successfully seven out of eight courses, because one-fifth of 32 is 6.4, or seven courses, seven or eight courses; or does it mean he has passed 20 per cent of eight courses which is two? If it is seven out of eight, that is one thing. If it is two out of eight, that is another thing. The language is ambiguous. I think it needs clarification.

Mr. Yard: I would say the language says complete at least a minimum of 20 per cent of the academic units required for a baccalaureate

degree. If your requirement is 36 and seven is the closest to a per cent, I would say he would have to complete seven units or seven courses.

Mr. Kornberg: If I understand you correctly, Mr. Yard, you are saying if we have a 32-course requirement for the baccalaureate, it means seven at the end of the freshman year.

In the language of Satisfactory Progress it says *complete and complete satisfactorily*. What does that mean? Does it mean he completes the seven out of eight, or he completes them satisfactorily, or he has passed seven out of eight? It is one thing to take a course and another thing to pass it.

Mr. Yard: I am sure the Executive Committee was thinking in terms of completing the course satisfactorily. To me that would be passing.

Ferdinand Geiger (Brown University): There are several areas of concern with Proposal No. 26. I would ask clarification of the amendments, a couple of amendments that are coming forward. Several institutions have committees on academic standards who make decisions on students' requests for leave of absence. I can see a situation where a youngster might have a straight "A" record and elect to take time off from school, falling behind the normal progress. When he comes back to school he might be clearly eligible but would he be covered? He has to get the approval of the committee on academic standing in the institution in order to take the leave of absence.

I would ask Mr. Swank, does your amendment cover that kind of situation? Big Eight amendment?

Mr. Swank: Yes, this is the purpose of the amendment that is sponsored by the Big Eight, to allow for one provision. I would point out one of the items. The Big Eight amendment would provide that the provision for this hardship would be administered by the allied conferences of the Association. In case of independent member institutions, it would be administered by the Eligibility Committee of the NCAA.

The Council will propose an amendment to this so that actually the legislation would be administered by an NCAA committee. You should consider if this should be administered on a uniform basis nationwide, or can we have it administered by the various conferences? That is why two amendments are proposed. You will have that choice available to you.

Mr. Geiger: In our eight-member conference there are four different kinds of academic counts. One institution, for instance, requires that one cover session must be elected by the student. This means he might miss a spring term just because that is the term he elected not to go to school. Will there be an interpretation to allow for various kinds of academic counters and different ways of adding up credit hours and things of that sort?

Mr. Swank: I think that is why the 20 per cent was put in.

Henry Lowe (University of Missouri, Columbia): If Division I retains the 2,000 Rule, why is there need for a Satisfactory Progress Rule by the NCAA?

Mr. Yard: I think basically the reason is to put us all nationwide and stay independent. I think we ought to be governed by the same types of legislation that those of you who are in conferences are gov-

erned by. I would rather see it nationwide, and I think it gives a different handle to the progress toward graduation.

Mr. Lowe: I'd like to make one further comment, not to argue with you on that. Is not satisfactory progress though an institution's determination in each case? Further, isn't satisfactory progress within an institution going to vary from division to division and from department to department?

Mr. Yard: I am sure that is right, but we have tied this in with the five-year eligibility rule which allows really an extra year of work to graduate and if a person is completing 24 semester hours or one-fifth, I think it is minimum enough.

Al Paul (Columbia University): What is the situation with the youngster who may sign up for 12 semester hours, and at the end of the year he will have signed up for 24? There are cases where a professor may have given an incomplete. The youngster may have been sick during the final examination period, and the eligibility committee could grant this youngster, at the end of May has instead of 24 only 20; but four are incomplete. He could have made up those incomplete by the following December, and that carries him into the football season. As I understand it, he will be ineligible under this rule.

Where it is incomplete either by a professor delaying the test or the youngster being sick—in the individual case—what would be the answer to that?

Mr. Larsen: I think the legislation in No. 26 as written allows no relief in this sort of thing. That is one reason for the proposition of the amendment to No. 26 providing for between sessions of competition in the same sport, so the opportunity would be made available to make up an incomplete before the season starts.

Mr. Paul: Then you are talking about summer school?

Mr. Larsen: Well, whenever the examinations he might have missed were taken or what have you. Within the calendar year here, as I see it.

Mr. Paul: Then the incomplete test could be made up in December, after missing it in the spring, which means it comes after the football season and could be part of the 24 hours going into the fall season. Would he be eligible, or would he be ineligible?

Mr. Larsen: He would be ineligible under those circumstances.

Mr. Paul: Then, in other words, our university's committee on eligibility would not be able to determine whether he could play or not; it would be the NCAA?

Mr. Larsen: That is correct.

Frank Broyles (University of Arkansas): I would like for the Committee to clarify the admissions requirements of each institution if you drop the 2,000 and do not reinstate the 1,600. Is it possible for the schools to have athletes come in under the disadvantaged quota or the minority quota which would mean that any youngster who is qualified this way could come in and participate even though he cannot meet the institutional requirements for admission? The NCAA needs to clarify this.

Mr. Swank: If we drop the 2,000, any student who would be admissible to your institution as a freshman would be eligible for intercollegiate competition.

Mr. Broyles: One other question. If the athlete is really not in the minority, could he come into the school on that minority quota?

Mr. Swank: That is a matter of the institutional integrity. I am sure they would hear from the Association if they are violating some of the rules.

Mr. Broyles: What I am saying, to make it clear, is if an institution drops the 2,000 rule and an institution has a large disadvantaged quota, can any person not on a disadvantaged quota but having a low grade point average come in on that?

Marcus Plant (University of Michigan): There is a provision in the Constitution, in Section 3 of Article 3, which says a student is not eligible to represent his institution in intercollegiate competition unless he has been admitted in accordance with the regularly published entrance requirements.

If the published entrance requirements related to the disadvantaged minority student who is not meeting the regular academic standards, I would say that a person who was not in that group would not be eligible under the general constitutional provisions.

George Ilg (Fresno State University): There are some institutions that have one per cent or two per cent special admissions. They will have one per cent or two per cent for the disadvantaged. So you have two categories of special admission, one for the disadvantaged and one for the special admissions. Maybe the guy went through his test the night before or something like that. It is a very complicated situation.

We have an amendment to the 1,600 rule, Proposal 25, and this amendment changes the wording by inserting the words *by individual conference tables* and continues *or the Association's National Prediction Table*. So this would be in addition to the Association's National Table, inserting *individual conference tables*.

Chairman Thompson: That amendment was proposed by the Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

Seaver Peters (Dartmouth College): If a student successfully completes 32 units the first year, he then completes 18 units the next year but is carrying a full load of 30 units again, the next year that student is ineligible, is that correct? He switches majors because he no longer is pre-med and jumps over to education or something. He now completes 32 units successfully again, and he graduates on time, but he loses his eligibility because he switched majors. We are punishing the student, although he completes his academic career successfully in the allotted amount of time.

Mr. Swank: I think it can be said he didn't pass a satisfactory number of units for one year, and the following year he could not be eligible.

Mr. Peters: We are punishing the student for taking perhaps a pre-med course, basically science, and trying to participate in athletics. He realizes his load is too heavy and jumps into a normal situation without the lab courses. It is not that he didn't complete his units successfully. If you think about it, he has 32 units the first year, he has 18 units the second year. He has 50 units. He is above the 40 required, but he is still ineligible. The next year he changes majors back into pre-med, and is carrying 32 again. He is now over what is required, but he is still off a year's eligibility

because he tried to be a pre-med.

Mr. Swank: That is correct, the way the rule is stated.

Mr. Geiger: Could I ask a question about winter season eligibility? For a winter sport can a student-athlete lose eligibility in mid-season under these rules?

Mr. Swank: Yes.

Wayne Duke (Big Ten Conference): I would like to make an observation, Mr. Chairman. Last year we eliminated the 1,600 rule and went to the 2,000 rule. Immediately following the Convention each of the conferences went into session and eroded their own conference eligibility rules in order to meet the recruiting competition brought about by the 2,000 rule. If the 2,000 rule is voted out at this Convention that same situation will prevail. We are going to have the darnedest havoc in the recruiting season, the same as we did a year ago.

I would like to reiterate the observation made by the gentleman from Howard University yesterday in the Round Table. If this rule is voted out, the 2,000 rule, I for one would move the elimination of the word *student* from *student-athlete*, in the handbook. [Applause]

Mr. Paul: Just a few observations. The people at our university like to treat the student body as one, as athlete-students. Many of our students participate in a lot of extracurricular activities other than athletics. If this Satisfactory Progress amendment goes through we are telling the athlete that he cannot participate in extracurricular activities, but the other student who participates and gives a lot of time in other activities may be able to participate in his particular activity because of our eligibility committee which would let him participate under certain conditions.

I think we are dividing the student body even more by this amendment.

I don't know whether it is true in other schools but we sometimes have professors who leave the campus for study abroad, and we have a hard time getting them to submit grades. We have some youngsters who have taken 24 or 30 semester hours and get into the registrar's office and grades may not be in for six of those hours. They may not get their grades until three or four months later. Under this rule they will not have completed a satisfactory 24 hours.

Mr. Larsen: Nevertheless, the institution itself has the opportunity to administer or otherwise discipline that professor who does that.

Mr. Paul: I agree. I would rather discipline the professor than discipline the youngster, and that is what we are doing.

Harry Cross (University of Washington): I would like to speak to the first remarks that were made just now, not the second, although I agree with what John Larsen said, penalize and chastise the professors.

On the first one, I think there is an oversight here, that it seems to me is constantly stated at our meetings. It is one thing for us to have total autonomy in regard to extracurricular activities if it is only internal, but as soon as that extracurricular activity involves some other institutions we inevitably lose some of our autonomy. The question is whether the rule seriously invades our autonomy locally. I think the progress rules do not.

Ernest Casale (Temple University): The thing that bothers me

about this amendment is that I think we are being unfair to some of our student-athletes and fair to others. What I mean by that is that a student-athlete who participates in the fall sports has a little advantage in that if he had a bad year the previous year he can go to summer school to make it up. If he has a winter sport and has a good spring semester and then flunks out, there is no way he can become healthy because he has to start immediately. So these fellows have a little disadvantage.

Chairman Thompson: I think we have to do something here. I know this won't be entirely satisfactory. Some of the Council members and others have proposed an amendment or of course are aware of the amendment, but you are not. We have spoken of several here. I will not attempt and obviously I can't give you the details of all these because it would take too long.

Amendment No. 107, proposed by the Pacific Coast Athletic Association, is an amendment to No. 14. It changes a provision from a figure of 60 to 50 per cent.

Jesse Hill (Pacific Coast Athletic Association): I think there may be a typographical error here in the way it reads: *Division I football must schedule at least 50 per cent.* I think it should read *more than 50.*

Chairman Thompson: We have an error here. That is correct. That is why I wanted to assure you that the accuracy of some of these is in question.

No. 108, Membership Criteria. That is Proposal No. 15, an amendment proposed by Wheaton College. As I look at it, they are deleting certain features and adding one.

Proposal No. 17. There is an amendment No. 109 on Outside Participation. This is an amendment sponsored by the Council and, as I see it, it is deleting certain words on the last line.

We have talked about Amendment No. 110, which is on the 1,600 rule.

We have also talked about Amendment No. 111, which is an amendment to Proposition No. 26 on Satisfactory Progress. This is by the Big Eight Conference.

We have discussed Amendment No. 112, which is also to Proposal No. 26. That is by the Pacific-Eight Conference.

We now jump to Amendment No. 117, which is on Proposal No. 45. This is on Limitations on Grants-in-Aid, and is proposed by the Big Ten Conference.

Proposal No. 46 also has Amendment No. 115, Limitations on Grants-in-Aid. That amendment is proposed by the Big Ten Conference.

No. 69 has an amendment, No. 116, Liaison Committee on Professional Sports, making some change in the amendment, by the NCAA Council.

We are going to take a few minutes and draw on some of our athletic directors to make a brief presentation to you on women's intercollegiate athletics. I have three gentlemen: Bill Orwig, Indiana University; Cecil Coleman, University of Illinois, and Richard Bowers, University of South Florida.

Mr. Orwig: My remarks will be directed to the experience we have had at Indiana University over the past two years, and I must say I am somewhat of a neophyte as far as intercollegiate athletics

for women is concerned, because up until this year we had little to do with it. As I said I am only going to draw on my experience of the past year and a half or two years. I will point out to those of you who are not involved in it, you had better get ready.

We have had women's intercollegiate athletics for a number of years. It was under the supervision and control of the Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation and received a minimal amount of financial support from them through some assistance from the chancellor's office. They more or less, however, ran themselves. They did have a woman who was head of the Women's Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, who acted not necessarily in the capacity of athletic director for women's sports but more or less as a part of her job as the chairman of her particular department. They ran themselves and they operated well. The girls who liked to compete in intercollegiate athletic programs were very enthusiastic, even to the point where, even though there was an insufficient amount of funds to help them in any way whatsoever, they did such things as pay their own transportation. They even bought some of their own uniforms. When they traveled to a contest, four of them shared a room. They had to pay for their own meals.

Well, it is just like Topsy; they "grewed," so to speak, and about a year and a half or two years ago we began to feel the internal pressure in the athletic department coming from these young ladies and also from the people who were running the program. So over the past two years we have had a good many meetings with the chancellor's office; the treasurer's office; Dr. Dan Miller, our faculty representative, and the lady who is chairman of the Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation.

This year for the first time in the history of Indiana University we do have an associate director of intercollegiate athletics for women, who operates under my supervision. We are currently only paying one-half of her salary because she also is employed as an instructor in the Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation; but I think that will change by the next fiscal year. I imagine she will be full time as far as the department of intercollegiate athletics is concerned. We also are paying for the uniforms of the girls' sport teams.

I might say we do have eight intercollegiate sports for women on our campus at this current time. I know there is a movement within the girls' program to add one or two sports to that total program.

We are currently involved in financing, and all of us know how difficult financing is today as far as men's programs in intercollegiate athletics are concerned. We are buying and paying for all the equipment. We are currently paying for their meals on the road. They are no longer sleeping four in a room, but two to a room I understand, although I haven't made any trips with them as yet.

We are making our intercollegiate athletic facilities available to them. The field hockey team, for example, utilizes our practice field; and they play their games on that particular field or in the stadium, if they feel that is where they would like to be.

They are using our 17,000 seat assembly hall for their practice and for their game. Of the 17,000 seats in the assembly hall, only

about 15,800 of them are unoccupied; but nevertheless, they are playing there. That is where they demanded that they play, and that is where they are playing and practicing.

These are things you are going to be involved in. I didn't think I would, but now I find I am.

We have taken over their physical examinations. They felt they needed a comprehensive physical examination. We pay for this through the student health department.

We also have a full-time trainer. She is actually a graduate assistant, but we are paying her salary as the female trainer. They will want a male trainer in another year or so.

We currently are drafting plans through our architectural department of the university for individual locker rooms for the training facilities for the women's intercollegiate program. I don't know where the money is coming from, but this is what they want, and this is what the university is about to do for them.

We are not paying any salaries for the women who are doing the actual coaching. They are graduate assistants in HPER or full-time employees in HPER, but there is a certain percentage of the HPER salaries that they say should be allocated to intercollegiate athletics. I have reason to believe that whatever it may be, it will be moved over into my salary budget in another year.

They at least—so they say—have not asked for scholarships to date. I know the ruling of the AIAW, which was shot down by the case in Florida. They said they could give the women scholarships for athletics or grants-in-aid, but so far they have not pressured very much relative to that. I anticipate that will be forthcoming because of the HEW law that I understand has been passed. I am not really knowledgeable about it, but I understand it is in the President's hands for his signature. If he should happen to sign it, and he no doubt will, that calls for equality in everything so far as the women's intercollegiate athletic program is concerned: equality in scholarships, equality in travel, equality in coaching salaries and various things such as that.

I guess what I am saying to you is that in the short span of a year and a half or two years, Indiana University has found itself moving from having very little, if anything, to do with the women's intercollegiate athletic program to the point where in another year it will be totally under the supervision of the regular department of intercollegiate athletics.

I know that Michigan State is considering it. The young lady who heads up our athletic program for women is talking in terms of anywhere from \$60,000 to \$100,000 as a budget in another year. I don't know where I am going to get the money for it, but it has to be forthcoming somewhere.

Gentlemen, it is here, and you should be aware of it.

Cecil Coleman (University of Illinois): Gentlemen, I can only relate to you what is going on at the present time in our institution. We are unique in that we do not receive the student body fee nor do we receive any state money of any kind, so we are forced to generate all of our funds to run out intercollegiate athletic program for the men.

We are also a separate, not-for-profit, corporation—the Athletic

Association—allegedly away from the university. It works that way to the advantage of the administration. It works the other way when there are advantages that way.

We felt, as I am sure many of you have, for years that there needs to be greater help, a different philosophy established by our college and university administrations to make athletics a part of that academic circle and to help financially.

We have a committee, of which I am a member—there are two men and two women with a woman chairman—to determine what the role was, how women's intercollegiate athletics should go and more importantly how it is to be financed in our institution. We looked into a number of ways as to know it could be financed, where there could be continuity, something lasting. So we threw out the possibility of student fees, also state support through legislation because they, like the students, change their minds occasionally and may support a program this year and not next year.

Then Title IX came into effect and a number of the administrators are quite concerned about finding homes for women's athletics because the university is paying millions of dollars annually for all different types of programs, and they wouldn't want to jeopardize this part because of not finding a home and giving the women some type of equipment in an intercollegiate athletic program.

As an Athletic Association we have volunteered that we will take over the women's intercollegiate program with certain reservations, and the chancellor has accused me of this being a form of low-key blackmail. I would rather think of it as an on-going negotiation.

We have a plan which doesn't go before our chancellor for another months, so I am not going to give the specifics. I will give you the general areas that we are going to ask for because I think you can really use it to your advantage in administering the women's programs.

First of all, we are asking that the university pay the salaries of all coaches. We will take over complete responsibility for the rest of their program, the travel, the equipment, the insurance, the whole ball of wax. We will hire a part-time athletic director from the College of Physical Education. We will give them secretarial help. We will get a women's attendant in their equipment room, and we will get them a part-time trainer.

In return for this kind gesture by the Athletic Association, we are asking for X-number of tuition waivers and for a direct allocation so that we can convert part of the stadium for women's locker rooms, training room and things we would like to have done anyhow.

I think by this method we can realize several hundred thousand dollars in our program that will assist us, that will get the administration off the hook, and the women off their backs. [Laughter]

Richard Bowers (University of South Florida): We have been in women's athletics for some time. We did not go into it as some of you did, with the women's lib and the Civil Liberties Union.

Especially in the area of tennis, we have given scholarships and have had national ranking in the last few years.

In any case, along came the AIAW; and they did away with women's scholarships.

We have a unique position of having some girls who had to quit

playing in order to continue their aid and others who continued their playing but could not get aid. So we had a hangup, and I just want you to understand the change when the court case came to light.

For those of you who are not familiar with the organization of AIAW as a member of the DGWS, which is a member of the AEPER. That is the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women, which is a part of the Division of Girls' and Women's Sports, which is a part of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation. Don't get it confused with the NCAA or the AAU. But in any case, in our institution we have six sports—volleyball, basketball, swimming, golf, tennis and soft ball in our women's programs.

Competition is a problem in the sense that many of the schools do not field teams in areas such as swimming; and in any case with the energy crunch and all the economic ramifications, it is a problem in terms of getting the competition. Knowing the way to create pressure, they have a softball tournament in Japan or whatever.

Several have applied to go to various tournament on a national and international scale.

At our institution, athletics without football has been supported in activity and service, so we earmarked about \$10,000 for the first year for women's intercollegiate athletics and switched over to a full program most of the time and went into the full-blown intercollegiate athletic program and recognized it as such. We formed a task force, formulating crews and policies to govern intercollegiate competition for girls on our campus.

It is all under one umbrella department whereby the programs are controlled by the director, who in turn reports to the vice president for student affairs, with the implication being that if we eventually can count women's athletics it is no problem to us. It may be a problem for those institutions where the program is governed by the physical education department. They may be separated and not able to accomplish this.

I might add this is also similar to our sports club situation. If, in your own division, you can switch wrestling or fencing or some other sport where there isn't any championship, it is no problem for the administration. The administrative structure allows such. It is hard for those who do not have such a structure.

I think our women have been very realistic and sound in their approach to intercollegiate competition. They do not feel that the dollar necessarily means quality. If you spend one hundred and some thousand dollars for basketball, they do not feel it represents the schedule that they can have that much money to provide the competition for the ladies that they will need.

Recently, in November if I remember the time, the AIAW proposed various trade relations in their deliberations with their delegates. The items covered such areas as financial aid, recruitment, eligibility, limitation of financial aid. My understanding is that many of these proposals were referred back to the committee for rewriting, and they will be coming forth soon.

I would also like to remind you that when you get these particular proposals from the AIAW you should follow closely the guidelines of HEW. Some are clear and some are not so clear regarding what you can do.

There may be some women athletic directors in attendance, and they may be able to provide more specific information regarding some of the problems. In my institution we have been very fortunate in cooperating with the ladies and presenting the kind of competition that we felt they should be in and the kind of competition we felt our university should be in.

Chairman Thompson: I was tempted to see what our time would be and open the floor and we have some time left, but I think it is preferable that we adjourn at this time.

[The session adjourned at 11:25 a.m.]

DIVISION II ROUND TABLE

Tuesday Afternoon, January 8, 1974

The session convened at 10 a.m., Stanley J. Marshall presiding.

Chairman Marshall: We have a great deal that I know you want to cover, and I suggest we get under way. I would like to begin by making a few comments relative to yesterday's discussion, a few things I was asked by the group to check on.

Regulation 98 was brought to our attention by Tom Parac. I talked to the officers, and then went directly to Walter Byers to make certain that I did understand it.

No. 98 pertained to receipts from football, and Tom's concern centered around the change in the distribution, as you recall, from a 75-25 to a 50-50, with 50 going to the NCAA.

Dick Koenig gave us an answer on it yesterday. I wanted to make sure that I had it right, so I went to Mr. Byers, and he indicated that the 50 per cent that went to the NCAA would be placed in the reserve, not only for football but for all of our Division II and Division III activities.

It seems to me that the decision you have to make is that you determine whether you want to bring No. 98 to the floor or let it go through as written. Do you want that reserve for all sports, or do you want the participating football institutions to get a greater share?

If you have been a participating football institution and faced with taking your band—I talked with Howard Gentry about this at Tennessee State because his football is good, and he is faced with that kind of proposition quite often—it is a real problem to come up with that kind of money.

I think it boils down to that sort of a thing. Do you want more there to be utilized by the Committee in distributing to the participating teams, or do you want a little more to go to the NCAA to act as a reserve?

John J. Hinga (Indiana Collegiate Conference): Wabash College, which is a Division III school not here at this meeting, held the College Division track tournament last spring and lost and absorbed about \$5,000.

I would assume that the money they are talking about, the residual money that would go from the television rights, would go into this reserve fund.

I cannot see Wabash College absorbing a \$5,000 loss very often.

De Pauw University, another Division III school, hosted the tennis tournament several years ago for the College Division, opening up all their dormitories, not making any profit, again showed a deficit.

These Division II and III schools that are on a limited budget are not going to be able to sponsor Division II and III tournaments unless we get help from the national office; and that was our big fear, as you recall, when we divided it. The big guy would get all the money and the little guy wouldn't. I like the idea of putting that money aside for

Division II and III help, and I think we ought to allow this to go through.

Mr. Parac: One of my questions you answered, with respect to where the money was going to go, which I think is extremely important.

There is in the Annual Reports a reserve indicated of some \$106,000, or \$166,000, for Division II and over \$100,000 for Division III. I guess the determination that I am trying to make in my own mind, and that the Big Sky schools have been trying to make in examining this is, how much money is needed in the reserve to support?

Yes, we should support these activities. How much money is needed? For example, the television package alone for next year is \$500,000. Fifty per cent of that is \$250,000, with no gate receipts on the plus side at all figured into it. Do we need \$250,000 a year as a reserve for this purpose? This is the question that I am trying to answer.

Is 25 per cent enough to support that reserve for that purpose?

We talked about being able to take the band. We talked about being able to do these things, solving these problems that we have. Are there provisions where we can do those things out of that money?

John Winkin (Colby College): I can't answer whether 25 per cent is enough or whether 50 per cent is enough. I know that they seem to think that the amount needed is more than 25 per cent, because I think the key thing you have got to look at is No. 101. If that is adopted, that is certainly going to require a great deal more money in reserve than the NCAA has used for these events before.

What No. 101 means is that if the host institution submits a projected budget for hosting the event, and if that budget is approved, it will not have to absorb the kind of deficit that it used to. More money naturally has to be used for this purpose.

I believe the one that we are talking about, No. 98, is an attempt to build up the reserve to accomplish No. 101 if it is passed.

Chairman Marshall: That is correct, and I think the concern from the officers—this came from the Executive Committee—is to expand competition and split Division II and III. We have to have money behind it until we know where we are going.

I think we would have recourse to come back, if we find that that reserve is just growing and growing, with an amendment to override this and make the change.

My personal feeling, and possibly as chairman I shouldn't express it, would be to allow it to stand as it is. Now, maybe that is not a popular stance, but each one of us has our own vote.

Edward Wagner (California Collegiate Athletic Association): In No. 101, which pertains to championship finances, the budgets have to be submitted and approved. Would that include the transportation?

Mr. Winkin: No. This is only for the host conduct of the tournament.

Mr. Wagner: That seems to be the area in which the smaller schools in Division II and III are taking the licking, when they have to go all the way from the West Coast to the East Coast to participate in a tournament.

Mr. Winkin: From my experience with the baseball tournament, this is why we try to go to a site where we get the guarantee that

will take care of that. This has, of course, been a problem each time.

You try to go to a site that can assure you of at least a certain guarantee, and that guarantee goes toward that expense.

Chairman Marshall: If it is your wish, I think we ought to move on. We have got quite a bit to cover.

I do want to reserve time, in case we get bogged down, so we will be certain to cover the 2.0, the 1.6 and the satisfactory progress group as a cluster, and also the membership criteria, No. 21 and on up, and No. 14.

Other than that, we will spend it as you wish. It would be my suggestion we all turn our attention to the amateurism by sports proposal and the series that follows.

I would just give one bit of background. There has been a committee, I believe chaired by Marcus Plant, working on revising the amateur code. We have heard it criticized. Many of us have criticized it.

This is their attempt to speak to that criticism and update it and make it more modern and a better arrangement for the student-athlete. Whether it is right or not, this is that attempt.

Clayton W. Chapman (Eastern College Athletic Conference): We have some concerns over this legislation as it is presented, primarily in the area of consistency in the penalties that are listed in each of the particular amendment Proposals 1 through 12.

I think we can all appreciate that the philosophy of this legislation is to allow a student athlete to participate in all sports, even though he may have professionalized himself in one sport. The penalty, therefore, for professionalizing yourself in that sport is to be ineligible in that sport; and I think that is spelled out in several of the amendment proposals.

It would appear that in some cases the individual is ineligible across the board if he has professionalized himself in one sport.

For example, on the Amateurism—Commercialization, No. 4, according to the intent, even though the penalty is not stated in No. 4, the intent is that he is ineligible for all intercollegiate sports. I think the amateurism, No. 10, Officiating, is the same case.

I believe that the NCAA Council addressed themselves to that this morning, and I am wondering if someone can give us an idea of what the Council did discuss, and what the action was.

Mr. Winkin: Well, I certainly can't respond on the part of the Council, but you are absolutely correct. Those two certainly deal across the board, and the rest deal with a sport individually.

I think the position of the Council—again, I shouldn't speak for the Council—on the legal advice they got regarding this matter, is that they could safely go through with those two amendments and perhaps not be challenged from a legal standpoint, since most of them dealt with the sport-by-sport standpoint, the other legislation.

I don't know if that clarifies, but you are absolutely correct.

Howard C. Gentry (Tennessee State University): I believe the Council took the position that if an athlete could commercialize on the fact that he was, say, a baseball player, and commercialized on his name while he was in school, then he would be declared ineligible for all activities.

If he did not continue to commercialize, then, of course, he would

not lose his amateur status in the other sports.

Mr. Winkin: You mean, really, in season, right? In other words, he commercializes in season, but he doesn't take advantage of it out of season. Then they felt that would be all right?

Mr. Gentry: Yes.

Mr. Winkin: I think that is the intent of the thing and why they felt they could get by with it all right.

The others deal with what happens in the sport, for instance, the try-out or the expense-paid trip, or whether you are a professional in one sport, and so on.

Mr. Chapman: In my position in the conference office I am continually attempting to give interpretations of these rules to our member colleges, and the penalty isn't always stated in the legislation. In some cases it is. For instance, in No. 1-(a), *A student-athlete shall not be eligible for participation in an intercollegiate . . . sport* . . . it is spelled out, if he does thus and so.

There is no penalty listed in Amendment No. 1, the last section, which is E, and then Article 3, Section 1-(d). Will there be any amendment to the legislation to spell out that penalty, when it doesn't exist in the legislation as it is presented?

That occurs elsewhere in the legislation, also. We brought this up through Ernie Casale in District 2, and on the Council.

Mr. Winkin: Isn't it safe to say that an answer is supposed to be available on that before it is presented? That was our understanding this morning, so I think that will be cleared up.

Mr. Chapman: On the floor of the Convention?

Mr. Winkin: It is supposed to be. Ernie Casale was going to get the answer to that and have it available, as I understand it.

Chairman Marshall: Ernie Casale brought these concerns to the Council this morning. They were discussed. I was not in on it, and cannot answer it.

I would say this. If it isn't handled to anyone's satisfaction on the floor, it is legitimate to bring it up, what is the penalty, and let's get an answer right there. I am assuming that we will have it as it is presented.

Thomas J. Niland (LeMoyne College): Proposal No. 2 on amateurism, a student-athlete may be eligible although he tries out, and so forth, at an expense-paid visit. Can anybody possibly see why some pro teams can't fly in prospects for a college team in their area and try them out, like we used to do many years ago with try-outs? They could fly them into Detroit. Detroit has a pro team, and they try him out, and you get all the looks you want, working arrangements, farm club.

Mr. Winkin: Well, I am going to respond only for baseball, because I am thoroughly familiar with baseball, and I know that professional baseball is committed to not doing this. They don't want to do this.

In the first place, what they asked for was an expense-paid trip to have the boy come to their facility, to have the boy have the same recruiting opportunity that you and I have at institutions. They weren't asking for a try-out, so they are not concerned with try-outs.

I think the try-out thing in professional sports is sort of going out the window, with all the scouting that is going on.

Mr. Niland: Apparently you missed my point. I am not talking about the professional team trying out the boy. I am talking about a working arrangement with the college that is connected with professional basketball. Baseball is not the problem. Basketball is the problem, and don't tell me the working arrangements are not there. They are taking them off the campus now.

I am talking about basketball, which I think is the biggest problem, because that is where all the money is involved, really. That is the biggest problem we have about recruiting by professionals, and there is no agreement here. I am positive that is going to take place.

Chairman Marshall: It would be an entirely appropriate comment to make on the floor as this comes up and express this concern.

David R. Ocorr (University of Scranton): I would like to speak against No. 4. I know the interpretation which has been offered; but, as many of us know, if these people are on advertising-agency schedules or anything like that, should a boy be a fine player in the major leagues, he has no control over when during the course of the year that schedule would be released, or his picture or endorsement put in a magazine or what have you. I think this is poor legislation.

Chairman Marshall: We are still on amateurism, the entire group. Anything in that area anyone would care to address themselves to? If not, I am prepared to go on.

No. 14, Membership Criteria. This will generate some sparks, I am certain, particularly for people with aspirations to move from Division II to Division I. It is a Division I item.

We have recourse under that, if you are concerned. Let us say that they approve it, and we have the two-thirds override that we got approved in Chicago. We could ask that it be brought to a vote by the entire membership; and if we obtained two-thirds majority, we could overturn it.

John W. Hermann (California State University, Los Angeles): I think we should have some concern on this membership criteria for Division I.

If Division I starts making its criteria too difficult, it is going to start bringing a lot of institutions which are Division I presently, into Division II, not really wanting to be in Division II. You are forcing them to Division II, and I think that creates problems.

Right now we have Division III that really knows where it is going. We have Division I. If we are not careful, Division II is going to be a hodgepodge, meaning some institutions do not want to be here. They want to be some place else, and we are never going to get along and agree on things.

I think we should be very careful on this criteria. I would recommend, if that passes, we would try to oppose it on the two-thirds because I think it creates problems.

We do not have self-determination now in football. Some of you are already feeling that. It is going to make it that much worse if you are trying to get in Division I, and I think we should really fight this. I would like to have more people speak, and I would like to have some form of a vote on it. I think we should fight this.

Chairman Marshall: Your feeling is that if it is approved by Division I, we call for a vote by the Association, and it would mean that

if two-thirds were in opposition it could be overturned. Am I correct on that?

Mr. Hermann: Basketball is not a problem, because in basketball, if you are Division I, you are there. But a lot of institutions presently have a Division I program, and they are going to force them to Division II football because they do not have the so-called major schedule that somebody determined X-number of years ago.

If we would have initially started and said, "I want to be in Division I in football." Then when somebody says, "I want 105 rides," you can say, "Go to Division I." Today if you say that, the guy says, "You can't."

I think this is just going to multiply this problem if the criteria for Division I get more and more difficult. Right now you have a situation in which 50 per cent of your schedule must be in Division I. Okay. If you have six out of 10 games, or six out of 11, if this passes, it makes it that much more difficult.

I am saying, if we defeat this, I wish there was some way we could bring up to do away with that.

Jimmy Feix (Western Kentucky University): To reinforce the gentleman's comments about disparity between Division I and Division II, I think one responsibility we have in Division II schools is to keep a close eye on Division I criteria and other aspects of Division I legislation.

I think our real responsibility might be to establish criteria for Division II. Our school has just come through the national football play-offs, and we are aware of the problem when 50 scholarships play 100 scholarships in a national championship.

As long as there are no scholarship criteria established for Division II, there is nothing to say that 105 scholarships couldn't participate in football, or any other sport.

Our prime thrust should be in establishing Division II criteria, while at the same time being aware of Division I criteria.

Chairman Marshall: One other problem this does pose for Division II institutions who attempt to play some Division I people. You are going to run into more and more difficulty in scheduling, because they cannot play you because they must schedule Division I people.

Walter G. Versen (University of Illinois, Chicago Circle): We are talking about different Bylaws guiding different divisions. If one has the 2.0 rule and another has the 1.6, in order for a team from this division to move up to the Division I championship, they would have to subscribe to the Division I requirement.

What I am curious to know is if I have seven sports and Division I championships call for a minimum of eight, can I, according to this legislation, move one team up; or do I have to add another sport before I can move my team?

I think that is the type of thing that this type of thing is going to lead to.

Chairman Marshall: My answer off the cuff would be no, you would not. I may be wrong.

Mr. Lindeburg: You said to move one team up, not to play in just one particular event, but move one team up to Division I.

I would assume that the ruling would be that you would have to abide by the criteria in Division I all the way down the line.

Chairman Marshall: Well, I guess anyone's guess is as good as anyone else's. My answer would be, to move up in that sport you would have to meet everything applicable to that sport, but you would not have to meet the number of sports. I have been wrong most of the time, so don't bank a lot on it.

Delegate: I would like to speak concerning basketball. Division I is moving into 75 per cent of their schedule against Division I. We have a split conference, and one of our members is a Division I school. Right now they can play in our league, a Division II league, by playing 12 games. If they go to 75 per cent, they can't play Division II.

Many of you gentlemen enhance your schedule by playing one or two major universities in basketball. It enhances your recruiting.

I say we vote no on this No. 14, also.

Chairman Marshall: As it now stands, we do not vote on it. This is a Division I item.

The way we get involved, if they pass it, we would call for consideration by the entire body; and at that point we vote on it.

I believe when this comes up, a Division II institution or a Division III institution may ask for the floor and raise these kinds of questions. We can ask, because it affects us.

I would certainly be badly disappointed in the reorganization if we didn't have that opportunity to say, "Look, you are doing something in Division I, and we are wondering what it does to us in Divisions II and III."

[A straw vote showed the majority at the Division II Round Table favored calling for a vote of the Association as a whole if Division I passed Proposal No. 14, page A-7.]

C. D. Henry (Grambling College): I would be against calling for a show of hands. I am a little bit more impressed with No. 32, which deals with red-shirting. I come from a school that was in the play-offs, and we lost six men because of the red-shirt rule. I believe that the majority of folks in Division II favor red-shirting, and I would certainly hate for the people in Division I to rescind this if we would pass it.

I am not going to climb to Division I.

Incidentally, no one in Louisiana gets 100 scholarships, for the gentleman from Western Kentucky. Just like he beats us, the people down the road four miles away have the same number of scholarships.

I would much rather the red-shirting passed than for us to try to pull back the folks in Division I.

Chairman Marshall: That is a good point. We are attempting to remain as an association. We certainly want to challenge on anything we feel to be detrimental to Division II, but we also want to retain some autonomy for ourselves.

Stanley Galloway (Gulf South Conference): Don't you think Division I is going to vote for this No. 32?

Mr. Henry: No, I don't. The Southwestern Conference and the people you know who are in District 6 are against the red-shirt rule. They did say they would not be against Division II having it, but they are against it themselves.

Mr. Galloway: Well, what is his reason for that?

Mr. Henry: I don't know, but Frank Broyles did most of the talking. He was the only football coach in the meeting.

Mr. Wagner: We were talking about No. 14, which applied to Division I. We had the right to call for a discussion, and we have an opportunity to discuss that.

I would like to turn to red-shirting. There are a lot of other reasons why a freshman might not play his first year, and we would still like to see him get his full four years of participation in, regardless of what the reason might be for not participating that first year.

When we go to vote on No. 32, as I understand it, it will be a show of paddles. If the majority in Division II approve No. 32, then that should be operative for all Division II schools. Am I not right there?

Chairman Marshall: You are correct.

Mr. Wagner: And Division I and Division III, right?

Chairman Marshall: Yes, sir. This particular item, or any that we are all voting on, could be turned down, for example, by Divisions I and by III, but in that same voting we could approve it for II.

Richard Koenig (NCAA Secretary-Treasurer): On those amendments which are subject to divided voting, they are common Bylaws. I think they are Seven, Eight, Nine and Ten. Unless they are in that particular category, if this division votes it in, it is in for this division.

Mr. Wagner: A Division II conference is sponsoring that proposal, and we think it is a great one. We certainly urge the support of all you people here at Division II.

Thomas O. Meinhardt (Towson State College): If we pass it, and the other two divisions turn it down, what if they realize after it has been voted that maybe they don't like us to have that particular rule. Could they then call for a revote for the whole group and turn it down?

Chairman Marshall: That is correct. They may, however, decide they want to reconsider, and vote it in for themselves.

Mr. Parac: I think we have to keep in mind one basic thing. No. 32 has some good points, but the criteria that is established in No. 14 we are going to live with for a long time, just like we are now living with the criteria that we have to face to get into Division I right now. Once that criteria is established, if we think there are some bad parts about it, that's the number-one thing I think we should concern ourselves with.

George E. Doherty (Northwestern Louisiana State University): I believe the concern would probably be with the people who would want to move if Division II would start putting a lot of restrictions. I don't think any of these people want to move now, but we don't know what the restrictions might be.

Chairman Marshall: We are on No. 14, and our consensus is, if I read you, that if it is approved by Division I, we will ask for a vote by the entire body. Is that still the feeling?

Mr. Parac: Who will do these things?

Chairman Marshall: How about someone that has the concern in that area. Tom Parac will do it. You are interested in that area. We ask you to do that for the group.

We will move then to No. 15 under Membership Criteria. I might add, there is an amendment that you will receive relative to a change in No. 15 that would eliminate *Honor Awards for student-athletes may not exceed \$300 . . .*, etc. That portion would be eliminated by an amendment proposed by Wheaton College.

Mr. Meinhardt: I think this concerns some of us who have the reverse situation to some of the people who have been talking. We have chosen Division II, but we have to play in Division III in football.

If the Division III group puts this into effect, it would be similar to what Marshall Turner asked this morning, only his group was going from III to I.

Would our football players have to meet the grant-in-aid by need only, because we are in III? The rest of our program would be according to Division II.

Chairman Marshall: My answer, and it could be corrected, is that you would.

Mr. Meinhardt: That wouldn't include other sports, though, would it?

Chairman Marshall: No. If you play your football in III, you would have to be on need for III.

Andrew Brown (Southwestern Athletic Conference): If you will allow me to go back to No. 14, what would be the requirement for a conference to enter into Division I? Maybe it would eliminate our concern. We would be able to play 60 per cent of our games in the conference, and we would meet the qualifying criteria for becoming a member of Division I.

Chairman Marshall: It is my understanding that the conference goes in based on the placement of the member institutions.

Mr. Koppenhaver: I think you could declare Division I, but there is no way you can get to be Division I in football, if that is the problem, because you have to play the people that are established by the criteria that existed.

To be honest, I am sure there are a lot of people in this room playing better football than some of the people that are already categorized Division I.

Chairman Marshall: I think I am right, to answer your question. The only way to get your conference there is by individual members of that conference meeting these criteria to get in.

Mr. Koppenhaver: Let's be realistic about it. Anybody that has a conference affiliation with at least eight schools, and you play a round robin in your conference and your remaining four allowable contests, there is no way you are ever going to get to be in Division I.

Mr. Gentry: I believe that in the case of Southwestern you would appeal to the Council to move from Division II to Division I, and it would have to go through as a Council action. I don't think you would have to play in this particular manner. You would take this directly to the Council for a decision. In other words, it would have to be a Council action to move the conference to a higher level.

Chairman Marshall: You feel there would be a chance the Council would approve that, if their individual institutions did not meet these criteria?

Mr. Gentry: I believe that.

Mr. Koppenhaver: Would you feel that would apply in football as well?

Mr. Gentry: I think they are talking about their entire program, aren't they? I believe they are talking about their entire program within their whole conference. They want to move to Division I, and I believe that would have to be handled by the Council.

Mr. Parac: We have had our commissioner of our conference for about four years attempt to get the Big Sky Division I status, and the thing that was thrown back at us continually was the fact that our individual schools did not meet the requirement of playing 50 per cent of our schedule against Division I opponents. I don't know that his response regarding Council action is correct.

Delegate: The question was, how would the conference be listed, and Big Sky is listed as Division I.

Chairman Marshall: I am going to make an arbitrary decision. We must move on to the 2.0 and 1.6 and take a look at that. We can come back, but I don't want to dismiss without touching that. They are going to run us out of here at 11 a.m. So let us move to No. 21.

Mr. Koenig: It might help the confusion that I sense here if you keep in mind the point that was made at the special Convention of the distinction between legislation and competition when you are talking Divisions I, II or III. Some conferences have opted and will cast their votes in Division I for legislation.

The same way with individual schools that are moving up. If a given school has elected Division II for competition and is moving up in Division I, they forfeited their right to vote in Division I legislation. They are going to be voting in Division II.

Chairman Marshall: I want to move to No. 21, and we will come back if time permits.

No. 21 calls for rescinding of the 2.000 rule. Here are some things that could happen. If we vote it out, we would move to No. 22. This would be without merit because you can't apply it to a rule you don't have, and that would eliminate the 2.0. We would move probably to No. 25, which calls for potential reinstatement of the 1.6. There is some feeling to do just that, eliminate the 2.0 and go back on the 1.6.

Note the 1.6 legislation, No. 25, comes from Division I. They could adopt it just for Division I. The feeling in the Council was that it was a pretty shaky thing.

The other thing that ties in is No. 26, Satisfactory Progress. I just might add that our Academic Testing and Requirements Committee is proposing that we eliminate the 2.0, not put in the 1.6 and move into the satisfactory progress arena. They feel we have shown that we cannot predict very accurately. We have discriminated in trying to do so. We have gotten into legal problems in trying to do so. We have alienated a lot of high schools trying to get transcripts to implement the 2.0, for example.

Mr. Lindeburg: The College Committee echoes your sentiments entirely, as you just reported them. They would favor abolishing 2.0. They would not favor instituting 1.6 at our division level, and would favor passing Satisfactory Progress.

Mr. Pritchard: I am familiar with Districts 1 and 2, which have a large number of votes. They don't like No. 21, and they don't

like 1.6 or No. 26. If this should happen and all three of these are voted down, I think Division II should have some feeling as to what they want and propose for Division II.

Mr. Versen: I am one of the nine who put their hands up yesterday about a non-grant program, you know, need only.

I want to know why it isn't one academic year for each season of competition, and why these terms in here, preceding academic year.

We have a freshman, who comes in as a freshman. He pays his tuition, he plays as a freshman in the fall. He goes his whole academic year.

In the University of Chicago we have a lot of problems. For instance, the kid doesn't come back in the fall; so he misses his second season of competition that is available to him this calendar year.

During that season he works to make his tuition for the rest of the time. He cannot now get need because of the money he earned on his job. He comes back next fall, and he hasn't completed a year's academic work in the calendar year. He is not eligible then, either.

Chairman Marshall: You will get a list of amendments and No. 111, submitted by the Big Eight Conference, speaks to that problem. There are some questions with opening it up, but it does speak to the problem of absence-from-school type of thing.

John W. Hermann (California State University, Los Angeles): I think the 1.6 is the worst of all. Is it possible right now for us to take a straw vote? If a majority is against 1.6, we can eliminate that one now and go on to the two other possibilities.

Chairman Marshall: I will be glad to call for the vote.

I would say this. In terms of the North Central Conference, the 1.6 was the finest piece of legislation under which we ever operated. But I recognize what it did for other institutions under different circumstances.

Mr. Koppenhaver: I think the biggest flaw in the 1.6 was not the 1.6 rule. It was the fact that there was no standard. We just got together, and everybody made up their own.

I think that what they are suggesting now is that everybody be on the same table.

The thing that stuck in everybody's craw was, if your standards, based on national tables or your own conference table, were a little higher, you have to tell the parents, for instance in our case, "We know you can get into the Rice University Medical School and play football for them, but you can't come to our place and take phy. ed." It was a little damn tough to swallow, and that is what we objected to. I think that is one of the big hangups that has been eliminated.

[A straw vote showed everyone at the Division II Round Table voting against Proposal No. 25, page A-13, and a majority against Proposals Nos. 21-24, pages A-11-12.]

Mr. Versen: To answer the man from Chicago, the boy that was there for a year and then he was out for a year, the satisfactory progress would revert back to the year he was at school, would it not?

Chairman Marshall: There is a Big Eight amendment that speaks to that.

[A straw vote showed a majority at the Division II Round Table in favor of Proposal No. 26, page A-14.]

Mr. Pritchard: I think you ought to have somebody prepared to move that Division II consider adopting No. 26.

I think there is a good chance all three of these are going to be turned down, and we are going to be in a state of limbo. Then the question is, what does this division want?

Mr. Koenig: Excuse me. An amendment to the Constitution is not subject to adoption by any division.

Chairman Marshall: If you want, I can give you the amendments to the satisfactory progress that are in the mill.

No. 111 is to amend No. 26. In Paragraph (a), the words *non-freshman* inserted after shall require a student-athlete, it now reads shall require a non-freshman student athlete.

Further on in the same paragraph we have the elimination of the word *participation* in the middle of that paragraph and the insertion of the word *competition* preceding the word occurs.

Following, the same paragraph, new wording: *If a student-athlete was absent from school during one or more of the two semesters or three quarters immediately preceding the term in which the participation is to occur, the student-athlete will, nevertheless, be eligible for competition in such term if the following conditions have been met:*

(1) *The absence from school was caused by verifiable personal reasons, and not motivated by intention to circumvent the purpose of this provision.*

(2) *During his absence from school, the student-athlete did not engage in such outside competition as would have rendered him ineligible if he had been enrolled.*

(3) *The student-athlete was eligible for enrollment during his absence from school.*

(4) *The student-athlete has otherwise satisfied the 'satisfactory progress' requirements of this provision in the last two semesters or three quarters in which he was enrolled.*

Now, there are a few other changes. The one the Council got excited about, and I will just put it in here, was an addition at the end of an item (d): *This provision shall be administered by the allied conferences of the Association, or in the case of an independent member institution, by the Eligibility Committee.*

The concern registered by members of the Council was that it would be inconsistent. One conference may grant this routinely. Another one may be very tough on it. The NCAA Eligibility Committee that would deal with those of us that are independents may take a different view. There was concern about that.

There is another, No. 112, also on Satisfactory Progress, submitted by the Pacific-8 Conference. It reads: *At a minimum, "satisfactory progress" shall require a student-athlete to complete satisfactorily a minimum of 24 semester or 36 quarter hours of degree credit work between his seasons of competition in the same sport. That's the new part, degree credit work during his seasons of competition in the same sport.*

Hubert H. Heitman (University of California, Davis): I have a question on paragraph (c). Where some institutions do not give units, it

uses the percentage per semester or quarter of 10 and five. This, therefore, apparently assumes that a person that goes to a quarter institution is going to go for four quarters out of the year. Is this the typical pattern? It would look to me like that five should have been 6.7.

Mr. Koppenhaver: I am not sure what the intention was, I read the things. I think it is a percentage of the five years that he is allowed to compete.

Mr. Heltman: The whole point is that five per cent of a certain number of units for a quarter institution is a lesser number than it would be in a semester-unit institution unless they go four quarters. Three quarters are equivalent to two terms.

Chairman Marshall: It is possibly an editorial error, and it should be raised from the floor.

Mr. Lindeburg: On this divided voting, there are several comments that have come up. We have asked several people to respond to certain things.

I have had now again another request of a fourth one of individuals from this group since yesterday's meeting, that a steering committee be appointed who can deal with these kinds of things, or stand up, or do whatever you want.

I would propose at the present time that Stan Marshall become our chairman, at least temporarily, for one year, in this regard, and that he now form a steering committee to act in behalf of our group.

I would leave it up to his judgment, and I will make that motion in front of this body at the present time.

[The motion was seconded.]

Chairman Marshall: I don't believe we are constituted to vote.

Mr. Lindeburg: We better be constituted to vote. That is one of the things.

Chairman Marshall: What I would try to do is constitute an informal committee composed of our Division II representatives on the Council. That would be Howard Gentry, Bill Exum, Bob Pritchard, Dick Koenig and myself.

Maybe after tomorrow we will have a whole new one, but at least whoever are in those spots would act for us.

Possibly we need to add someone to it. I would suggest we add a representative of the commissioners' group about which we spoke yesterday.

I would just as soon do it, Frank, if it is okay with you, on an informal basis, if that meets the wishes of the group.

We shall attempt to involve some other people, to improve our representation by district, by type of institution. It is an informal group, to try to bring together the wishes and get them before this body.

Is that agreeable? I am not trying to railroad myself into another job.

As I see it, those who are duly elected to the Council would be the nucleus each year, to keep the thing on an ongoing basis, and to have the people that are on the Council involved, in an informal way.

Mr. Koppenhaver: I talked with Walter Byers about this last night. He asked how our meeting was, and I said that one of the first things we faced up to was how we are going to get organized, how we are going to continue this thing. He said a similar concern had been expressed by Division III, which Jim Smith alluded to this morning.

I am sure he is aware of it, and I think there may be some suggestions coming from other parts of this organization as to how we can accomplish it.

Certainly the administrative organization is aware of it, but I think we ought to have some input as to how it eventually develops.

Joe L. Singleton (University of California, Davis): We worked on this continued progress for a whole year in our conference, and there are some faults here.

If your school is not giving aid, it is going to cause a problem. You may not give enough aid, or you may run out of summer school money. If you are going to bring a young man to your school, he is going to be there for a whole year, and he will end up with 33 units. Then you are going to cause him some embarrassment because he can't come back the next year.

Our recommendation is to move the numbers down just a little bit, from 36 down to 34, from 24 to 22. You will have a chance, because these young men coming into your institution are going to flunk a unit or two. The average units are 12 to take, so you are going to be losing people if you don't have summer school money. If you have summer school money to send them to summer school, that is your business.

I can certainly sympathize with that problem. The only thing, I would hate to see us go below the standards of NAIA.

Chairman Marshall: Grambling brought up No. 32, and I think it would be appropriate for us to take a look at that. Would you agree with that, C.D.?

Mr. Henry: I plan to support the two conferences who put it on the floor. We have gone to it, and I don't see any difference between red-shirting a freshman or an upperclass man, as long as he is completing four years in a five-year span.

In the District 6 caucus yesterday, Frank Broyles indicated that when you red-shirted in Division I, a study had been made to show that only one or two boys, in their fifth years, are ever starters. If he wasn't good enough to play when he was red-shirted as a sophomore, he wouldn't be a starter later on. This line of reasoning didn't impress me.

Frank Broyles also told us when he asked for the vote for freshmen that the only one who could make a varsity squad would be the punter. The next year I saw Archie Griffin playing for Ohio State.

Grambling lost six men going into the play-offs. We lost our entire defensive backfield, and we were somewhat handicapped. Incidentally, all these boys graduated December 19, so I think when he gets that additional year it helps him to complete his education. It takes most of our guys about four and a half years, so they do graduate when they are red-shirts. It certainly helps our football team.

The restriction on going into the play-off carrying 42 people is enough restriction because it takes away part of the people who played on the kick-off team or the receiving team. At the end of the season you are trying to teach some new tricks to some new dogs because they haven't been out there doing these sorts of things.

I am a little bit more interested in policing the region than I am the nation, you see, as far as any other restrictions. I am certainly in favor of No. 32.

Vannette W. Johnson (University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff): The College Committee also endorsed No. 32, along with the Southland Conference, and the Athletic Steering Committee also endorses it.

The Division I people in District 6 say that, even though they may vote against it for Division I, they would not oppose Division II having it.

Mr. Lindeburg: May I ask for a sense vote, that if this failed at the Convention for all divisions, this division would consider the possibility of approving it?

[A straw vote showed a majority at the Division II Round Table in favor of Proposal No. 32, page A-18.]

Robert E. Raymond (Slippery Rock State College): We were placed, some of our schools, in Division III in football. We selected Division II as our designation for all sports, and we moved to Division I in one sport. If Division III decides to limit the recruiting possibilities, as has been indicated here evidently is happening in their meeting, what is our procedure if we do have grants-in-aid of any type, to request being moved in football to Division II rather than Division III? Is there a specific procedure, or do we have to remain in Division III for a certain number of years?

Chairman Marshall: Apply to the Council and, in general, these kinds of requests have been approved routinely in the past.

I would like to thank the panel, and thank all of you for your patience in a very difficult assignment.

[The session was adjourned.]

DIVISION III ROUND TABLE

Tuesday Morning, January 8, 1974

The session convened at 10 a.m., Ross Smith presiding.

Chairman Smith: I know that some of you who are opting up in Division I may wish to go over and hear what Division I has to say about some of the rules that you are going to have to live by.

I had intended first, since Whitey Burnham, the secretary of the Soccer Rules and Tournament Committee is here, he has offered to come with us at the start of our meeting and explain the situation that led to the Committee's recommendation that a Division III tournament could not be implemented this year.

Before I introduce Whitey, it's well to know that, even though the Soccer Committee will be implemented as it's set forth in the Regulations with proper representation of Divisions II and III, that committee will not take hold until August 1. August 1 would really be too late to get plans set for a Division III championship this fall, if indeed a championship is planned.

We, the leadership of the group feel that Division III has been told at the Convention in Chicago that with the passing of reorganization, the phasing in of cross-country, basketball, wrestling and soccer would be enacted this year.

Whitey, we are not going to put you on the spot, but we would like to know what led to that recommendation. If site is the problem, the Energy Committee has said sites ought to relate to geographical centers. I think we have crossed this bridge.

Alden H. Burnham (Dartmouth College): If my comments seem fragmented at all, it's primarily due to the fact that I didn't know I was going to address this group until about five minutes ago. I did come right here from Miami where the Rules and Tournament Committee met in conjunction with and in spite of, as it always does, the NCAA Division I tournament.

I would say at the outset that the Rules Committee is a hard working group. I can't speak for other Rules Committees, but I guess they would be the same. Certainly the soccer group is one that has the best interest of soccer at heart, and they are devoted people in the field.

I've spent 26 years as a professional in this field, and I've spent seven years on the Rules Committee. I rotate off on September 1. I feel that I certainly have the best interests of soccer at heart. It's a sport I know and love very well.

We would like very much in running a tournament, since we are charged as the Rules and Tournament Committee, to not go at this in a careless manner. We'd like to be able to organize it in a professional manner, and we would like to be able to administer it in a professional manner. We are very fortunate that last year the 1972 Division I tournament operated in the black for the first time, which pleased us greatly because it's been a deficit tournament for years.

We got the Division II tournament off the ground last year and felt very pleased with that.

I have with me at the moment my minutes. As secretary of the Rules Committee, I take hand written minutes here, and I wanted to come to the point where we discussed this, or it was brought on the floor, and I read to you, *Chairman Menendez presented to the Committee at this time the possibility of a Division III tournament structure. Much discussion followed. The membership of the Committee was polled after the discussion—I'll get back to the discussion in a moment—and the consensus was negative for starting a Division III tournament as of next year, or the coming season.*

The NCAA—I'm reading again—wants the tournament but has changed its mind as to the strength of the need.

We had a young man present with us at the meeting representing the NCAA—some of you may know him—Ralph McFillen. Each year we have had a different NCAA representative present at our meeting, which in our opinion doesn't provide for a great deal of continuity because each year we have to break in a new NCAA committee representative as to just what the heck we do. They always send a young man who really has no knowledge of soccer, so he asks a lot of academic questions, which is healthy of course, but the feeling was from McFillen that the NCAA definitely wants the tournament but it's sort of altered its thinking in terms of the strength of the need for the coming year.

After this discussion, it was moved by Alan King, who is the soccer coach at Worcester Polytechnic in Worcester, Massachusetts, that we recommend to the NCAA Convention delegates that the national tournament at the Division III level be postponed for two years and reviewed again at our annual meeting two years hence. This was seconded by Marvin Allen, who is the soccer coach at the University of North Carolina.

The reasons cited, the first and foremost one, was primarily the weak geographical areas, particularly in the far west, midwest and south, that the Committee didn't feel warranted separate tournament structure.

I would look to the Convention program and you see the Division III breakdown. If you will note that District Five—I'm not telling you anything you don't know already because you are Division III institutions—but Districts Five, Six, Seven, and Eight show only 28 colleges period. We haven't gone into the researching of how many of those 28 colleges do, in fact, play soccer.

District One has 34 institutions; District Two, 82; District Three, 35; District Four, 54; District Five, 13; District Six, 2; District Seven, 2, and District Eight, 11. As far as those of us who are charged with the responsibility of organizing and administering the tournament, this is going to take a little sitting down and jockeying around to see what kind of tournament structure you could come up with that would keep the travel expense at a minimum as you get into district play.

The country, as far as NCAA-structured play is concerned, is split into six areas. We have a New England area; a New York area; Middle Atlantic area; Southern area; Midwest area, and Far West area.

If you are aware of how these Districts play off, let's say in Dis-

trict One, we select four teams from each area and seed them one, two, three, and four. One plays four at the site of one; two plays three at the site of two, and then the winners play off. Then the winner of New England plays the winner of New York; the winner of South plays the winner of Middle Atlantic; the winner of Far West plays Midwest. The four semifinalists come together at the site of the National Championship, which for the past three years has been very nicely placed in the Orange Bowl.

The weak geographical distribution in these areas led us to come up with the comment that it would be difficult at this time to come up with a proper tournament format without a great deal more thinking, and at this particular time we had not even started our discussion of going through the entire rules book.

The other comment relative to the *why* of the situation was that the financial problems of Division II would be magnified. This was the feeling of the group. At any rate, the motion was made that we recommend to postpone the structuring of a Division III tournament for a couple of years until we can get Division II on its feet; and this motion was passed. We recognize the fact that this was going to come on the floor of the NCAA meeting. Obviously, we are not against having a tournament. What the heck, the more we can get our sport in the forefront in the national picture the better we are going to like it.

Since we are the ones charged with the responsibility of doing it in a proper fashion, we felt that we were unable at this particular time to structure the thing properly; therefore, we voted to postpone it. We do meet again in Boston at the end of this week, and certainly we will bring up the fact that it did come up on the floor here. Certainly I will carry it back to the Committee since I am the only representative of the Rules Committee here at this time.

The strong feeling is that you folks have that this should be done, even if we do it on just a regional basis just to get it off the ground, whether or not it becomes a national championship or not.

Chairman Smith: I would like to report that actually your recommendation, the Rules Committee recommendation, was received by the Executive Committee Sunday; and action on it was deferred because the officers feel very strongly about the commitment for this year. I can understand the fact that the Soccer Rules Committee didn't get very much advance notice, but I'd like to suggest that—I didn't know about your Friday meeting—a subcommittee be appointed within the Soccer Rules Committee and, hopefully, with members near the Ohio-New York area where we've had offers. They should reconsider this proposal. That's the first point.

The second point is there is a distinct change this year in the television package which says the Division III and II football program is going to get a \$500,000 package. That package is going to be split in half as it's proposed, and I hope I can clarify this. Half of that package will go back to the NCAA to start a reserve to provide basic support for future Division III championships, so finances should not be a problem in terms of administering and hosting a championship.

Let me make that very clear. Let's say that the subcommittee picks one of these sites. Promptly the AD at that site must submit

a budget. There are guidelines that tell you just what can be approved in a budget; officials, prizes are given by the NCAA, home preparations, modest entertainment. Once that budget is approved, it's guaranteed out of this reserve. The thing that is not covered is team travel, and admittedly when a team signs the acceptance of their entrance form they have to agree to go all the way through.

If there are no net expenses after this budget, they pay their own way, with the exception of a minimal guarantee. I'm not sure whether that's \$300 or \$500.

I think whatever minimum guarantee is available will be given to any soccer, whether it's Division III or II or I, so that usual expenses to host an event will be guaranteed. The teams will have to take their own risk at coming. Since we have sites available, I think an ad hoc committee could indeed implement this.

Mr. Sherman: I think there is another thing, too. If Proposal 73 passes, the Soccer Committee will be enlarged to 14 members, of which three would be from Division III. They could assist, certainly, in the administration of a Division III championship.

Mr. Burnham: We were told at the meeting in Miami that our committee, which is now nine in number, would be increased to 12 as of September 1.

Mr. Sherman: I think it says 14, and there are supposed to be three from Division II and three from Division III and six from Division I.

Chairman Smith: The effective date, though, is August?

Mr. Sherman: It says immediately.

Chairman Smith: Then we ought to, if we could, get those three people. They won't be announced until Wednesday.

Mr. Sherman: It says immediately, except I would assume that they've got to work into the thing.

Mr. Burnham: For instance, there are two of us that rotate off this year. As of September 1 this year, my tenure is up, and Bob Lake from Orange County Community College also goes off at that time. I cannot be reappointed because I've been on for seven years, but he can be.

Mr. Sherman: I assume what they would do would be to make one-year appointments to fill that up to 14 until they work into the six, three, and three.

Mr. Burnham: I'm surprised at the 14.

Mr. Haas: I think, Whitey, if you read this there are six members from Division I, three from II, and three from III. There's your 12. There's also one from a Junior College and one from secondary schools. That makes your 14.

Chairman Smith: I think unofficially we could get those names, and they've never been contested. I'll ask Bob Strimer to contact the chairman of the Committee on Committees, Bill Dioguardi here in this meeting could help you. I know he's on that Committee, and if you could informally find out who these people are we could get permission for them to go to Boston.

Mr. Burnham: Hopefully they will be there anyway.

Chairman Smith: Unless they are new people. They could be new appointments.

Delegate: One other thing, Whitey, that disturbs me. It's my under-

standing that Division II is going to be cut back in the terms of numbers of teams qualifying to participate in the NCAA soccer. I think three per division would be a total of 18 instead of a total of 24.

Mr. Burnham: That's correct.

Delegate: Was there any consideration along this line with regards to Division III? I say this knowing full well that it's very difficult for a Division III team to qualify to play in Division II just because of quality. There is a great discrepancy. We saw that this year.

Mr. Burnham: We spent a great deal of time talking about that and just couldn't see—maybe we were standing too close to the trees at the time—the way to do it at that particular time. We were under pressure to get on with the business at hand. Granted, this is part of the business at hand, but we still had a whole rules book to go through and felt that it would take more time than we had available to us to come up with a proper structure. We didn't want to do it in a poor fashion. We wanted to do it right, but we did discuss that. It's quite true that Division II is going to be cut back in terms of numbers of teams next year. We are just going to pick three teams from each area, automatically move the first seeded team into the quarter final round, and have just one preliminary round to come out of the quarter final.

Marshall Turner (Johns Hopkins University): I don't think the new committee people take office until August or September.

Tom Hansen can check me on this, but I think once before the interim appointees to be were refused money to attend a committee meeting prior to their official membership.

Whether the circumstances of trying to meet a commitment to handle a Division III tournament and the problems of doing that could justify a request of the Executive Committee to approve a special deal like this, I don't know. But, officially they don't take office until September. In the past, they have turned down requests for these people to attend a meeting at NCAA expense.

Raymond J. Whispell (Muhlenberg College): I think Whitey has brought up probably one of the most important points that concerns Division III in just about every subject that Division III faces concerning representation on committees, concerning championships, concerning eligibility for championship consideration and so forth; and that, of course, would be the eventual breakdown as to numbers.

Whitey, I find it interesting that Division III actually has 234 Colleges involved in it, and yet you made a point that simply because District Eight, District Six and District Seven had disproportionate numbers, that was one of the considerations. I think it's quite obvious that our leadership very soon has to come up with and rearrange our thinking so that we have a better distribution of numbers for considerations just as you pointed out. I don't know what the answer is, but I am sure somebody is working on it.

Chairman Smith: To that end, Ray, I am going to appoint Bob Strimer and Bill Dioguardi to expedite with the Committee on Committees who next year's committee will be, and indeed how many of those people will be in Boston, and through you, Whitey, to expedite with Mr. Menendez a subcommittee to reopen a III tournament for 1974.

The next thing that I want to call to your attention has to do with

implementation of a steering committee. Dave Busey of the College Committee reminds me that the College Committee has another meeting in the summer, and whatever comes out of this session today, with the election of the vice-presidents, which we will not know until the end of the Convention, Dave is very conscious, as I am, of implementing the best type of steering committee possible.

Dick Lyons has asked a question that deals rather closely with what Marshall Turner raised on the floor this morning. Marshall has, I think, two situations that can cover this possibility of a sport in Division III going up to Division I.

Marshall Turner (Johns Hopkins University): First, let me apologize for trying to make a general question out of things this morning and really screwing it up. Let me now try to take it as an example now and see if I can illustrate what I was trying to get at. I think in talking to several people since that time that we've got it straight.

At Johns Hopkins, a member of Division III, we have elected lacrosse as a Division I activity. If Division I has put in a 1.6 requirement, for participation, practice and play for their sports, this would require that Johns Hopkins lacrosse players in Division I must meet a 1.6 criteria. If we, therefore, had a student that should come in and didn't predict under those conditions, we would not be eligible for the lacrosse activity.

Let's take it from the other direction. Let's say that Division III permits financial assistance only on the basis of need, and Johns Hopkins in trying to play Division I in lacrosse elects to establish a grant-in-aid program for lacrosse. All right. We give a boy in lacrosse a grant-in-aid who is also, say, a soccer player in the fall. If he receives a grant-in-aid on the basis of his lacrosse, he is ineligible for soccer in Division III because Division III prohibits a grant-in-aid.

Chairman Smith: I think it's pretty clear that in a team sport neither Hopkins nor St. Lawrence will recruit a boy, if indeed 1.6 goes through, who could not meet the 1.6. After the fact, you may have to go back and, if a wrestler wins Division III, look at what his admissions credentials were because you are going to have to certify if that boy does go up to the Division I tournament, he does meet whatever is there.

R. Bruce Allison (Union College): I don't mean to muddy the waters here, but isn't there a third thing also if Division I passes No. 25, which states that for championship play all teams must abide by the 1.6 within your institution?

Divisions II and III may well vote this out. Division I, as I understand it, certainly looks as though they want this type of legislation.

Mr. Sherman: I simply went to Bob James this morning after that came up on the floor to ask whether they were trying to force us into the fish and fowl rule across the board or whether it was a misunderstanding. His answer was that they were under the impression that it would be voted on only by Division I, and they had no intent of trying to freeze anybody out from going on up by forcing their whole program into this 1.6 thing. To make that very plain on the floor might require some rewording. I don't think they meant what that really says.

Chairman Smith: This is going to be confirmed from the Chair. In fact, the Council has agreed that they would make an O.I. to cover this because it is counter to the intent of the reorganization plan.

Now we have other questions that came up like this that I hope I have answers for as we go through the remainder of our items.

Max E. Servies (Wabash College): I'd like to ask one question to get an interpretation on a third item concerning that same sort of thing, and I'll ask it by citing a specific example.

The Indiana Collegiate Conference consists of a real heterogeneous group. We have one school that wants to be Division I because of basketball. We've got four schools who have elected Division II because of basketball. Two schools have elected Division III across the board. The NCAA has declared that all of the football in the Indiana Collegiate Conference is Division III. What would be the interpretation as far as financial aid is concerned based on this? Would the football people in all the schools in Division III have to abide by the aid based on need amendment should it pass?

Mr. Turner: I think what he is saying is do they have to operate their football on the Division III standards with no aid or may they operate their football with financial aid which Division II would permit.

Mr. Sherman: I think they would have to operate their football on the Division III rules.

Chairman Smith: I thought I saw a little different handle. I would like to ask that if, indeed, you have four members in Division II and Division II football permits a grant-in-aid in football, do those four members recruit a football player and give him a grant-in-aid for football? I would say it would rule him out of Division III other sports the same as Johns Hopkins or anybody else.

If these conglomerations of several divisions want to play a conference schedule across the board, they have to live by Division III rules, even though their football may be up there.

Mr. Haas: Just the opposite I think, Ross. Their football is in Division III but their basketball is in Division II.

Mr. Turner: They could give it in basketball, but he couldn't play football.

Chairman Smith: That's right. That's the point. I'm glad you separated that off.

You see the Wheaton amendment to Item 15. Is there any question on that?

Delegate: May I ask for clarification? Does that state, as I think it does, if I have a student that's first in a class of 550 students with an ACT of 35 and our institution decides to give him a \$600 academic scholarship and he has no need, that this is not possible?

Chairman Smith: Under the amendment, it is legal.

Delegate: Will financial aid under that term come under the definition as is already in the rules? I have a real concern about working. I think it's very discriminatory to an individual student who comes to a campus, even if he is recruited or not and receives whatever kind of aid, and wants to get work. As we all know—somebody else mentioned that television show the other night—the middle income group of parents is really suffering sending children to college these

days. They make too much money to give him financial aid through the college services rating, but they don't quite make enough money to make it easy to send them. The child goes to school, and the child is very independent in nature and wants to earn his own way. He comes on to the campus and is a recruited athlete and on a need basis we give him \$200 a year or something. But he says, "I don't want my parents to have to carry this load. I want to get a job." He goes down to the campus library and gets a job. He is now ineligible, and he got his own job. I violently disagree with that.

Chairman Smith: I don't think that would be the case. This has happened in our own institution where family squabbles have developed and youngsters have come in and said, "I'm free. I don't want the tie." I think this can be handled individually. There could be an O.I. made, if I understand the question, I'd like to give one answer and then come back to this.

You recall under Satisfactory Progress, institutional autonomy was the first concern of this group. It was unanimous when we took a straw vote. Fleischer and others pointed out that there were some real problems in his mind about acceptable courses in that 24-hour requirement. The Council clearly said this morning that if indeed an institution offers a course at its level to any student, remedial or not, and puts it on a transcript that is countable. This is the intent of the Council in future O.I.'s or in future implimentation. They do not intend to interrupt an institutions prerogative.

Where a student frees himself, to go back to your case, of any home tie and it involves his need statement and his ability to take a job, I think I am a little vague on this and I am sure that there is a better answer; but I am sure the institution can work this out with the student and can apply and document whatever waiver is necessary.

LeRoy G. Seils (Denison University): I think in reply to this particular situation, the way it's handled in some of the conferences, is that it's the offer that is made to the young man by the financial officer of the institution which would help. In other words, if this young man has no need or is offered a \$200 or \$300 honors award and he decides to accept it or not accept it, it makes no difference. He was not offered this job by the financial aid officer. With his own wishes beyond that, he goes out to assist in his expenses and secures a job. Whether it be on campus or off campus, it makes no difference in many conferences the way they operate on need. If the financial aid officer offers him a job and a loan and so on in excess of need, then it does make a difference. I think it's the implimentation.

Robert J. Tierney (Queens College): I'd like to get a very careful clarification of what you just said pertaining to what the Council said about the 24 hours of academic credit. I believe you said that an institution which has equivalency courses or remedial can add to the 24 hours. You said but it has to be on a transcript, is that correct? What does that on the transcript mean? Just simply stating that it's on there?

Chairman Smith: No. It would have to be such that credit is given and if indeed that student went to another institution it would be on his transcript.

Mr. Tierney: Would you say that again, please? I hate to be pica-yune here, but I'd like to get a clarification.

Mr. Sherman: Rather than use transcript, wouldn't you use his registration form that's filed.

Chairman Smith: All right, registration form, yes. In other words, Bob—I don't want to oversimplify this—if an institution says we will not give him credit for that course, that is their decision. I would say in that case it would not count toward the 24 points. He would have to take that as an overload.

In our institution, I can only say that we do some of this in the summertime with an interphase program where a student who isn't able to jump into calculus gets a summer session of calculus. He gets no credit for that, but when he comes in he gets a slow grade calculus. He gets credit for it the same as the person who takes the fast grade, if you want to make the comparison that way.

Mr. Tierney: This brings us right back to the same old problem. The NCAA is dictating criteria to the institutions in terms of satisfactory progress. In the case that we pointed out yesterday, and I am sure there are other schools as well as the City University College who are involved in the same situation. When a student-athlete takes nine hours credit, and he is taking a three hour equivalency remedial course, he is spending 12 hours in class. We consider that to be within the scope of this particular item.

Chairman Smith: That's all that's necessary. Stop right there. You've got to put those three hours down, though, on his registration.

Mr. Tierney: We will, but will they count for the 24?

Chairman Smith: Yes, they will.

Mr. Tierney: My second question, maybe this is probably not necessary, but I'm skeptical because of things that have happened in the past. Let us assume that two things should occur. Let's say we get the whole ball of wax. There is no more 1.6, no more 2.0; and there is complete institutional autonomy. Let us further assume, that the Satisfactory Progress is approved. Is there anything hidden or otherwise that will say that any institution which is now ineligible because of the 2.0 Rule will continue to be ineligible for "X" number of years?

Chairman Smith: I'm going to have to say to my knowledge there is nothing that would invoke what you have said. I think there are some questions that will have to be cleared up if all this legislation is revoked about students who were ineligible under the old 2.0. I think that question would be appropriately asked on the floor. I will alert them to be ready to answer that.

Thomas C. Hansen (NCAA): Just as an example, when we went to the 2.0, if the student had been properly handled under 1.6, if he came in without a 1.6 and the institution did not let him play, practice, participate, or receive financial aid and if he had qualified under 2.0, he was immediately eligible under 2.0.

As you recall last January, some people played them the night the legislation was passed. But, to take Centenary—not to pick on them—where the young man had not been handled in the proper manner by the institution, then he would remain ineligible because actually he had been improperly played. The rule had been violated. They would have to go back and clear them up under that old rule. But

if the institution is in compliance with current student athletes, they receive the immediate benefit of the rule which benefits them the most.

Mr. Tierney: Last January when the 1.6 was thrown out and the 2.0 was substituted it was specifically said that any institution who was in violation, at that time or prior to the last January Convention, of the 1.6 would be immediately eligible if the college could certify that all of its athletes were at that time then eligible under the 2.0. If that was not the case, if they were not eligible under the new 2.0 a year ago, then there was a two year penalty invoked, which is still standing of this moment. If this legislation is thrown out, I would like to have some assurance that there isn't something that's going to continue an eligibility penalty, which some of us have been going through now for the last four years.

Chairman Smith: That's my understanding, and we will ask that question. If everything is voted out and Satisfactory Progress is in, that would be the limiting factor.

Would you turn to No. 26, please, because there are some very important amendments to No. 26.

Daniel T. Mullin (Geneseo State University College): Point of information. Am I correct in my assumption that we are really putting the cart before the horse? Shouldn't Satisfactory Progress come before the 2.0 and the 1.6?

Chairman Smith: The Council debated that and didn't want to get into the wrangling of a two-thirds vote to change the order.

Mr. Mullin: It appears to me that if the 2.0 and the 1.6, either or both, are rescinded, it's putting us all into a position where we have to pass something. Satisfactory Progress is the only alternative that's given to us by this legislative assembly. This may not be satisfactory.

Suppose now we go against the Satisfactory Progress system. It leaves us with nothing.

Chairman Smith: You as an individual can ask that the order be changed. The Council didn't want to. The Council is trying to be in a position of not finagling anything that you people have read or we have read in advance of the Convention.

Mr. Mullin: I read you loud and clear. I also read you loud and clear that the Council has set no deviation from the order. Again, isn't this in violation of parliamentary procedure? I would assume that Satisfactory Progress is really the key to Division III particularly. Then your 1.6 and the 2.0 can follow accordingly or give us some alternatives that we can discuss.

Mr. Whispell: Jim, you got by this, and I think we have to ask a question. I don't know if we are the only people involved in this. I know there are five institutions in the room that will have people ineligible. I have to have an answer on No. 15 before I can vote and before we have to have a fight about it.

Will people who have tuition remission, tuition pass grant or tuition exchange be declared ineligible under No. 15? Contrary to what you said yesterday, how they would fit into this program has nothing to do with how they do academically.

Chairman Smith: My reaction is no.

Mr. Sherman: In our conference if you have a faculty member who has a student that's going to either his school or some other school

where his tuition is paid, the registrar fills out the form and sends it to the commissioner's office and puts an asterisk beside his name and explains in a statement down below that that's the situation, and it's accepted. I certainly wouldn't think that the intent of this rule was to do away with those tuition remissions, no.

Mr. Whispell: There is a big question as to whether or not they should be thrown into that category anyway. There is a big argument nationally on that business whether they should all have to fill out the parent's confidential statement or not. I want to be sure I know. Your answer is that definitely they will not be?

Mr. Sherman: I am just telling you the intent of the proposal would be that they would not be included in there. I don't think we intend to try to force somebody out of his tuition, no.

Chairman Smith: There is enough we have written in the rules to worry about it, and I wouldn't try to expand it. I know that's not Ray's intent. I will ask that question. If you want to ask it again on the floor, Ray, I'll try to get back to you before that.

Lee Howard (Southern Oregon College): I have a question for clarification on No. 15. We are kind of in the middle between Divisions II and III. Does (c) state in essence that a student may receive up to \$300 regardless of need?

Chairman Smith: It does as it's written. As it's amended, the period is going to appear after *Honor Awards* in the third sentence of (c). There will be no limit to an academic prize. It could be \$1,000.

Mr. Sherman: There also has to be the word *Academic* put in front of *Honors*, too.

Mr. Seils: If No. 15 is approved with the amendment, has there been any procedure for implementing it for reporting things of that nature? I think that is the key to the problem. In the Ohio Conference we have procedures, and all of these things that have been questioned are easily taken care of in a reporting technique. Do we have any technique as yet presented?

Chairman Smith: I know of none, other than the usual fact that questions are submitted and O.I.'s are returned.

Mr. Seils: I think when this reporting technique is developed, which it certainly must be, the group doing it must certainly take into account all of the questions that have been raised on the floor.

Mr. Sherman: I would think in all the discussions I've heard in reorganization these things would be handled through the conference where the schools are members of conferences. If they were independents, they would be handled through the NCAA office.

Mr. Hansen: Forms of procedures and O.I.'s would be developed.

Harvey C. Chrouser (Wheaton College): I think one thing we have to keep in mind is that we are voting pretty drastic restrictions on ourselves just with what we have with the amendment. If we at this point would go and put prescribed limits, I think we are doing something that's not going to make our conference happy. I think our conferences will all put pretty high limits on their own.

For example, our conference has the upper-10-per-cent and other restrictions; and this came about as a result of college presidents and financial aid officers. But I think if we now push too hard on these things in this direction we are going to get ourselves pretty tied up. Let's face it, the admissions officers and college presidents are seeking

more latitude to bring in good men. We are all aware of that in this room. We don't want to bring restrictions on ourselves. We've got to have a chance to recruit against Divisions II and III for the good boys.

Chairman Smith: I would like to move on to Satisfactory Progress and tell you of an extensive amendment to the amendment.

There are four extensive additions which begin in the middle of No. 26, paragraph (a). I want to tell you the spirit of these additions and then you read them carefully when you get to the opening of the final session.

The Big Eight has proposed a hardship procedure whereby a person may indeed have missed a full year which would have thrown him out. As you read paragraph (a), go through that carefully. It says he must be . . . *at the member institution during the two semesters or three quarters immediately preceding the term in which the participation occurs.*

The Big Eight is adding a sentence right there that if a student was absent from school during one or more of the two semesters or the three quarters immediately preceding the term in which the participation is to occur, the student-athlete will nevertheless be eligible for competition in such term if the following conditions have been met:

1. *The absence from school was caused by verifiable personal reasons not motivated by the intention to circumvent the purpose of this provision.*

2. *During his absence the student-athlete did not engage in outside competition that would have rendered him ineligible.*

3. *The student-athlete was eligible for enrollment during his absence.*

4. *The student-athlete has otherwise satisfied the satisfactory progress requirements in this provision.*

My question to the Council this morning was: Are we saying that any hardship that can be validated could be cause for eligibility under that satisfactory progress even if he had been out two years? A fellow has to go out and work in his dad's business. This is something many of us have worked for at our level for a long time. The answer was: If this thing is voted through, there is a final paragraph (d), which gets back to how you administer it. It says, *This position shall be administered by the allied conferences of the Association, or in the case of independent member institutions by the NCAA Eligibility Committee.*

There will be a final correction. I assume that anybody in any of our institutions who has a validated hardship who left in good standing, who did not take part in outside athletics can come back and the five-year rule is extended. That's what it would mean.

Edward Phillips (Fredonia State University College): I think this goes back to another thing that Satisfactory Progress perhaps should be treated early in the Convention.

Supposing a young man drops out a term. You are on a three term system, and the young man drops out to play professional baseball. Now he's eligible. He dropped out for hardship reasons. He now can come back in the fall and winter terms and be eligible in another sport?

Chairman Smith: You are right.

Mr. Phillips: If the amateur rules as proposed to this Convention

are passed, he can come back in at any time and come in and out and be eligible for, say, eight terms and play that time and still have only completed three quarters of his education.

Chairman Smith: Well, now wait a minute. This doesn't extend the five-year rule. It simply removes the fact that he has to have been in attendance the year prior. He could be out for a full year within the five-year rule and come back and be immediately eligible. That's all it does. It's still within the five-year rule, and you have to apply to your conference or to the Eligibility Committee.

Mr. Haas: One other thing you might take a look at is that it says the student-athlete did not engage in outside competition that would have rendered him ineligible if he had been enrolled, which makes a little bit of difference there. There are certain things he could have done.

Mr. Phillips: That would only apply to a basketball player.

Mr. Haas: Well, I haven't checked into what it would include, but I think it certainly might include a soccer player or some others.

Chairman Smith: If the hardship was in existence and a student-athlete took advantage of a baseball contract to make a buck that year, I would say it would be all right. You'd have to validate it. It would have to be accepted by your conference, or in the case of an independent you would have to go to the Eligibility Committee.

Curtis A. Coutts (Binghamton State University): I have a comment or two on the whole aspect of Satisfactory Progress.

I think that the institutional integrity and the autonomy of the institution is paramount, and I have a great deal of faith in the opponents with whom we are engaged. If I didn't, I wouldn't be scheduling them. There are three conditions that have to be met there for academic eligibility. One states on an admission basis, the other is continuing progress towards a degree. I think we've heard some differences in terms of kinds of courses that are offered; and if the student is a fulltime matriculating student, he's making progress towards a degree by that institution's standards, I think this is what's important and not trying to specify for all the different kinds of colleges and universities across the country.

Chairman Smith: On the first 11 amendments on amateurism, we can firmly say after some of the confusion that existed yesterday that only violations of Nos. 4 and 11 would make a person ineligible in all sports. In every other case, a violation would only make him ineligible in that sport. The baseball player could come back and play basketball; but if he comes back and endorses a bat, he's out in the commercialization there. If he comes back and hires an agent to get him a basketball or any other contract or hires an agent to get him sponsorships, he's out across the board.

Mr. Haas: One thing that bothers me about the professional baseball player. Could he play professional baseball while he was enrolled in school and also play basketball or whatever it happens to be?

This amendment says he cannot compete in any outside competition that would have rendered him ineligible if he had been enrolled. According to our rules, could a boy going to the University of Chicago playing professional baseball and still play basketball?

Mr. Hansen: I think this has to do with the one big try out that the no-outside-basketball participation does. Yes, he can play pro baseball and come back in and play basketball in the winter. The

only thing he cannot do, if he is under contract, is receive financial aid.

Chairman Smith: You recall we asked the hypothetical question, and let's take the 1.6 as an example. When 1.6 vote is called, Division I votes it in, Division II votes it in and Division III rejects it. The question was asked yesterday: Can Divisions I and II come back by a two-thirds vote and impose it on III? The answer is, no. You can only recall. You cannot impose on.

Robert R. Peck (Williams College): I know that because I've counted 18 institutions in Division II that it was my opinion would be in Division III before June.

Chairman Smith: They have to apply to the Council, but there is a deadline, June 1, that would enable that to be done during the coming summer.

Mr. Peck: I am at the moment representing a Division II institution. Many of us elected Division II really not being sure, just like some of you have elected Division III. After sitting in on the Division II Round Table yesterday and chatting with some friends who were in your Round Table yesterday, I am confident that there are a number of institutions which will switch to Division III.

Mr. Malan: Is it not true also that if 39 passes and Bylaw Five is completely thrown out for Division III, the concern about tuition remissions and so forth is eliminated because O.I. 500, which defines financial aid, takes care of all of it?

Chairman Smith: I think you are right. I haven't thought of it that way.

Everett F. Shelton (Far Western Conference): The Council put us in Division II, but we came back in Division III. We have attended five bowl games, two in Ohio, one each in Michigan, Illinois, and Minnesota, and won two of them. I am wondering now if the division is going to reorganize. Division III has 19 states. I am wondering now if the committee or somebody is going to reorganize so that the western part of the country can have some representatives.

Chairman Smith: I can only say that the Reorganization Committee has been maintained and is going to meet again under Ed Sherman's chairmanship. We talked about four national regions rather than eight districts. We didn't want to muddy the waters here, but there very well could be a more proportionate plan for representation in all these areas.

Mr. Sherman: One of the first things that we considered was redistricting; but when we started in on the committee restructuring, which we thought the waters were muddy enough. We thought we'd let that go for the time being hoping somebody else would handle it. I guess they are not going to. Yes, there will be a study made on redistricting.

Robert M. Strimer (Ohio Wesleyan University): While we're on No. 39, isn't it understood that if No. 39 goes through No. 54 will be withdrawn?

Chairman Smith: Right.

Just a quick question. Do we want to preplan any strategy when the 1.6 is proposed? Do we want to call for divided vote immediately or do we want to let it go and just ask for a revote in Division III if it's passed.

Mr. Turner: It would seem to me that if we are not in favor of 1.6, we better call for divided vote at the beginning.

Mr. Sherman: I feel that way, too. I think that's the best politics.

Chairman Smith: Would you do that, Marshall?

Mr. Turner: Yes.

Chairman Smith: The President has said he's going to put everything to the whole Convention unless it's specifically earmarked, and there are only seven of those. Any time anything goes to the whole floor anybody can stand up and ask for a divided vote.

Mr. Sherman: Would it be even better politics to get Division I to call for it?

Chairman Smith: Marshall, you work that out, will you please? You know a lot of the fellows there.

Mr. Turner: All right.

Chairman Smith: We've talked mostly about 1.6. In the event that Proposal 21 fails and we approach No. 22 to establish the 2.0 Rule, do you want to ask for divisional voting at that point also?

Mr. Peck: I don't know all of your straw votes. Am I to assume from your conversation that there was a straw vote yesterday saying that Division III is going to vote out 1.6 and vote out the Satisfactory Progress?

Chairman Smith: Yes. There was some division of opinion on Satisfactory Progress.

Mr. Peck: But there was consensus on the first two?

Chairman Smith: Right.

The last item I have is to ask if you are satisfied with the rather vague plans that can be made at this time to put together a steering committee for next year? The vagueness is that the members of the newly designated Long-Range Planning Committee who represent this group and the newly elected four vice-presidents on the Council will not just themselves be a steering committee but seek representative membership across the country by types of schools within Division III and will implement suggestions whereby you will know how you forward material for next year's Convention and perhaps ideas on programming. What should the Round Table be next year? Some question was raised on that.

Mr. Turner: It seems to me the simplest thing to do would be to wait until the new Council is established at which time there will have three or four Division III people on it, and the Executive Committee will have at least one member or two on it? Let that group, when they meet in April, allow some time to form a temporary steering committee to kind of get the thing rolling and see where the procedures can be made to utilize local areas so we don't have to worry about bringing everybody in.

Mr. Chrouser: I guess this is out of sequence, but I am really disturbed about it. Amateurism by sports, aren't we opening Pandora's box here for the pros to come in and take our baseball players before they graduate? I just can't understand how that thing got by the Council. Maybe I am naive. I would like to have some word from you on this. I don't understand it.

Chairman Smith: I'm glad you mentioned that because there is one other indication that I have gotten. These may not pass. If you don't like them, you vote against them. There is a strong feeling that 2.0 is going to stay in now. That's the latest sense I get, but not in III. Division I people thought that they were going to get rid of 2.0, and it looks now as though 2.0 may stay with them. We may indeed have to get up and ask for a vote by division.

Delegate: I have another question relating to No. 1, No. 3 and No. 9. These have to do with the coaching, the officiating, and playing for money which we would be applying professional rules by sport. Did the Council's Committee on amateurism take into consideration the fact that many outstanding athletes, who might want to participate at the international level, under this rule would be ineligible?

Chairman Smith: They did know this. The IOC has said once a pro always a pro in all sports. They know that, but I guess on the basis of the fact that 99 percent of our students will be in this country anybody who has IOC plans has to look out for himself. I happen to have had some contact at the IOC level, and a lot of us thought they were going to change their rules, but they didn't. Vote against it if you think it's a year early.

Robert A. Devlin (Worcester State College): Do I understand it? If we rule out 1.6 and 2.0 and we go to the Satisfactory Progress Rule and a boy is taking 12 credits and he passes three, we don't have any rule at all if the school determines whether that's satisfactory progress?

Chairman Smith: The school has to certify that that is three credits that goes on his registration form.

Artis M. Davenport (Southern University, New Orleans): At the end of the year, it's determined whether or not he made that progress and not that semester, right?

Chairman Smith: Right, at the end of the year.

Mr. Servies: If we vote all three of these things down, then we would revert back to last year's institutional progress, right?

Chairman Smith: Yes, but I think across the board there is a strong feeling to pass this. Since this is the part of the Constitution, there is no division voting. Do you understand that? This amendment on Satisfactory Progress is a Constitutional item and it may not be subject to voting by division. If this passes, we are going to have to live by it; and I think with the interpretations of institutional autonomy in deciding their own courses and putting them on the registration form, I hope that relieves most of the problems.

Mr. Whispell: I apologize for taking up time on this with all the important matters that you have, but I think the whole Convention seems to be overlooking a very important thing that the people in the trenches are concerned about. I promised that I would bring this up. I promised a lot of athletic directors and a lot of coaches.

Proposal 55, in view of the fact that Article 1, Section 1-(b) (figure 2) is being violated grossly throughout the country, how in the world we can justify passing this proposal is beyond me. I can't comprehend how we can justify it. In view of the tremendous pressures that are put upon admissions officers and the pressure that they in turn are putting on various faculty people as well as coaches and athletic staffs, I can't understand how we can justify this at all.

Chairman Smith: Vote against it, Ray. This says that you can't have a person on your campus before the end of his junior year, and you know how many students are applying at that time. It does seem like a pretty stringent rule.

Chairman Smith: I thought we were prohibited from any contact during the junior year, but now I hear it is just off campus. Does that clear it any for you or not?

Mr. Whispell: It's still ridiculous, and I would hope that people would vote against it, that's all.

Mr. Peck: Was there a straw vote taken on 55 in here?

Chairman Smith: No.

Mr. Peck: Has there been any question about it? This is going to kill some people that have very strict recruiting rules like we do. We would be absolutely dead by this. I think a number of people have early admissions dates. We mostly talk to juniors, and we talk to them at alumni meetings.

Mr. Seils: I have a procedure question. If a vote by division is requested, can Division III ask to have it tabled instead of voting on it?

Chairman Smith: You can, but why do we do that? I hope in the spirit of reorganization that we state our purposes and only get our own objectives rather than table it for somebody else.

Mr. Seils: No, I mean just table it for Division III.

Chairman Smith: Oh, I see. Table for Division III, sure.

William P. Dioguardi (Montclair State College): I want to get something clear on the 1.6 and 2.0. It only deals with entering. That's high school prediction, 1.6 and 2.0. It has nothing to do with what he achieves while he's in school. Each institution has its own retention scores. I don't think we want to cloud the issue. In other words, this legislation is not going to give you a 1.6 drop off point once he's in. This only regulates the student coming in, and then only regulates whether you can give him financial aid or not.

At this time, I can say that we did meet with Whitey on that soccer situation. Of course, he has again stated that his committee has recommended to the Council that there not be a Division III. What we are saying is that some provisions be made with the present members of the Soccer and Rules Committee plus the new members that are going to work on the fact that we are interested in having it.

Chairman Smith: Fine. I have that note. Have you made plans to meet with the Committee on Committees on who will be in Boston?

Mr. Dioguardi: The Committee will not release their nominations until they come to the floor. At that time, many of these people may or may not be here. I think Jim Higgins, who is chairman of the Committee is very adamant that these names really not be released. In a way, he might be right.

Chairman Smith: All right. Then I will notify the Executive Committee that a response should be made to the Soccer Rules chairman to entertain a subcommittee to get to work.

Mr. Sherman: I'd like to ask a question. How can a committee of the sport make that decision? We passed that at the August meeting.

Mr. Dioguardi: It's only a recommendation. They did it with football also. They recommended for postponing it for a year only because they don't have the mechanics to do it. We can legislate that they do something, but it's only their recommendation. We do have the possibility of going back in now and saying, "You go ahead and put it on."

Mr. Chrouser: Ross, you, I and Dick Koenig were on the committee; and we talked about the proposal whether there should be rules committees and separate tournament committees. We are sort of getting the shaft on this. We ought to come back with a counterproposal. Let's propose that we have a tournament committee for soccer. The point that was made by Burnham is that he thought it would jeopardize Division II financially. That's not a very acceptable reason.

Chairman Smith: That's not true. Division III can put its own

budget in and get its approval. There is no jeopardy on II.

Mr. Strimer: Ross, I would also suggest that since a representative is here who is more knowledgeable than I am and will be in Boston for the meeting that he carry to them anything that we take. Maybe we are presuming something here. I'd like to have you take a vote of Division III here constituted of those of us who want that tournament to go through. Bob and I will be there I know, and I think that he could carry to that group the consensus here and you could carry it either to the Council or the Executive Committee.

[A straw vote showed unanimous favor for the tournament.]

Thomas A. Mont (DePauw University): We are in a unique situation at DePauw. We are in the Indiana Collegiate Conference which is comprised of seven schools. One of them has chosen to go Division I in basketball, which means all of its other sports are Division I. Four schools have chosen to go Division II in basketball. DePauw and Wabash have chosen Division III. The point is, before we go into the meeting and to help justify or to influence our voting, the whole conference has been assigned by the NCAA as Division III football. We have to abide by Division III rules in football. What happens if a young man who is a basketball player and a football player and, let's say, he is on a full grant-in-aid at one of our member institutions? Can he participate in football?

Chairman Smith: He cannot. If the need is voted in for Division III and you give him a grant, he cannot play in any other sport.

Chairman Smith: Fellows, let me just thank the panel before you break up, and thank you for a very interesting session.

[The session adjourned at 11:35 a.m.]

HONORS LUNCHEON

Tuesday, January 8, 1974

The Honors Luncheon was held in the Grand Ballroom, NCAA President Alan J. Chapman presiding.

President Chapman: Ladies and gentlemen, it is my pleasure to welcome you to the 1974 Honors Luncheon.

Before we start our program I think we should recognize the fine musical entertainment provided by the quartet of Robert Briggs, director of the University of California, Berkeley, marching band; James Berdahl, director of musical activities of this university, and Robert Calónico and Laura Aronson, student members of this marching band. Thank you for the excellent music. [Applause]

We are honored today to have one of the nation's most respected and praised sportscasters as our master of ceremonies.

He certainly is no stranger to intercollegiate athletics. He has played, coached and broadcast sports on the college level since his days at Central Michigan University. He played basketball and baseball in high school and was a pitcher for Central Michigan University where he also broadcast Little League games on local radio stations.

He earned a Ph.D. in health education at Indiana University and served as an assistant baseball coach at Cal State University, Northridge, before entering the broadcasting field.

For several years he covered the UCLA Bruins' basketball games on delayed television in addition to doing the play-by-play for many nationally televised basketball games.

He recently signed to become the announcer for the Pacific-8 Conference basketball game of the week telecasts, which indeed is another plus for Commissioner Wiles Hallock's conference.

He is the play-by-play announcer for the California Angels baseball team and the Los Angeles Rams football team.

That's an impressive and obviously busy schedule, but there's more. He also is the host of the popular syndicated television shows, Sports Challenge and Baffle. You have seen him on many television commercials, not to mention the many times you have heard his voice on radio and television commercials.

If you watched the Tournament of Roses Parade on New Year's Day you may have seen him with his lovely wife, Jeri, as they served as host and hostess for one of the parade telecasts.

He has won many honors for his announcing, including television's coveted Emmy from the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences.

He has received the California Sportscaster of the Year award three times as voted by the National Association of Sportscasters and Writers.

The honors and achievements of this talented young man go on and on, and it's easy to see why I am delighted to introduce to you our master of ceremonies, Dick Enberg. [Applause]

Toastmaster Enberg: You all will be pleased to know that next

month that introduction is coming out in hard-back. McGraw-Hill has the rights. [Laughter]

Gentlemen, it is a difficult assignment to be expected to make some remarks after a banquet such as this by the NCAA, but besides that you are expected to be clever, intelligent, warm and articulate, but most of all any time you accept this position you are expected to be funny. In my Baffle show on NBC I often work with comedians, and I realize what an arduous task they have, whether they are in Las Vegas and they try to tell a joke after a big loss, or where they are. Some of us aren't that funny.

I searched out some of my old educational materials, and they told me to go to some primary sources. I feel if I am trying to tell any jokes, I have to go to people who make their living telling jokes.

Last night we were kidding about it, at NBC in Hollywood, and Jan Murray—some of you have seen him on television, although he is not on television any more you have seen him perhaps in Las Vegas—was one of the guests on the show, and he consented to give me one story.

I thought to balance things out it would be appropriate to find one of your own kind, regarded as kind of a Will Rogers of the Football Coaches Association, a great story-teller, a man of tremendous wit, a gentleman you all know from the state of Michigan. I thought between the two we might have some fun to get started today.

Mr. Murray's story involves a large Catholic church. During one of the Sunday sessions the priest paused in the middle of his sermon and went into his chant, and it went something like this: *I am the priest of this church. I am being paid \$100 a month and it's not enough.*

The congregation answered: *Amen!*

The monsignor stepped forward. He said: *I am the monsignor. I am paid \$200 a month. That is not enough.*

Again: *Amen.*

The bishop was there. He said: *I am the bishop of this church. I am paid \$400 a month and that is not enough.*

Amen!

There was a pause, and then a little voice high in the organ loft said: *I am the organist of this church. I make \$2,000 a month and There's no Business like Show Business!* [Laughter]

I told Jan Murray that was about a C+.

So there is in your own group that great wit from Michigan. I guess he has become famous, if not notorious, for his story telling. I sought him out by long-distance phone, and he gave me one of his favorite stories. This one is from Bo Schembechler. [Laughter]

He said we all have trouble communicating, whether it is teaching or coaching or even in our jobs and we don't always communicate as well as we should. That reminded him of a story of the missionary who took on the greatest challenge, Borneo. In trying to get through to the people in Borneo, he finally realized he had first to talk to the chief and then realized they didn't understand the language. So he started with the very basics: he, she, me, you and that sort of thing. It took a long time.

He thought there might be a shortcut if he could walk through the jungle, and as he saw things he could point them out and with that

direct relationship maybe the name or the English would stick with the chief.

So they walked along and they came to a pond and he pointed to the pond and said, *Water, water.*

The chief said, *Water.*

They both went on. As they walked through the jungle there was a break in the overhead and he said, *Sky, sky.*

The chief said, *Sky.*

Everything was going well, and as they were going through some heavy underbrush they heard some sounds and when they parted the brush, a man and a woman were embraced in passionate love. Passionate love. The missionary, totally at a loss for words for a moment, didn't know how he was going to explain this, but quick on his feet, he said, *Bicycle.* Then he said, *Ride bicycle. Man ride bicycle.*

[Laughter]

The chief looked at him menacingly, picked up a stick, hit the man on the ground sharply on the head, and said, *man riding my bicycle.*

[Laughter]

So communication is the tough part of it. There are a lot of ups and downs, and it is that way for us in sportscasting. You just start feeling sorry for yourself and look at the faces in this audience. Football coaches. Is there a more manic-depressive job than being a head football coach?

As a matter of fact, just this morning while I was having breakfast here at the St. Francis, I was talking about ups and downs of football coaching and my waiters, Dick Enright and Bill Tohill, said, "Yes, we understand how tough that can be." [Laughter]

Howard Cosell was to be here. I know you are disappointed because Howard is in San Francisco. He was invited to be your M.C. today, but he was already committed. He is down at Union Square. He is going to do a play-by-play of a team vasectomy. [Laughter]

A neighbor of mine—and I guess we have all gone through this and sometimes these young athletes have to face the day they are not so active and have to start watching the pounds and how they feel—said, "I am giving up drinking and smoking. I am going to start running. I am going to add years to my life. No smoking and no drinking. I am going to run ten laps around the big block every morning."

He started in November, running ten laps every day. About a week ago he was run down by a burning beer truck. It just didn't work out well. [Laughter]

I would like to begin by introducing the representatives of the affiliated members of the NCAA who are meeting during this Convention.

From the American Association of College Baseball Coaches, I would like to introduce Joe Isaac, Claremont Men's Harvey Mudd Colleges. [Applause]

Representing the College Athletic Business Managers are president James S. Pittenger of the University of Nebraska and first vice-president, Phil Barry of the University of Connecticut. [Applause]

Jones Ramsey of the University of Texas, president of the Sports Information Directors of America. [Applause]

President of the Collegiate Commissioners Association and com-

missioner of the Big Ten, Wayne Duke. [Applause]
Vice-president of the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame, Dick Kagmaier. [Applause]

Representing the United States Track Coaches Association is President Mel Brodt, Bowling Green State University. [Applause]

There are two gentlemen at the head table I would like to introduce: The Secretary-Treasurer of the NCAA who is Vice-President for Public and Alumni Affairs at Valparaiso University, Richard P. Koenig. [Applause] And the Executive Director of the NCAA, Mr. Walter Byers. [Applause]

At this time it is my pleasure to bring to the microphone the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Koenig, who will make our first awards presentation.

Richard P. Koenig (Valparaiso University): Mr. Toastmaster, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen: The NCAA is initiating a new award today, the Award of Valor.

In initiating this award, we should point out that the intent is not to award it every year but only if there is a specially deserving recipient.

The dictionary defines valor as *the strength of mind or spirit which enables a man to brave danger with boldness or firmness.*

The NCAA decided the Association's Award of Valor should be presented to a person associated with intercollegiate athletics who, when confronted with a non-military situation involving physical danger to himself or his well-being, averted or minimized potential disaster by courageous action or noteworthy bravery.

Any current or former winner of a varsity intercollegiate letter award at an NCAA member institution is eligible.

We are proud to present to you today two individuals and a team, as the first winners of the NCAA's first Award of Valor.

As I call the names, will the recipients please rise and remain standing at their places. When I have completed a review of your act of bravery, please come to the podium to receive your award.

Charles G. (Lefty) Driesell, basketball coach, University of Maryland. Coach Driesell, one of the most successful basketball coaches in the nation and a former star at Duke University, was on a midnight surf fishing venture with two friends when he saw flames coming from the roof of a townhouse in Bethany Beach, Delaware. He and the two fishing companions rushed to the townhouse and are credited with saving the lives of at least ten children who were sleeping in the burning buildings. The fire ultimately burned through four townhouses.

Circuit Court Judge Samuel Meloy, who like Coach Driesell was vacationing with his family near the townhouses, said it best.

"Let's face it, Coach Driesell was a hero," said Judge Meloy. "There were no injuries, and it was a miracle because the firemen didn't come for at least 30 minutes."

To Coach Lefty Driesell we proudly present the NCAA Award of Valor. [Applause]

William Jeffrey Miller, student-athlete, University of Texas, Arlington. Jeff, a sophomore defensive back for the Arlington football team, was working at his job at the Gerhardt-Owens munitions plant in Cleburne, Texas, when an explosion occurred at the plant.

Resulting fire began setting off hand grenades still in assembly process. As Jeff started to run for safety he saw a body lying in an exploding room. He entered the room and carried the woman to safety.

Explosives continued to blast the assembly room, but Jeff made three more trips to rescue co-workers. He carried four people to safety then administered first aid to the injured. Four lives were lost in the tragedy, but because of Jeff's act of bravery at least four other people were saved. [Applause] To Jeff Miller we proudly present the NCAA Award of Valor.

Representing the Ursinus College basketball team will be the director of athletics, Everett M. Bailey. Will you please stand. The players are: Robert F. Cattell, William J. Downey, George P. Kinek, Jack S. Messenger, Randy D. Stubits, Thomas E. Sturgeon, Michael C. Weston; head coach, Warren Fry; junior varsity coach, Robert Handwerk, and trainer, Norman Reichenbach.

The team is playing tonight, so we have their director of athletics here representing them.

The 1973 team had finished their lunch in Huntington, Pennsylvania, and were preparing to rest at the motel for the game that night when an explosion occurred at the restaurant. The team and coaching staff rushed to the restaurant and aided in the rescue of 14 persons.

They used doors and tabletops as stretchers to carry people out of the restaurant, which was completely destroyed along with several automobiles in the adjacent parking lot. Thanks to the quick action and bravery of the Ursinus team, only one life was lost in the fire and explosion.

To the Ursinus College basketball team, we proudly present the NCAA Award of Valor. [Applause]

Toastmaster Enberg: To the men from Ursinus, Mr. Miller and Mr. Driesell, our congratulations!

A significant part of the NCAA's Honors Program is recognition of the Association's annual Postgraduate Scholarship awards.

In your program is a listing of the 80 Postgraduate Scholarship winners for 1973. All of us are extremely proud of the many accomplishments of these young men.

We have two past winners of Postgraduate Scholarships with us today.

It is most appropriate that they will be introduced by Dean Robert F. Ray. Dr. Ray is dean of the Division of Extension and University Services at the University of Iowa and was president of the NCAA in 1964 when the Postgraduate Scholarship program was started. [Applause]

Robert F. Ray (University of Iowa): Mr. Enberg, President Chapman, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: I am pleased to announce that the NCAA has now awarded 657 postgraduate awards of \$1,000 each. There has never been a shortage of qualified candidates. Fortunately, the NCAA has been able to increase the number of scholarships from the original 32 to 80 awards each year. Since 1964 we have invested \$657,000 in the future lives of these outstanding scholar-athletes. We have done so because we have faith in them and because we have a solid conviction that participation in intercollegi-

ate athletics has made a genuine contribution to them as our fellow citizens. That conviction is well founded.

Among others our Association has honored a President of the United States, Cabinet members, diplomats, legislators, justices of the Supreme Court, great journalists, leaders in the world of entertainment, space explorers and outstanding citizens from other walks of life. In the last decade they have come before us to attest here to the contribution that intercollegiate athletics has made to the successes they have achieved. Today we shall hear further testimony in this regard.

Through our postgraduate scholarship program we say that we are not only proud of what has been contributed to our way of life by scholar-athletes, we say further that we wish to broaden the opportunities for today's student-athletes to make an even greater contribution to our society in the future.

It is a program in which we may take justifiable pride. As we make rules and regulations and do all the other things that we do, this program to me symbolizes what it is really all about—education of tomorrow's citizen leaders, leaders who will carry the values of intercollegiate athletics into a society that desperately needs these values.

In this Winter of Our Discontent, and in all the years to come, there can be no better investment than to invest in the advanced education of young people who have demonstrated the self-discipline, honorable behavior and other qualities necessary to achieve in athletics while excelling in academics as well.

Today we are honoring not only 80 scholar-athletes chosen for 1973, but all of the 657 NCAA Postgraduate Scholars. We pay tribute to them through two outstanding recent recipients. I should like to introduce these representatives now.

Terry Sanford was graduated magna cum laude at Brigham Young University in 1971. He had a 3.8 grade point average in pre-physical therapy. He was an outstanding quarterback in football and was a versatile performer for Brigham Young University's championship baseball team.

Mr. Sanford received his master of arts degree in physical therapy at Stanford University last June. He currently is working as a registered physical therapist in private practice in Sunset, Utah. [Applause]

Rafael Stone received all-coast and all-America honors in basketball at the University of Washington. In addition to his athletic awards, he received many academic honors before graduating in 1970. He was a student leader at the University, serving on the Board of Control, Finance and Budget Committee, and acting as the student representative on the athletic board.

Mr. Stone entered the University of Washington Law School upon graduation in 1970. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1973. He currently is with the law firm of Ashley, Foster, Pepper, and Riviera in Seattle, Washington. [Applause]

Gentlemen, to you and the distinguished group you have the honor to represent today, we extend our heartiest congratulations and best wishes for continuing success.

Mr. Sanford will now respond for the postgraduate scholars.

Terry Sanford: On behalf of the 657 NCAA postgraduate recipients,

I would like to thank the NCAA not only for giving us the great honor but also for providing us with nearly two-thirds of a million dollars to continue our educations.

I consider it not only a great honor to stand here today but also I think it is a deep sense of responsibility to be an NCAA postgraduate scholarship winner.

It has been said that society today pays for only two things—what we have in our heads and the skill in our hands. I think these awards by the NCAA show that both physical capability and mental acuity are important to success in life. I think anybody is less than successful if he is not unashamedly dedicated and striving to improve both physically and mentally as well as socially and spiritually. I, myself, would not have been involved in athletics for a moment if I had thought they had nothing to do with moral powers.

I would also like to thank the NCAA for providing athletic competition while we continued our education. It was not only a means of playing the sports that we enjoy, but the means of learning some basic lessons we did not learn in the classroom. Don't get me wrong. I think we learned a lot of important things in the classroom, but there are things we learned on the athletic field that are not quite taught anywhere else.

I think it is important to know how to defense the wishbone offense. I think it is important to box out when going for rebound. I think it is important to know how to execute the hit and run in playing baseball. But I think where athletics stands head and shoulders above anything else is in the principles we learn that can be applied in our later life, such as self-discipline, dedication, teamwork, respect and obedience. We learn through athletics that excellence demands labor, that the price of victory is perseverance, patience and perspiration.

I think we learn to be humble in victory, and gracious in defeat; and perhaps, most important of all, we learn that motivation and desire will go a long way toward equalizing physical power.

In recent years the full-ride scholarship has been under critical scrutiny by other people. While I was at BYU, a friend and I did a time-money relationship study of the full ride scholarships at BYU. We divided the total dollar amount of tuition and fees, books and board and room money by the total time involved in taping, practice, games and also team meetings in playing football. We came out with the grand total that we were earning 32 cents an hour for our participation. I don't think many students on a work-study plan would work for that wage.

In summary, I want to thank you again for the scholarships, helping not only to open the door of opportunity but also helping us to have preparation and principles in our minds to make the most of the opportunities that are in front of us. [Applause]

Toastmaster Enberg: Thank you, Mr. Sanford, in behalf of the NCAA, for your address. Congratulations to Mr. Sanford, and Mr. Stone. Dean Ray, thank you for being with us.

It is a thrill that I should be in this spot at this time to honor the next ten gentlemen. As you know, another part of the NCAA's Honors Program is College Athletics Top Ten, which is divided into Today's Top Five and a Silver Anniversary Top Five.

The Association is particularly proud of College Athletics Top Ten because it gives the Association an opportunity to honor the top five outstanding senior student-athletes of the preceding calendar year as well as five distinguished former student-athletes on their 25th or Silver Anniversary as college graduates.

Each NCAA member institution is asked to nominate its top senior student-athletes and a former athletic standout for these prestigious honors. The specific selection criteria for the awards is a combination of athletic and academic achievement and distinguished service.

The NCAA is honored by the presence of the 1974 College Athletics Top Ten, and salutes them for their achievements and contributions. We will meet each honoree, starting with Today's Top Five.

Gentlemen, please rise and remain standing at your place when I call your name. Following a brief resume of your collegiate career, please come to the podium to receive your award from Secretary-Treasurer Koenig.

David A. Blandino, University of Pittsburgh, football, is here with his institutional representative, Director of Athletics Casimir J. Myslinski.

Dave has started every game for the past three seasons for the Panthers and has played in every quarter of every game as an offensive tackle.

He has been on the Dean's List every semester and has compiled a 3.83 grade point average as a pre-medical student with a mathematics major. He will graduate with highest honors and is the University of Pittsburgh's Rhodes Scholar nominee. Dave is president of the University's chapter of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes and vice-president of Omicron Delta Kappa, the national men's leadership honorary society. He spends his summers working with young people as a counselor and social worker. Dave was one of eleven football players chosen to receive the Scholar-Leader-Athlete Postgraduate Scholarship from the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame this season. He also was selected to the International Churchmen's All-American team.

Ladies and gentlemen, Dave Blandino. [Applause]

Paul Douglas Collins, Illinois State University, basketball, is here with his institutional representative, Director of Athletics Milton E. Weisbecker.

Doug holds virtually every scoring record at Illinois State. He averaged nearly 29 points a game for three seasons and earned all-America honors both his junior and senior years. As a senior, he was a consensus all-America and was the first player picked in the professional draft of college players. We all remember that wonderful moment, short-lived as it was, at Munich when he and Ed Ratliff embraced in a victory dance that did not last as long as we had hoped it might. He ranked third nationally in scoring in 1972 with a 32.6 average and won the Abe Saperstein Memorial Award in 1972 from the Chicago Press Club.

As a student-athlete, Doug carried a 3.30 grade point average as a health and physical education major with a minor in psychology. He was on the Academic All-American team for three seasons. Doug won the Illinois State award for the highest grade point for athletes at the University and was on the Dean's List. Doug was one of only

two college athletes to serve on the National College Letterman's Association Board of Directors and is an honorary chairman of the March of Dimes.

Ladies and gentlemen, Doug Collins! [Applause]

David D. Gallagher, University of Michigan, football, is with his institutional representative, Director of Athletics Don Canham.

Dave is a multi-honored all-America defensive tackle for the Big Ten co-champion Michigan Wolverines. Except for an injury which kept him out of one game, he started every game in three years for Michigan and was co-captain this year. He was also one of 11 scholar-athletes honored by the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame this year and earned first-team all-America honors from the Associated Press, the Football Writers Association of America, Playboy Magazine, Kodak, Walter Camp, and the SPORTING News and also was picked on the United Press International and the Football News All-America Teams. He made the Big Ten academic team for the third year in a row as well as the All-Big Ten team. He recently played in the East-West Shrine game and Hula Bowl.

Dave carries a 3.08 average as a zoology major and also has found time to be active in the Michigan campus theatre group, playing roles in *West Side Story* and *The Roar of the Greasepaint*. He is vice-president of Michigamma, the senior men's honorary society restricted to 25 campus men and also was a member of Sphinx, the junior men's honorary society. He is active in Athletes in Action, which is part of the Campus Crusade for Christ. Dave is a winner of an NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship.

Mr. David Gallagher of Michigan. [Applause]

Gary Wayne Hall, Indiana University, swimming and water polo, is with his institutional representative, Director of Athletics Bill Orwig.

Gary is one of the world's greatest swimmers, having been selected as the World Swimmer of the Year in both 1969 and 1970. He has established 12 world records in his career and won seven NCAA championships with the Indiana University team. He accumulated the most career points in NCAA meets at 220, surpassing Mark Spitz's 217½. Gary was a member of both the 1968 and 1972 Olympic teams and won two silver medals. He has represented the United States in numerous international competitions.

On campus, he compiled a 3.78 grade point average as a pre-medical major in zoology, physics and chemistry. He is currently enrolled in the University of Cincinnati Medical School. Gary received an NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and won the Elvis J. Stahr Outstanding Senior Award and the Fernandus and Elizabeth Payne Zoology Scholarship at Indiana. He also serves on President Nixon's Youth Council in the fight against drug abuse. Gary played water polo three years and led the Hoosiers to three Midwest championships.

We present Gary Hall, one of the Top Five. [Applause]

As Gary makes his way back, you can't help but think with these great young men maybe the biggest thrill of all is that this is the way to say "thank you" to the people who meant so much to them, those who loved them and helped them, the mothers and wives and relatives who are here. This is their chance to say *Thank you for get-*

ting me here, and I know you are proud of me.

David James Wottle, Bowling Green State University, track and cross country, is with his institutional representative, Director of Athletics Richard A. Young.

Dave's exploits on the track are still being talked about. He won the gold medal in the 1972 Olympics at 800 meters and was a semi-finalist at 1500 meters. He was a six-time all-America in cross country, indoor track and outdoor track. He is the co-world record holder in the 800 meters at 1:44.3 and a member of the American record-holding four-mile relay team (16:19.6). Dave captained both the cross country and track teams at Bowling Green State University. He is the second Bowling Green track athlete to be honored as a member of Today's Top Five, joining former teammate Sid Sink, who was honored last year.

He compiled a 3.40 grade point average as an English history major and made the Dean's List six semesters and was a winner of an NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship. He was a member of Omicron Delta Kappa, the national men's leadership honorary society, Phi Eta Sigma, Phi Alpha Theta and president of the Varsity Club of Bowling Green. Dave has been named Ohio Sportsman of the Year. He is an active speaker at schools, boys' clubs, children's homes and civic organizations.

This is a chance for us to welcome back—those who haven't seen him since the Olympics telecast—David Wottle. [Applause]

Those then are the five men here in 1974, the Top Five of collegiate athletics. Will you stand, all of you, one more time—Blandino, Collins, Gallagher, Hall, and Wottle! [Applause] Thank you, gentlemen, for what you have given us.

Let's hope there is never an energy crisis on the ability, character, leadership and all the other qualities these men represent!

Now, the Silver Anniversary Top Five.

Howard H. Callaway, Secretary of the Army, United States Military Academy, tennis and squash, is with his institutional representative, Director of Athletics Colonel William J. Schuder.

Howard Callaway earned three varsity letters in tennis and two in squash at West Point. Upon graduation, he attended the Infantry School and subsequently served with the 17th Infantry during the Korean War. He was awarded the Combat Infantry Badge and the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation. He was honorably discharged in 1952 and long has been active in a variety of business, political, educational and civic enterprises in his native state of Georgia. He was named Civilian Aide for the Third Army Area and is chairman of the Council of Trustees, Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge. He is a former International President of the Young Presidents' Organization and a Republican National Committeeman for the State of Georgia. He served in the 89th Congress representing the Third District of Georgia in 1965-66. Secretary Callaway was the Republican candidate for the Governor of Georgia in 1966.

The Secretary of the Army, Howard H. Callaway. [Applause]

Robert S. Dorsey, jet engine expert for General Electric in Evendale, Ohio, Ohio State University, football, is with his institutional representative, Faculty Athletic Representative Roy A. Larmee.

Robert Dorsey was an outstanding defensive end for Ohio State

University for two seasons. He was the first member of his race to be elected to Tau Beta Pi, the National Engineering Honor Society. He currently serves as Manager of Evaluation Technology and Methods Development in the Flight Propulsion Division of the General Electric Company in Evendale, Ohio. He specializes in jet engine design and test procedures and is recognized as one of the foremost authorities on aircraft engine propulsion in the United States, if not in the world.

Mr. Dorsey's engineering career spans work on jet engines from the J47 which powered the B-47 bombers and the F-86 fighters to the GE4, which will power the giant supersonic transports of the future. He is credited with developing a complex computer simulation technique to predict the effect of tolerances on engines and their inner parts. He has received numerous honors in recent years, including the Ohio State Distinguished Alumnus Award of Ohio State's College of Engineering in 1970, the Ohio State Distinguished Football Alumnus Award in 1967 and the Alumni Centennial Award in 1970.

Mr. Dorsey serves the Big Ten Conference on an advisory council on campus problems of black athletes. He has been a tutor in math and science for 12 years and developed the Explorer Scouts' Olympics. He was recently presented the Cincinnati Community Activities Award for direct involvement with the underprivileged within his community.

Ladies and gentlemen, Robert S. Dorsey of Ohio State. [Applause]

Robert B. McCurry, Vice President, U. S. Automotive Sales and Service for Chrysler Corporation, Michigan State University, football, is with his institutional representative, Director of Athletics Burt Smith.

Robert McCurry was a three-year letter winner at center for the Michigan State teams of 1946-47-48. He served as team captain all three seasons. With Bob McCurry one of the key performers, Michigan State posted a 7-2-0 mark in 1947 and was 6-2-2 in 1948 as the Spartans started their rise to national prominence.

Actually, he started college at Delaware in 1941 and then went into the Army Air Corps in 1942. After discharge in 1945 he enrolled at Michigan State. He carried a near A average in business administration curriculum while an undergraduate. He then served as a Spartan assistant coach in 1949-50 while completing work on his degree.

Mr. McCurry joined Dodge Division of Chrysler as a district sales manager in Green Bay, Wisconsin in 1950 to begin a meteoric rise with the company, culminated by his appointment as vice president in 1971.

He is on the Board of Directors of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes and the Michigan State University School of Business. Mr. McCurry is on the Board of St. John's Hospital and is a member of the Detroit Press Club.

From Michigan State University, Robert B. McCurry. [Applause]

Robert J. Robinson, minister, First Baptist Church, Augusta, Georgia, Baylor University, basketball, is with his institutional representative, Director of Athletics Jack Patterson.

Dr. Robinson was a three-year all-Southwest Conference guard in basketball. He played on the Baylor team that played Kentucky for

the NCAA Championship in 1948. Dr. Robinson also played on the 1948 Olympic championship team. He graduated from Baylor University with a Bachelor of Arts degree and subsequently received a Bachelor of Divinity degree from Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Fort Worth, Texas. He has received the Master of Sacred Theology degree from Temple University and has done additional graduate study at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. Dr. Robinson earned a Doctor of Divinity degree at Southwestern Seminary, where he taught for a brief period. He holds honorary degrees from Howard Payne College, Brownwood, Texas; Baylor University, Waco, and Mercer University, Macon, Georgia.

He has been the pastor of the First Baptist Church in Augusta, Georgia, since 1953. He has preached in more than 1,000 churches in the United States and abroad and recently was the featured speaker for the European Baptist Assembly at Interlaken, Switzerland. Dr. Robinson is the chairman of the Augusta Hospital Authority and has served as a commissioner for the Housing Authority of Georgia. He was Augusta's Man-Of-The-Year in 1957 and was awarded the Golden Deeds Award by the Exchange Club this year.

Dr. Robinson was elected to Baylor's Hall of Fame in 1957 and to the Texas Sports Hall of Fame in 1966. He currently serves as a basketball commentator for an Augusta television station. He was one of the five originators of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes.

Robert J. Robinson, of Baylor. [Applause]

Eugene T. Rossides, senior partner, Law Firm of Rogers & Wells, Columbia University, football, is with his institution representative, Director of Athletics Al Paul.

Eugene Rossides was an outstanding quarterback at Columbia University. He still holds the school record for most touchdown passes. He was a four-year starter and gained all-East honors. He resumed membership as a senior partner in the New York and Washington law firm of Rogers & Wells this year after serving four years as Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department for Enforcement, Tariff and Trade Affairs, and Operations.

While at the Treasury, Mr. Rossides' responsibilities included direct supervision of: Bureau of Customs; U. S. Secret Service; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; Consolidated Federal Law Enforcement Training Center; Bureau of Mint; Bureau of Engraving and Printing; Office of Law Enforcement; Office of Tariff and Trade Affairs; Office of Operations; Office of Foreign Assets Control, and policy guidance for Internal Revenue Service law enforcement activities.

He served as the United States representative to Interpol from 1969 to 1973. Early in his career he served as Assistant Attorney General for the State of New York. Mr. Rossides holds the reserve rank of captain in the Air Force.

From Columbia University, Eugene T. Rossides. [Applause]

Those then, ladies and gentlemen, are the NCAA's Silver Anniversary Top Five. They don't look that old, do they? Will they all stand again—Callaway, Dorsey, McCurry, Robinson and Rossides. [Applause]

Now, to respond on behalf of Today's Top Five Honorees, please welcome back to the podium Gary Hall.

Gary W. Hall: Thank you, Dick. I would like to emphasize what you

mentioned about some of the families being important. I feel we are honored today to have with us a few of the members of the families of some of the athletes.

At this time I would like to introduce to you the mother and father of Dave Gallagher. Will you stand, please? [Applause] And also my own mother, Mrs. Richard Hall. [Applause] My sister, Sherry. [Applause] And my wife, Mary. [Applause]

Members of the NCAA, fellow honorees and guests: On behalf of the scholar-athletes honored here today, as well as all those who received NCAA Postgraduate Scholarships, I would like to thank the National Collegiate Athletic Association for its encouragement and support of academic as well as athletic achievements.

When I first learned of this award I was pleased not just because I was one of the recipients but because also one seldom hears of an athlete's accomplishments outside of the field or the track or the pool. And even though athletics has meant so much to us and played an important part in our lives, it hasn't been the only part. Although a substantial part of each day of our college careers was spent training in sports, we didn't forget how to spend the rest of that day.

I cannot overemphasize the part that swimming has played in my life. I am sure the Gold Medal Dave Wottle earned in Munich will open the door for him in whatever profession he decides to follow, as well as the recognition and fame that Dave Gallagher received or Dave Blandino and Doug Collins got in their sports and will continue to get in professional ball. But even though sports have meant so much to us, for none of us will it really be a career.

I understand Dave Gallagher, who is now pre-med, is planning to play professional football and go to medical school at the same time. One of my classmates at the University of Cincinnati Medical School, Tommy Casanova, is starting safety for the Cincinnati Bengals.

The point is that although sports are so important to us, at some time in our life we must begin a new life, and athletics in my opinion is one of the best ways to prepare us for that new life, for our profession.

When I finished my last swimming race, the National Collegiate Championship last year, it ended a 15-year career in swimming, which meant that nearly three-fourths of my life was involved in swimming. It is kind of a sad feeling to have it end. I cheered myself up on the way home by thinking of some of the wonderful experiences I have had during my swimming career.

I thought about the travel around the world, the many people I had met, such as my wife, Mary, and all the successes and failures I had had. I realized that what I had gotten out of swimming was a lot more than just a few medals or records. It was an entire education and, as Terry Sanford pointed out, if you take a few concepts of that education and apply them to other areas, such as in school, it would help you to succeed there also.

You have all heard the concepts before, and Terry mentioned them, such as hard work, competition, team work, sportsmanship; and it is really true that regardless of the field—and I am sure the Silver Anniversary athletes would all agree—there is always the major ingredient of success. Perhaps the greatest thing about athletics is that although we here are all lucky, in being given the ability to be cham-

pions, you don't necessarily have to be a champion in order to get the education that athletics offers. In fact, very few really do get to become champions, yet many try and many of those go on to be champions in their own fields.

Of all the great men in this country, such as the Silver Anniversary athletes, it is remarkable how many of them competed in athletics. It is these people who have helped to make our country the greatest country in the world. Thus, athletics has contributed much to that greatness. Whether an athlete is representing his country, his school, his club or himself, at any level of competition, he can learn how to work hard, how to compete, and above all how to get along with other people.

But whenever a rule is made, a school is penalized or a conflict is generated which denies an athlete a chance to compete and a chance to achieve excellence in the sport he loves, it also denies him the opportunity to get the education that we have been lucky enough to receive.

Athletics, and especially collegiate athletics which in my opinion are not only the most exciting but in many ways the most rewarding of all, should be encouraged at whatever cost, for what it has taught us is worth teaching everyone. [Applause]

Toastmaster Enberg: I get the feeling that I would like to have a copy of these speeches before leaving the banquet today.

To respond for the Silver Anniversary Top Five we present again Eugene T. Rossides.

Eugene T. Rossides: President Chapman, Mr. Enberg, fellow award winners, delegates and guests of the NCAA: It is a pleasure for me to respond in behalf of our Silver Anniversary recipients. I wonder whether it is just because we simply survived the last 25 years. [Laughter]

Frankly, I think it is we who should honor the NCAA for its support and its strengthening of intercollegiate athletics as an integral part of the educational system. The comments, the value, that Gary Hall and Terry Sanford mentioned here are real.

I would submit, further, that it is not just important to the individual, but really to our nation. We are going to have in the next two decades a lot of differences in the world; and if we are to retain our leadership and the values on which our sight is based, I submit that there will come for men and women who have learned how to compete individually and as a team, opportunities on the economic front, national security affairs and on the cultural front. Really, it is we who should honor the NCAA.

There are many problems you face, and I know you are going to have discussions here this week, but the overall values that have come from intercollegiate athletics are important to this nation.

Following Dick Enberg, I am going to tell you a story about how one coach handled freshmen athletes. This was in 1945, when my teammate, Lou Cutrow and I were playing varsity football.

The great coach, Lou Little, had told us when we were receiving the punt or kickoff—it was either Syracuse or Colgate—"Go to the end zone."

The kick went to Cutrow, about five yards down the end zone, and he started running out. Lou Little turned to our backfield coach, and

said, "Look! Get that freshman out of there!" Lou Cutrow went up to 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 into the Syracuse territory. He ended up in the 15-yard line. Buff turns and starts to carry out the orders, and Coach Little looked at him and said, "Buffy, I think you'd better leave him in there. He's a freshman! If you take him out now it might hurt his feelings." [Laughter] [Applause]

Toastmaster Enberg: Thank you, Gene.

I understand they have now arrived, and we would like to introduce to you, going back to the beginning of the program—from the American Football Coaches Association—Bill Murray, executive director. Bill, will you stand, please. [Applause]

And we certainly would be remiss if we did not also acknowledge the presence of Mr. Woody Hayes of Ohio State. Woody! [Applause]

Now it is my pleasure to call upon the President of the NCAA, Alan J. Chapman of Rice University to present the Association's highest honor, the Theodore Roosevelt Award.

President Chapman: Thank you, Dick.

It is truly a great honor and a personal thrill for me to have the privilege of presenting our Association's highest award, the Theodore Roosevelt Award, to Jesse Owens.

The Theodore Roosevelt Award is given to a prominent American for whom competitive athletics in college and attention to physical well-being thereafter have been important factors in a distinguished career of national significance and achievement.

Past winners of the award have been President Dwight D. Eisenhower; Senator Leverett Saltonstall; Supreme Court Justice Byron R. White; former Purdue University President Frederick L. Hovde; Dr. Christopher C. Kraft Jr., who was deputy director of the Aeronautics and Space Center; Dr. Jerome H. Holland, former United States Ambassador to Sweden, and General of the Army Omar N. Bradley.

I am not sure where I should start in attempting to tell of Jesse Owens' career. Perhaps I should start by saying Jesse Owens is considered the greatest track athlete of this century. Many will take that a step further and say the greatest athlete of this century.

Jesse's remarkable athletic career began in 1928 at Cleveland, Ohio, where he set new world records for junior high schools by jumping six feet even in the high jump, and 22 feet 11¼ inches in the broad jump. During his high school days in Cleveland, he won all of the major track events, including the state championship for three consecutive years.

At the National Inter-Scholastic School meet in Chicago, during his senior year, he set a new world record for high schools by running the 100-yard dash in 9.4 seconds to tie the accepted world record; and he created a world record in the 220-yard dash by running the distance in 20.7 seconds. A week earlier, he had set a new world record in the broadjump by jumping 24 feet 11¼ inches.

He won eight NCAA individual track and field championship titles while competing at Ohio State University in 1935 and 1936. During his freshman year at Ohio State, Jesse set a world record in the 60 meters at 6.2 seconds and created a new record of 6.1 seconds in the 60-yard dash. As a sophomore, he set three world records and tied a fourth during the Big Ten Championships meet in Ann Arbor, Michigan, on May 25, 1935, which is considered the greatest performance in collegiate track history.

He won the 220-yard dash in 20.2 seconds, the 220-yard low hurdles in 22.6 seconds and the broad jump—now the long jump—with a leap of 26 feet 8¼ inches—all world records. He tied the existing world record in the 100-yard dash at 9.4 seconds in the same meet.

Jesse Owens stunned the world in 1936 by winning four gold medals in the Olympic Games in Berlin. He won the long jump, the 100 meters and 200 meters and was a member of the winning 1600-meter relay team.

He was selected the Top Track Athlete of All-Time in a recent survey taken by Sport Magazine and a national press association voted him the Top Athlete of the Past Half-Century.

Currently, he is president of Jesse Owens, Inc., a public relations and consultant firm, which also operates a consumer market and research service.

He is a board member and former director of the Chicago Boys' Club, an organization serving 1,500 youngsters. He served as Sports Specialist of the State of Illinois Youth Commission for nearly six years.

In 1955, the United States State Department delegated Owens as America's Ambassador of Sports and sent him on good will tours. In 1956, he attended the Olympic Games in Australia as President Dwight Eisenhower's personal representative. Eisenhower also was awarded the Teddy. Later, President Eisenhower named him to a special National Physical Fitness Commission for American youth.

Jesse Owens has gained respect and honor, not only for his achievements as an athlete of unparalleled skill and ability, but also because of his many and varied activities in community services.

His experiences with youth all over the world have brought into sharp focus for him the needs and problems of young people everywhere. His major concern is doing his full share to make available better and more complete educational opportunities for all youth.

The NCAA takes great pride in recognizing Jesse Owens' superb undergraduate career and his continuing dedication to the highest personal standards.

Jesse, will you please come to the podium to receive the 1974 Theodore Roosevelt Award? [The assembly rose and applauded.]

Jesse Owens: Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Chapman, board members, trustees of the NCAA, Mr. Byers, the director, and to all of you ladies and gentlemen: This is really an auspicious occasion for me, not only for me but for one of my Gold Medal winners.

In 1936, yes, we won four Gold Medals, but I have in my life today the living gold medals—my three daughters and my wife, and those are my gold medals, medals that will never tarnish and medals that will never gather dust but provide the love and understanding and the feeling of belonging in the home in which I live—my wife, Ruth, and my daughters Gloria, Beverly and Marlene.

You know, we can talk about accomplishments, and accomplishments come, ladies and gentlemen, yes, because all of these young men who stood here today have a God-given ability to be able to perform, and all of you who are sitting here this afternoon at one time or another had the same experience that I had when we had youth and we were able to perform. But nobody in my opinion ever gains

the pinnacle of success unless there is somebody who is there to help.

When I matriculated at Ohio State in 1933 I had met a man who was the assistant track coach. The track coach at that time was Dr. Castleman, and the heir apparent of that throne to be track coach, when I became a sophomore, was Larry Snyder.

But Larry was not only a coach. Ladies and gentlemen, you have to have some ingredients and know the individual that you are going to work with; and Larry had that knack of all of us, because attending Ohio State University at that time was somewhat of a difficult problem from the standpoint of being able to share as all Americans could share. But he made me feel that I was part of that organization, part of that team.

When we went to the Olympic Games in 1936, he came to the village, and he was there to be able to soothe the nervous feeling that I had in being able to compete against the world. He sat in the stands, and he watched us day after day. At night when we would come back home, he would point out the small things that we were doing that were wrong, to make it perfect the next day.

This is why today I have two very important people in my life that are here to share this day with me. Larry Snyder, my track coach at Ohio State University; thanks for coming, Coach. My wife, Ruth Owens. Thank you, dear, for loving. [Applause]

This was a piece of metal, and one day it is going to become tarnished, but your warmth today, Mr. Chapman and members of the NCAA—I want to thank you for the many wonderful things that have happened in my life.

Dorsey, coming from the cotton fields of Alabama is a long way to the Hotel St. Francis today. I look at you and the black coaches throughout the country, what they have done; and we sort of pay dues.

It reminds me of a story of three boys in Viet Nam. One was black, one was a Protestant, and the other was a Jew. They were killed and went to Heaven, and when they got to Heaven, Saint Peter looked at them and said, "You are too young to die. I am going to send you back to earth to live a long and fruitful life. But it is going to cost you \$75."

Two days later the Protestant boy was back on earth. His buddies looked at him and said, "What are you doing here? We buried you two days ago."

He said, "I know, but Saint Peter said we were too young to die and it would cost us \$75 to come back."

They said, "Well, where are your two buddies?"

The boy said, "My Jewish friend is up there trying to get them down to \$55, and my black friend is looking for a co-signer." [Laughter and applause]

So on this day, Mr. Chapman, President of the NCAA, I certainly hope we have paid our dues.

Seriously, I would like to say this, with the permission of the reverend clergy here today—and I would like to say this to all of you that I have known through the years, the athletic directors and my associations with them—Ed Weaver, your very popular athletic director of Ohio State, Woody Hayes, as we have sat and talked on many occasions; and I do hope that all of you young recipients today on your careers that you have embarked upon, your day will be August 2.

Hall, I watched you at Munich and I watched you in Mexico City, and I have watched Wottle at the Olympic Games and his inspiration. But we all have an August 2. Mine was in 1936, the day I was able to win the event that I wanted to win most, the 100-meters. As you all know, as you stand at that starting line and you are waiting for that gun to go off, and you have seven other men on each side of you, your stomach feels it is not there, your legs feel as though they cannot carry the weight of your body, your mouth is dry as cotton, and your hands are wet with perspiration. Then suddenly the gun goes off, and that 109 yards and two feet away is 100 meters. You break the tape first, and you can stand at the top victory stand that day. As you look at your flag arise above all others on that day, you can truthfully say, "Today I am an Olympic Champion."

But you are champions all year. Your August 2, like mine, has come with many of you. With many of you, it is coming.

It is by the grace of God and the love of mankind that we can sit here today as Americans, men and women of a great nation and our institutions of learning that provide the fuel for the fire of knowledge and understanding of man, that that will ever hold true, and our belief in our God will only make it so.

With the permission of the reverend clergy may I say that this Convention is going to come to a close within the next day or two, and my prayer is, ladies and gentlemen, because I love you all, that as you leave here and you go back to the homes from which you have come, whether you are riding or whether you are walking, may God ride with you, may he walk with you, and may he continue to give the guidance and understanding for the privilege we have to live upon this earth. As he looks from above to us, his children below, we of the NCAA can look back and say, "Yes, O God, through the men that we have today we will make this a better world and a better place for mankind to live."

God bless you all. Thank you very much. [The assembly rose with prolonged applause.]

President Chapman: It is customary to present the member institution for which the Theodore Roosevelt Award Winner competed a plaque, and to accept the institutional plaque for Ohio State University is the director of athletics, J. Edward Weaver. [Applause]

J. Edward Weaver (Ohio State University): Thank you, Mr. President, Mr. Toastmaster, distinguished award recipients, Dick and Walter, ladies and gentlemen: After a presentation like your Teddy Roosevelt Award Winner just made it is difficult for me to speak even. Let me just say two or three things, Mr. President. The events in this Honors Luncheon have indeed added immeasurably to the rich tradition that surrounds the intercollegiate athletics program at the Ohio State University.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to read two telegrams, if I may.
From the President of the Ohio State University:

Ohio State is extremely pleased that the NCAA has selected Bob Dorsey as the recipient of one of the Silver Anniversary Awards, and I would express the deep admiration of all of us at his alma mater to him in adding our congratulations on this occasion.

Another telegram:

Ohio State takes great pride in the presentation of the Teddy Roosevelt award to one of its most outstanding and distinguished alumni, Jesse Owens. We join in offering our heartfelt congratulations to him on this occasion.

Each telegram is signed by Dr. Harold Anderson, President of Ohio State University.

Jesse, thousands of deeply proud Buckeyes across this great land of ours salute you, a great athlete, a great American, a great humanitarian, a deserving recipient, Jesse, of the NCAA top award.

In behalf of the Ohio State University family, Mr. President, I accept this plaque as a symbol of Jesse's achievement. It will be given a place of honor, Jesse, on our campus. It will stand as an inspiration to the student-athlete of today and of tomorrow.

All of us today share with Mrs. Owens and with Larry Snyder a deep sense of pride. Ladies and gentlemen, our deepest congratulations to Jesse Owens. Thank you. [Applause]

Toastmaster Enberg: We have a 20-month old in our home. Maybe it is the influence of his father, I don't know, but his vocabulary is growing, and his favorite words spouted in the morning start with football, baseball, mummie and basketball, hockey, and daddie comes in there somewhere.

Driving around with him the other day he learned the word good.

As a football announcer you have to fill that time when the center sends the ball to the holder and the kicker sends the ball for the upright on a long kick. You have to fill that void. So my call is, as many announcers have the same technique: *It's high enough! It's long enough! It's g-o-o-d!*

Having learned the word good I thought we would surprise Mom when we got home for supper. I would start and say, *It's high enough! It's long enough! It's g-o-o-d!* I said that about ten times, and sure enough, Alexander would say, *It's g-o-o-d!*

So at suppertime we gathered around and I looked at Alex, caught his black eyes, and I said, *Here we go! Alex, show Mom. It's high enough! It's long enough! It's—*

And he goes *Yum! Yum!*

That expresses my feelings. It has been a delight for me to be here today. Thank you Mr. Owens, for being you, and congratulations on an honor well deserved. And to the honorees, thanks again and congratulations again. I am glad to have had a small part in this program and thank you, NCAA, for the opportunity. [Applause]

President Chapman: Dick, on behalf of the NCAA, I want to thank you for a truly outstanding job as master of ceremonies today.

As a token of appreciation, I would like to present you with this NCAA Silver Bowl. We hope it will remind you of this occasion, especially of our sincere appreciation.

Mr. Enberg: Thank you very much.

President Chapman: Before closing the meeting with the benediction, I am sorry I have to urge you to clear the room as soon as possible. The hotel needs to reset the room for our business session, which starts at three o'clock. So they ask that we clear out as soon as we can.

I would like to ask Reverend Little to officially close this year's Honor Luncheon by offering the benediction. Reverend Little!

Reverend James S. Little: Let us pray.

Lord, thank You for the miracle of Your love and for being here present with us, and for these young men who have spoken from the depths of their conviction, and for these older men who have also spoken of the meaning. Thank You for the touching power of truth, for the ability to love You and one another and ourselves, and Your good earth.

Send us forth filled with new inspiration and new power, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

BUSINESS SESSION

Tuesday Afternoon, January 8, 1974

The Final Business Session of the Sixty-Eighth Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association was called to order in the Grand Ballroom at 3:20 p.m. by the President Alan J. Chapman.

12. OPENING REMARKS

President Chapman: I would like to make one or two introductions of special visitors I think we might make note of. Most of you, I assume, are aware that the American Council on Education has authorized a commission to study and report back on problems associated with intercollegiate athletics. The commission is headed by George Hanford and they have come to attend our Convention. I would like to recognize them: George Hanford, Mary McCune, Bob Atwell and Bernie Ireland.

13. ACCEPTANCE OF THE REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

You will recall Monday, following the Council report by Howard Gentry, we did not move or ask acceptance or approval of that report until you had time to examine the Annual Reports. I would like to entertain a motion at this time to accept the report of the Council.

[The motion was regularly made, seconded and approved.]

14. SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF THE MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

I would like to call on C. D. Henry to offer an amendment to the Memorial Resolutions Committee report.

C. D. Henry (Grambling University): We have received a correction on one name as read on Monday and three additional names, so I would like to move to amend the report and ask the Convention to honor these remaining men. Shall we stand?

Knute Gulbrandensen, University of Vermont

Raymond Fullerton, Columbia University

Williard F. Gray, University of Alabama

Preston V. Overall, Tennessee Technological University.

15. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

President Chapman: Thank you, C. D. We will appropriately amend the previously accepted memorial resolution.

We will move now to the business. Let me announce two procedural considerations. If there is a desire to divide one of the issues that has several parts to it, a motion may be made to divide the issue; and it will be parliamentarily acceptable if the two things can stand alone. It takes a majority vote of the group assembled, to do so.

We will approach the proposals number by number, and in order to change that order, as set forth in Executive Regulation No. 1, Section 2, it will take two-thirds majority.

Let me tell you what is on my mind in that regard. That ruling

of two-thirds isn't necessarily done to discourage you, because I am going to get caught on my own ruling perhaps; but in looking over the proposals and seeing what time we have left today, right out of the box come the amateurism proposals, membership criteria, and the 1,600 and 2,000 considerations. Supposing that we got through those this afternoon, we get down past No. 38. After No. 38 you see we start getting into the grant-in-aid limitation consideration. It is my judgment by the time of day that happens, we are not going to have enough time to do the grant-in-aid limitation fairly and thoroughly. If by the time we get through No. 38 there is still some time left before the 6 p.m. recess but not enough time to give full consideration to the grant-in-aid proposals, I am going to hint for a motion to change the order and jump over to Item 63 and continue from there on what I think are relatively mild—most of them—considerations, such as our committee structure according to the new organizational plan. Whether that will come about or not depends on how the voting goes, of course.

I would like to remind those who are presenting proposals for the Council to drift up here a few minutes before their proposal is due, so we can minimize the walking back and forth.

Proposal No. 1, which is now before us, will be presented by Jack Fuzak, who is a member of the Special Committee on Amateurism.

Amateurism—By Sports

John A. Fuzak (Michigan State University): On behalf of the Council, I move the amendment of Article 3, Section 1 of the Constitution.

[The motion was seconded.]

These amendments seek to apply professional rulings to each student-athlete on a sport-by-sport basis and are essentially accomplished by substituting the words *that sport* or *a sport* for the word *athletics*, deleting the no longer appropriate elements.

President Chapman: This is a Constitutional provision, requiring two-thirds majority.

Mickey Holmes (Missouri Valley Conference): Yesterday we heard several questions raised about this legislation. I was wondering if in the deliberation of the Council last evening some of these questions might not have been answered. I think what I am getting at here is the outline of such answers so we will know where we vote on these issues and where we stand. That might pertain throughout the package, not just in one. If not, it might be more advantageous to have further consideration of this entire package.

Mr. Fuzak: The Council did not propose any changes this morning. You want answers to questions you might raise?

Mr. Holmes: Well, the question was raised primarily by Mr. Bisacca of the ECAC relative to how some of these provisions would be applied in the case of a professional coming back into the amateur status.

Mr. Fuzak: It is a sport by sport application, except I believe in the case of endorsement, and that I believe is an across-the-board application to all athletes. There is one other, agent relations. I believe we did discuss these, and I think there is a difference of opinion as to the difficulties which would face us. I think the

Council in general believed that this was an appropriate and a viable approach.

Mr. Holmes: Then I take it there is no concern on the part of the Council relative to further interpretation to the point where it might place itself in the position of creating legislation through interpretation.

President Chapman: The Council would have to make some interpretation where there is trouble.

While we are tallying the vote, I need to make an announcement I forgot before. Everybody should have picked up the amendments to the amendments that have been submitted. There is an editorial correction on the very first Pacific Coast Athletic Association proposed amendment on No. 107, Membership Criteria. They have requested that it read: "Institutions desiring to be members of Division I in the sport of football must schedule more than 50 per cent of their games against members of Division I in that sport," rather than at least.

That was the way it was submitted, but it slipped up in the transcription, so that is an editorial change.

[Proposal No. 1 (page A-1) was approved, 258-123.]

Amateurism—Professional Tryouts

Mr. Fuzak: In behalf of the Council, I move the amendment of Article 3, Section 1-(b) of the Constitution by adding O.I. 3 and O.I. 4.

[The motion was seconded.]

The O.I.s, of course, spell out the opportunity for a student, prior to his enrollment in a collegiate institution, to try out; and one specifies the conditions for the tryout. That is restricted during the academic year, but it is permitted during the vacation period without expense payment once he is a collegiate.

[Proposal No. 2 (page A-2) was approved by show of paddles.]

Amateurism—Professional Team Definition

Mr. Fuzak: I move the amendment of the Constitution, 3-1-(d), by amending O.I. 3.

[The motion was seconded.]

This modifies and liberalizes to some extent the possibility of a student-athlete playing on a team where another player is under contract; and it also modifies the matter so that student-athletes may compete on tennis or golf teams with individuals competing for prizes without professionalism, provided the student receives no payment.

[Proposal No. 3 (page A-3) was approved by show of paddles.]

Amateurism—Commercialization

Robert M. Whitelaw (Eastern College Athletic Conference): As a member of the Committee on Amateurism, I would like to move to amend the NCAA Constitution, Article 3, Section 1-(e).

[The motion was seconded.]

[Proposal No. 4 (page A-3) was approved by show of paddles.]

Amateurism—Financial Aid

Mr. Whitelaw: No. 5. I move to amend NCAA Constitution, Article 3, Section 1-(f).

[The motion was seconded.]

[Proposal No. 5 (page A-4) was approved by show of paddles.]

George Bisacca (Eastern College Athletic Conference): For the sake of those institutions who have aid based on need only, would it not be necessary in some fashion to have an O.I. between now and the next Convention in the event that this provision becomes effective for them in a particular case where they are not able to withdraw the aid? I can see a problem arising which could be solved by an O.I., and perhaps the Council should consider that sometime between now and the next convention.

President Chapman: We will, George. Thank you. We will make a note of that. Proposal No. 6 will be presented by Jack Fuzak.

Amateurism—Institutional Expenses

Mr. Fuzak: I move the amendment of Article 3, Section 1-(g)-(3) of the Constitution.

[The motion was seconded.]

[Proposal No. 6 (page A-4) was approved by show of paddles.]

Amateurism—Awards

Mr. Fuzak: I move the amendment of Article 3, Section 1-(h)-(7) of the Constitution.

[The motion was seconded.]

[Proposal No. 7 (page A-4) was approved by voice vote.]

Awards

President Chapman: I am informed the sponsors would like to withdraw No. 8. It is technically the property of the Convention since it is in your bulletin. If there is no objection we will withdraw it. If there is objection, we will not withdraw it.

[Proposal No. 8 (page A-5) was withdrawn.]

Amateurism—Teaching Employment

Mr. Fuzak: Mr. President, I move the amendment of Article 3, Section 3-1-(i) of the Constitution.

[The motion was seconded.]

[Proposal No. 9 (page A-5) was approved by show of paddles.]

Amateurism—Officiating

Mr. Fuzak: I move the amendment of O.I. 11, following Constitution 3-1-(i).

[The motion was seconded.]

[Proposal No. 10 (page A-6) was approved by voice vote.]

Amateurism—Agent Relationship

Mr. Fuzak: I move the amendment of Article 3, Section 1-(c) of the Constitution, as indicated in No. 11.

[The motion was seconded.]

Leo VanderBeek (Western Michigan University): I am very much in favor of this rule, and I may be expressing fears I shouldn't. There may be agent cooperatives—that is, several lawyers who are representing student-athletes in professional sports organizations. The way this is written, I would take it to mean that particular lawyer, not his particular organization; and we may find ourselves with a group of three lawyers who are in sports management with one of them representing the athlete in the sense of giving him advice. When the time comes to negotiate a contract, his partner takes over in the negotiation; and the firm itself would receive the benefits.

Therefore, I think it would be the intent to try to restrict that. I am not sure. I am not sure what motion to make in terms to correct it.

President Chapman: I think if there is a valid point, it depends on the Council. It is something that should be right.

[Proposal No. 11 (page A-6) was approved by voice vote.]

High School Placement Services

J. William Orwig (Indiana University): I move the approval of the amendment to the Constitution, Article 3, Section 1-(c).

[The motion was seconded.]

[Proposal No. 12 (page A-7) was approved by voice vote.]

Voting and Amendments

Ralph E. Fadum (North Carolina State University): I move the adoption of O.I. 900 to follow Bylaw 9-1-(e).

[The motion was seconded.]

It is the purpose of this O.I. simply to confirm the sense of the August Special Convention on Reorganization.

[Proposal No. 13 (page A-7) was approved by voice vote.]

Membership Criteria

Mr. Whitelaw: I direct your attention to No. 14, Membership Criteria for Division I. Representing the Collegiate Commissioners Association, I would like to propose this to the membership for their consideration. In doing so, I would like to divide the question into (a), (b) and (c) and request Division I membership's attention to these three points separately.

[The motion was seconded.]

Jesse T. Hill (Pacific Coast Athletic Association): Mr. President, I move that the question be divided into three sections—Section 1-(a), Section 1-(b) and Section 1-(c).

[The motion was seconded.]

President Chapman: The motion to divide is to allow you to vote on the three criteria, one by one.

[The motion to divide was passed by voice vote.]

We will vote on the three individual ones. So 1-(a) is now before us. Let me point out that this is applicable to Division I only, and since this item deals with football only it will apply only to Division I football people, who have yellow paddles.

Mr. Hill: We have an amendment which should now read, *Institutions desiring to be members of Division I in the sport of football must schedule more than 50 per cent of their games against members of Division I in that sport.*

We move the adoption of this amendment.

[The motion was seconded.]

We offer this amendment on the basis of the past history of the NCAA Statistical Classification Committee and in conformity with what the Statistics and Classification Committee has done previously. As it read previously, 60 per cent would mean that the teams playing 11 games would have to have seven major games. We feel that the required majority of six is adequate. I hope that Division I will give consideration to a conference or conferences located in the West, where the availability of Division I football games are rather sparse or because of some institutions' wishing not to schedule other institutions.

I would like again to say that I hope that Division I will do this, because with 10 games that would be six, and with 11 games it would be six with other major institutions—more than 50 per cent of the games.

President Chapman: I would like to remind you that this is Proposal 107 which amends 1-(a) of No. 14. Although this is a Division I football question, and the first thing we have to vote on in our new divided vote, I will remind you that as was discussed in Chicago, everyone is eligible to discuss the question.

[Proposal No. 107 (page A-62) was approved by show of paddles.]

[Proposal No. 14 1-(a) (page A-7) was approved as amended by No. 107 by show of paddles.]

[Proposal No. 14 1-(b) (page A-7) was approved by show of paddles.]

Ernest B. McCoy (University of Miami): At the expense of being redundant, Mr. President, and knowing that the majority of the people who will be affected by this are in Division I, I do represent the devil's advocate, and I would be remiss in my responsibility to my institution and those other institutions who would be drastically affected by this legislation if I did not speak out.

I feel it necessary to review what has been said before in this respect. To my knowledge no one has yet explained to those of us who will be affected by this legislation, if passed, why.

We are all aware of the dramatically increasing cost of intercollegiate athletics. We have spent hours, days, weeks and years in this organization trying to find ways and means to help reduce overall costs of our athletic programs, and there isn't anybody in this room who wouldn't enjoy every minute of a full program of every sport they could possibly afford. Facing a pocketbook and facing the inroad of the female, those of us who are having a difficult time in meeting our present budgets would be dramatically affected by—for the first time in some 35 to 40 years—being asked to increase the program above four sports, which has been the requirement for membership in the NCAA.

I know the majority of the members in here are not affected by this new legislation or this new philosophy of the NCAA by increasing the qualifications for membership from four to eight. You may say very easily that adding one, two or three sports cannot affect you very much, but every step we take is going to cost a lot of dollars. It means coaches, it means cost of scheduling, it means equipment, it means a lot of things that some of us would have difficulty selling to our institutions.

I am not trying to be dramatic in the least. I am simply stating a true fact. I have taken great pride in the programs I have represented in the past. I take pride in the program of the University of Miami, but we are not fortunate enough to have tax dollars to help pay other expenses within the university. Every dollar that is raised in institutions like ours must be spread across the whole board, and we read every day where institutions are going down at the end. They are not dropping off the top ones too often, but they are dropping the bottom ones where there is no possibility of income and to me this is against the whole philosophy of intercollegiate athletics.

I have to appeal to those of you who are not affected by this legislation to help those of us who are affected by this legislation by voting this proposal down and leaving it where it is at the present time.

Warren H. P. Schmakel (Boston University): I would like to ask—Bill Orwig brought this up yesterday in one of the Division I Round

Tables—whether the decision made by Council in regard to counting indoor track and outdoor track as separate would give us some release. Right now, I think, as indicated yesterday, cross country counts as one, and indoor and outdoor track combined is one. I am wondering if the Council had an opportunity to discuss this yesterday and if decision has been made accordingly.

Mr. Whitelaw: I am not speaking for the Council, but as this amendment is phrased I would think it would count. The intent there is indicated that the institution conduct a championship in that particular sport in that season. I think possibly the amendment as it is presented would count indoor track.

Mr. Schmakel: I know it is indicated, but nobody has come out and said it does count. I think that Bill Orwig used the same explanation yesterday that you did.

J. William Orwig (Indiana University): As we have been administering the four-sport requirement; we have always counted them as a single sport, since it operated by single rules in the Meet and Tournament Committee. Frankly, the Council did not discuss this.

Mr. Schmakel: I would just like to ask that the Council give this real consideration. They said women's sports would count. I think they could help a school like Boston University and also the University of Miami and a few others who are on the borderline. Right now we are on the borderline, and we are in great shape if the Council counts them separately.

President Chapman: We certainly shall.

[Proposal No. 14 1-(c) (page A-7) was defeated, 103-111.]

Tom Parac (Montana State University): I have been asked by the Division II Round Table group to ask for the rescission of the provision in Proposal 14 just discussed and voted upon, from the standpoint that even though this provision is basically applicable to Division I institutions, it does have some ramification—particularly (b)—on many of the institutions that are in Divisions I or II in combination. There are many institutions within certain geographical areas—both in Division I and Division II—who may have some adversities as a result of this, particularly the 75 per cent figure for scheduling of basketball games in order to be considered Division I in basketball. One league has one Division I member in it, and the rest are in Division II. They could no longer compete in that conference.

I would like to ask that this be considered by the entire body.

President Chapman: Sir, was your motion to rescind just 1-(b)?

Mr. Parac: Yes.

[The motion was seconded.]

Hilmar Krueger (University of Cincinnati): Will the Chair define membership in Division I since (c) has been defeated?

President Chapman: Division I members are as they presently exist. In order to remain members of Division I, they have to schedule more than 50 per cent in football with other Division I members and at least 75 per cent of basketball with other Division I members.

Mr. Parac: I might make one additional comment. We had a considerable amount of discussion this morning relative to the energy crisis, and we are all being asked to consolidate or give thought to consolidating schedules. In areas that are sparsely populated, where there are not a lot of Division I schools, it may behoove many of us in

doing those things if we don't have such a restrictive type of thing as far as scheduling particularly basketball.

John J. Hinga (Indiana Collegiate Conference): Indiana Collegiate Conference is a multiple conference of one member of Division I, two members of Division II, two members of Division III. I cannot see how this legislation helps in basketball to schedule 75 per cent of the games with Division I. It sincerely hurts a Division II and III basketball schedule for some schools that would like to enhance their schedules by playing one or two Division I schools.

This is a recruiting device by many schools. They take a trip and play the Air Force or go to California. They can play Army or Navy. They will put them up.

I say that we are restricting and hurting Division II and Division III schools. Division I schools do not have to schedule Division II or III schools, but if this is in the legislation they cannot.

I am asking for support for both Division II and Division III schools, since this needs a two-thirds majority in order for it to be defeated.

Mr. Orwig: I am afraid the people who were just speaking have forgotten the fact that there is a five-year transition period. They do not have to meet these criteria in Division I until 1979.

Marshall Turner (Johns Hopkins University): This is just a procedural question. Will the voting on this rescission motion be done by the membership as a whole or by Division I voters who just took action on it?

President Chapman: It will be voted on by the entire assembly.

Mr. Turner: At some appropriate time I would like to move, on behalf of some of the Division III members, that this be voted on by divisions.

President Chapman: It can't be. A motion to rescind may not be done that way.

Ross Smith (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): It seems to me, in the spirit of the reorganization plan, the Division III members voluntarily ought to stay out of this. It is an issue that affects I and II.

C. D. Henry (Grambling College): I think I can be consistent, as I was this morning in the Division II Round Table. It appears to me that those people who are in Division II, who want to remain in Division II, could establish their own criteria; and those folks who are in Division I could establish that criteria, as was voted in Chicago last year. I am against the rescission.

[The motion to rescind No. 14 1-(b) was defeated by show of paddles.]

Membership Criteria

LeRoy Sells (Denison University): In behalf of the Ohio Athletic Conference, co-sponsoring with the Midwest Collegiate Athletic Conference, I wish to move a new Bylaw as outlined in No. 15. The proposed legislation purports to require members of Division III to award financial aid only on the basis of the recipient's need.

[The motion was seconded.]

Harvey Chrouser (Wheaton College): I want to propose an amendment to the amendment. My proposal relates to Item (c) under No. 15, and I would insert the word *Academic* before *Honor Awards* and delete the last two sentences completely.

The intent of that amendment is to allow a greater latitude in

granting financial aid to athletes with high scholarships. A good share of the colleges in Division III are private schools who are hard-pressed for students, such as those with high scholarships; and this would enable them to do so. As a matter of fact, several conferences are moving in that direction already. Financial aid based on need has a lot of virtue, but it is inconsistent when you are in search of the fine scholars we would like to have.

This amendment purposely leaves the setting of limitations of the dollar amount to the conferences and to individual schools; and if this is satisfactory at a later time, it could be set by this body.

[The motion was seconded.]

President Chapman: Our attention then is on the amendment, Proposal No. 108, which modifies Proposal No. 15. This is applicable Proposal No. 108 which modifies Proposal No. 15. This is applicable only to Division III members and hence only aqua paddles are valid.

[Proposal No. 108 (page A-62) was approved by show of paddles.]
[Proposal No. 15 (page A-8) was approved as amended by No. 108 by show of paddles.]

Five-Year Rule

Walter Hass (University of Chicago): I move that we amend O.I. 16 following Constitution 3-9-(a).

[The motion was seconded.]

[Proposal No. 16 (page A-9) was approved by voice vote.]

Outside Participation

Ernie Casale (Temple University): I move the adoption of Proposal No. 17.

[The motion was seconded.]

I would like now to move the amendment No. 109.

[The motion was seconded.]

That would remove the words at the end of that paragraph, starting with *as well as*. The intent, of course, is to allow participation on the outside between regularly scheduled games and NCAA championships.

[Proposal No. 109 (page A-62) was approved by voice vote.]
[Proposal No. 17 (page A-9) was approved as amended by No. 109 by voice vote.]

Outside Basketball Competition

Mr. Casale: I move Proposal No. 18.

[The motion was seconded.]

[Proposal No. 18 (page A-10) was approved by voice vote.]

Alien Student-Athlete

David Swank (University of Oklahoma): I move the adoption of No. 19, amending Section 9, Article 3 of the Constitution.

[The motion was seconded.]

The court in Washington, D.C. has rendered unconstitutional our alien student rule. When this was proposed, that decision had not been made. Council would change the intent in this proposal to read, *To provide a procedure for determining information concerning competition and amateur standing of alien student-athletes.*

The only purpose of this amendment is to require the completion of a form so we can find out what type of competition the alien student-athlete has been involved in while he was in his own country.

This form, by the way, will also be changed. That form is not a part

of this legislation. It is a Council form. It would also be changed to conform with the decision of the court in Washington, D. C.

Robert M. Whitelaw (Eastern College Athletic Conference): I have a question. I am sure this is directed toward the amateur aspects of student participation from foreign countries. Why direct it just to alien students? We have many of our own high school boys who are participating in foreign countries at times. Why shouldn't this be applicable to them as well as alien students?

Mr. Swank: This was designed for the alien student-athlete primarily because his records are more difficult to obtain. I don't know that we have many of our own students participating in foreign countries, but in our own country the high schools have records that are easily obtainable. With the foreign athletes it is difficult to write back to the foreign country and get that information. This just requires the athlete to provide that to you to be filed in the office of the director of athletics. If a question arises there can be some information on hand to answer the question.

Leo Miles (Howard University): In view of the recent decision on the alien rule situation, I would advise the Council and the members to defeat this amendment. The judge clearly stated there could not be criteria for one group of athletes. All athletes should meet that same criteria or restriction or requirement. In that view, I urge all of you to defeat this; or it will be back again in the courts on the same issue because it seems to me it is the same thing. The alien students are being discriminated against when we ask them to meet certain requirements that the American student does not have to meet.

George Bisacca (Eastern College Athletic Conference): I think all of the points are well taken. It seems to me an easy solution would be to refer to it as participation in a foreign country, rather than an alien student-athlete. This would cover the situation where the American boy goes abroad, plays and returns. It would also cover the situation where the boy is a foreign-born citizen. In both cases I think it would be reasonable to require an affidavit because of the point that Dave made, the inability to get records. I think in that way you would avoid the charge of discriminating regulations.

Mr. Swank: May I respond to that? I don't want to get into a legal argument here because that is up to the judges. I really don't think that since we aren't requiring anything. All we are doing is asking for information. There is no discrimination involved in this particular matter.

The same thing is true when we ask for a student's transcript. There is no requirement on the individual in that sense.

Warren Schmakiel (Boston University): I would like to add to the statement made by the attorney for the ECAC because of a similar experience we have had. We are involved in a litigation suit in Boston University. I know the feeling of the judge on this. I think Mr. Bisacca's words are well taken. All the people here should include all individuals and not just students of foreign countries. I suggest it be modified and read carefully, so all of us can give clarification as to what we are really voting on.

Max O. Schultze (University of Minnesota, Twin Cities): I would like to make a motion that No. 19 be tabled.

[The motion was seconded.]

[Proposal No. 19 (page A-10) was tabled by voice vote.]

Individual Eligibility

Boyd McWhorter (Southeastern Conference): Subsequent to submitting Proposal No. 20, I was informed the NCAA Council has the matter of seasonal eligibility under study; and a special committee has been appointed for that purpose. With that in mind, I would like to withdraw No. 20 and ask that the committee take this matter under consideration.

[Proposal No. 20 (page A-11) was withdrawn.]

2.000 Rule

Stanley J. Marshall (South Dakota University): In behalf of the Council, I would move the adoption of Bylaw amendment of Article 4, Section 6.

[The motion was seconded.]

The purpose of this action by the Council is to eliminate the 2.000 rule for these reasons: It has proven very difficult to implement, in part because of the great difficulty in obtaining the high schools' GPA in many cases. Also there is a strong feeling that it is near no standard and probably not worth the considerable effort in its implementation.

Also, I might add that it has been recommended by the Long Range Planning Committee and the Testing and Requirements Committee that it be dropped. For those who wish to see the NCAA continue in some type of academic regulation, No. 26 speaks to satisfactory progress; and that is the recommendation of the Testing Requirements Committee, substituting it for the 2.000 rule and/or the 1.600 rule.

I urge that you pass this amendment.

Jesse Hill (Pacific Coast Athletic Association): I have been attending NCAA Conventions for many years. I am sure there are many here who have been attending them much longer than I have.

There are times when I get, if I may use the word, flabbergasted. We put in a 2.000 rule that has been in effect one year, and we are hearing all these things about the difficulty and all the problems concerned with the administration of it, chiefly that of getting the high schools to place the grade point average on their transcripts.

Gentlemen, we can educate the high schools. One year! I think as high school principals, registrars or whatever learn that this is important as far as the NCAA is concerned, they will come along and cooperate.

I would think, we are going to do away with the 2.000, we may go to the 1.600—heaven forbid—but at least it is understandable.

I recommend very strongly that we retain 2.000, that we go to your progress rule. We talk about problems. I can see the problems involved with all the situations today with admission requirements, we are going to have problems.

Mr. Marshall: I might make one other comment. There is a feeling that with the continuation of the 2.000 rule we may experience some of the legal problems we experienced with the 1.600 rule as well as the high school that does not compute and does not give grades.

Frank Lindeburg (University of California, Riverside): I am chairman of the College Committee. Representing Divisions II and III, we would abolish the 2.000, not passing the 1.600, and going into satisfactory progress. We ask you to vote along those lines.

John R. Davis (Oregon State University): Proposal No. 21 to rescind the 2,000 rule applies only to Article 4, Section 6. Now this does not remove the 2,000 rule in so far as transfer students are concerned because that is in Article 4, Section 1, Individual Eligibility. Is that correct?

If that is true, then we have a 2,000 rule for transfer students and no 2,000 rule for nontransfer students. It seems to me this is a rather difficult piecemeal legislation.

President Chapman: Proposal 29 is really a companion proposal. Once you get into topical groups, such as these academic questions, the proposals are listed in the order. No. 29 does change the 2,000 for the transfer student. So if you adopt No. 21, you, we would hope, would adopt No. 29, or again that you reject both. Does that answer your question?

I am going to ask for each division to vote.

I rule that Division I rejected No. 21; Division II and Division III accepted No. 21. Is there any challenge to that?

Wayne Duke (Big Ten Conference): May we call for a counting of the vote on Division II.

President Chapman: I am going to count everybody, Wayne. The Voting Committee will get into gear. This time we rotate.

[Proposal No. 21 (page A-11) was approved by Division II, 75-29; approved by Division III, 56-18, and defeated by Division I, 38-172.]

Claude R. Gilstrap (University of Texas, Arlington): Do brown-paddle schools now recruit football players with less than 2,000 while they cannot recruit basketball players with less than 2,000?

President Chapman: That is correct.

Mr. Gilstrap: I was afraid of that. [Laughter]

Tom Parac (Montana State University): I would like to make a point of information, a point of record at this point. There is somehow a flaw in the reorganization from one standpoint. Some institutions could not self-determine themselves to be in Division I football, so they had to be in Division II. Yet, the rest of their program is in Division I. We just experienced the first instance that we will have no vote over our football program at all with respect to the requirements that we wish that program governed by. We voted with Division I. The brown and yellow paddles voted in one group. The Division II paddles are orange. I think we are all going to be colorblind before we get out of here.

My point is this, that now the institutions with the brown paddles have no vote whatsoever over their football program in the academic requirements.

President Chapman: That is a flaw. [Laughter]

We move now to No. 22. It is meaningful now only for Division I, since Divisions II and III do not have a 2,000 rule. So only members of Division I will vote on Item 22.

2,000 Rule

Stanley Marshall (South Dakota State University): In behalf of the Council, I move we adopt Bylaw amendment of Article 4, Section 6.

[The motion was seconded.]

Warren Schmakiel (Boston University): I would like a clarification in regard to six, seven or eight semesters here. Does this mean now

to get a 2,000 prediction you can go back to six semesters? Maybe he has a 1,800 after eight semesters and he has a 1,800 after seven semesters, and he has a 2,000 after six semesters, you can go all the way back there and say this man is eligible to participate?

Mr. Marshall: That is correct, if he shows a 2,000 in the sixth, seventh or eighth.

Mr. Schmakiel: Basically I would say that is a very bad rule. What you are really doing here is going down and getting to a supposition, in a rule that has no merit. You are opening the door here again to a very marginal student.

Mr. Marshall: I believe the primary reason for this proposal is to facilitate the getting of a GPA. Many times the eighth is not available. This permits then the utilization of the seventh and sixth.

Mr. Schmakiel: I can understand the seventh, but not going back to the sixth to find out the prediction.

We had a very similar situation with the 1,600 where you had to use the same board scores to go all the way back to the sixth semester the eighth wasn't available. You would not predict 1,600. In the seventh semester you would not predict 1,600 and in the sixth semester you would not predict 1,600. You open up the same thing with the 2,000 rule.

Mr. Marshall: The general feeling I believe among the Council was that the sixth, seventh, and eighth semesters aspect was successful in the 1,600; and it would enhance this rule.

[Proposal No. 22 (page A-11) was approved by show of paddles.]

2,000 Rule

President Chapman: That makes No. 23 pointless. So we will move to No. 24. No. 24 will be only for consideration by Division I, because of the prior action.

[Proposal No. 23 (page A-12) was withdrawn.]

I will call your attention to the situation at hand. As you know, the Council is empowered to enact interpretations between Conventions. When you accept the Council report you are essentially adopting those. Any member institution, however, may ask for Convention review of an interim interpretation of the Council. That has been done, and the item of the interpretation by member institutions is this Item No. 24.

Is there someone from the Colorado School of Mines to speak in behalf of that or to make the motion?

Fritz Brennecke (Colorado School of Mines): Colonel Leckie, who is the faculty representative, addressed a letter to the NCAA Council, asking for the interpretation. He is not here so I will do the best I can. I move the adoption of No. 24, if that is in order.

[The motion was seconded.]

The reason for it is self-evident. We have quite a few foreign students at Colorado School of Mines, and many of them don't have the 4,000 evaluation of their grades. It was the situation with us, and I am sure some other schools, too. That is why we wrote for the interpretation on the part of the Council. Since the action on No. 21, the 2,000 won't apply to us; but we may want to go ahead anyway.

Charles Oldfather (University of Kansas): I would assume in the action we took in passing Item 22, that at least as far as this interpretation is concerned, we would have to take out the next to the last paragraph in the last sentence and in the last paragraph that portion

that says or certify the student's grade point average for all work taken through graduation. I assume that would have to be eliminated.

President Chapman: Yes, the Council would have to review the interpretation here.

Rix Yard (Tulane University): From my experience on the Committee for Academic Testing, this leaves the door open for interpretation by individual schools; and I think we are going to get into a hassle between one admissions office interpreting one way on one boy and the school nextdoor another way.

As Jesse Hill mentioned, we could usually force the high school to give us the GPA, not at all times; but I do think it is important that the high school must certify the GPA.

Kenneth N. Vickery (Clemson University): I think most admissions offices would be opposed to this. I would be opposed to it. I don't know how the transcript of the high schools would calculate that average. I agree with Rix Yard in his interpretation.

Robert Ray (University of Iowa): I think there is some confusion on the floor as to what it is we are voting on. Does an affirmative vote on the proposition mean you are in favor of the Council or somebody reinterpreting this, or is it to rescind the interpretation as indicated? I think it would be helpful if you would tell us that.

President Chapman: Approving Item No. 24 would overturn the Council's interpretation, rescind it. Is that clear? If you vote in favor of No. 24 you are in favor of overturning or removing that interpretation.

Mr. Oldfather: When we do what we just did, it seems to me we would all have to vote in favor of this or to overturn it. As it is written now it is essentially inaccurate in terms of what we have just done in this Convention. If we don't eliminate those two sentences that we talked about.

Harry Cross (Parliamentarian): This is an interpretation of the rules as then existing. It is either correct or it is not. If the rule is changed then obviously this interpretation of the Council, if it is accepted, will have to be adapted to the rule as it has now been changed. This is a question of propriety of the interpretation of the rules that then existed.

Mr. Ray: I move that this matter be referred back to the Council for submission to the Committee on Academic Testing for the purpose of their reconsideration of their interpretation of the rule as it has been amended.

[The motion was seconded.]

President Chapman: I am not sure that is in order, whether to keep this interpretation or not. If you undo the interpretation, the Council is going to have to make one that will essentially accomplish your purpose.

Mr. Ray: I move the matter be laid on the table.

President Chapman: That is a motion which is in order and not debatable, but in effect confirms the Council's interpretation because it stands until overturned.

[The motion was seconded.]

[Proposal No. 24 (page A-12) was voted on by Division I only and tabled by voice vote.]

1,600 Rule

Earl Ramer (University of Tennessee, Knoxville): Representing the Atlantic Coast Conference, the Big Ten Conference and the Southeastern Conference, I move the approval of No. 25 through which Article 4 of the Bylaws will be amended in Section 6-(b) by eliminating the present language and substituting new language.

[The motion was seconded.]

Marshall Turner (Johns Hopkins University): I have a problem there. As I understand it, we are back so the entire membership is involved with this discussion and voting. In view of the fact that quite a few of Division III people in their Round Tables were not a bit interested in this type of legislation, I would like to request the Chair to vote by divisional voting or move that it be done in that manner.

President Chapman: Let me say this. Of course, it is a meaningful proposition as it stands for Divisions II and III since they have no 2,000 now. Really Division I cannot vote on this because the effect of approving it would be to substitute it for 2,000.

William Bell (Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association): I am just wondering whether or not Division I can even vote on this No. 25 at all. They have 2,000 point now. Therefore it appears to me that they are unable to vote on No. 25.

President Chapman: My ruling is based on this: Proposition 25 says Article 4, Section 6-(b), which is now the 2,000, will eliminate the present language and substitute the following. It seems it is proper for Division I, because that language says rub out what you have there and put this in, in its place.

Mr. Ramer: I would like to comment briefly on this. I suppose we have never had a more controversial bit of legislation in our history than the 1,600; and yet it along with 2,000 and other standards attempted, represents our best attempts, however feeble they may have been on occasion, to achieve something comparable to a national academic floor for participation in athletics.

With all the difficulties that we have had with this, it seems to me we have had reasonably good national reaction generally to our attempts to establish a national academic floor.

I would want to be the first to admit that the attempt to introduce a standard, 1,600 or otherwise, on a national basis without some flexibility would be a bad mistake. High schools differ from section to section. Our colleges and universities differ from section to section, and whatever standard we may achieve ought to reflect these differences.

I would assume with the approval, by Division I or all divisions for that matter, of this amendment that it would then become subject to further amendment, providing that flexibility.

I would want to see, if this is approved, the development and implementation of conference and campus formulas in pursuit of it. I would so vote. I cannot see how a single standard, as exemplified in the present table, the National Table, could be used realistically on all campuses. Let us not assume that through the approval of this we are dictating an inflexible standard. This for me is the most important point.

The important principle provided for us by the College Entrance Examination Board and by the American College Testing Program is this: The best index we have for success in college is to be found in the combination of the high school record with the test score. I know

of no one who disputes that, difficult as it may be to administer. If approval of this represents our quest of a standard which represents the best prediction we have of college success, I feel that approval and the subsequent modification to provide flexibility that is needed will be to our advantage in years ahead in the attempt to establish academic integrity in our program. I believe our favorable action will be looked upon with a great deal of favor also by our supporting audiences back home.

Mr. Bell: I certainly agree with Dr. Ramer's sentiments. It was the intention of Proposal No. 110 as an amendment to Amendment No. 25. Specifically, we were interested in Divisions II and III to return to the 1,600 rule as it was previously administered, as stated by Dr. Ramer.

I move the adoption of No. 110, the amendment to the Amendment No. 25.

[The motion was seconded.]

Robert C. James (Atlantic Coast Conference): Mr. Chairman, I would like to be sure that everyone in the assembly understands that the initial proposal of this legislation was to affect Division I only. We were not trying to place 1,600 in effect for divisions that don't want it. We expected the sentiment within Division I would be for such a standard.

I agree with Dr. Ramer that we have ample time to make whatever necessary modifications need be done, if any are needed.

Our proposal was for Division I. We agreed to have it available to all if they wished it, but I don't want Divisions II and III to think the three conferences listed here in the proposal were trying to force the 1,600 rule on them.

President Chapman: Each division may accept or reject this proposal as they see fit. We are really discussing Amendment No. 110. If this passes for divisions which retained the 2,000, it will wipe out the 2,000 and substitute 1,600 for it.

Mr. Henry: I am afraid, speaking from Grambling College and the members of the Southwestern Athletic Conference, we would have to vote against Amendment No. 110 as well as the other proposals, too, that would become the new Article 4, Section 6-(b). The reason is if we were going to return at all we would want to return the full way to the rule we had in 1972, which allows for individual school tables. Since this proposal is on the conference basis of course we would be against it. We couldn't live with the national table, and we would be against that, too.

[Proposal No. 110 (page A-63) was defeated by each division by show of paddles.]

[Proposal No. 25 (page A-13) was defeated in Divisions II and III by show of paddles and in Division I, 52-149.]

Satisfactory Progress

David Swank (University of Oklahoma): I move the adoption of Proposition No. 26, amending the Official Interpretation No. 14.

[The motion was seconded.]

I think it has been discussed rather extensively during the past two days. We all know some type of satisfactory progress for the student-athlete. I think it is probably more applicable to Divisions II and III now without an interim standard.

George Bisacca (Eastern College Athletic Conference): I think I

would like to speak to this particular proposal, not on the merits but on something which it implies which I think is even more important.

A little earlier Boyd McWhorter of the Southeastern Conference withdrew his Constitutional provision to allow in-season eligibility rule. I think this particular provision would accomplish the beginning of academic standards on an in-season basis for all our members. The Constitutional provision accordingly would be binding on the membership during the season. We have had an awful lot of trouble trying to find common academic standards applicable only to post-season events.

At least in that situation the schools have a choice as to whether they want to participate in the post-season event. They might, for example, not go along with 1,600 during the season and still be able to participate in championship. I think they should understand that under this section they would have to follow the academic requirements that are set forth for this season and post-season and move that on.

Charles Oldfather (University of Kansas): I move the adoption of proposal No. 111, which would amend Item No. 26.

[The motion was seconded.]

I don't speak to the desirability of having this as a part of the NCAA Constitution; but if we are going to pass something like the satisfactory progress rule in the form that it is in Item 26, which makes certain requirements in two semesters previous to competition, we have to add to it the kind of provision which we have had in the Big Eight. We have had this kind of rule which would allow some obvious, equitable exceptions to this rule.

If some student has to be absent from school and is not enrolled during the two previous semesters, the obvious ones are the ones we find in the five-year rule on military service, religious service, or service in the United States. Someone might be injured seriously or encounter a serious illness which made it impossible for him to attend. This is the basic thrust of the Big Eight proposed amendment.

I think with the word added *non-freshman* it obviously cannot apply to freshmen, and the changing of the word *participation* to *competition*. In this regard, we do have the word *participation* in which I say quite honestly I blew it. That should be *competition*. That is an editorial change, if you will change *participation* to *competition*.

Robert F. Steidel (University of California, Berkeley): I move a substitute amendment, Item No. 112.

[The motion was seconded.]

This is less restrictive. It has some basic differences, from 111. It is less restrictive on the rate at which the work is accomplished, and does allow the student to lay out a year and also converts the computation of the rate of doing work between his seasons of competition rather than setting an absolute standard. It also makes it possible for degree work to be done at another institution if acceptable to the member institution.

Daniel Miller (Indiana University): A point of clarification. At Indiana University we are not on the quarter system. Under (c) in all of these amendments, it states five per cent per quarter, which I assume is supposed to be 6 2/3 per cent, dividing 20 by 3. Is that correct?

President Chapman: David, you helped draft that. The answer is that it was simply rounded to five, or arbitrarily set at five.

Louis A. Myers (University of Arizona): In behalf of the Council, I would like to move the adoption of Proposal No. 113, which amends proposal No. 111.

President Chapman: Lou, you are out of order. A substitute motion which is really before us is whether or not to substitute 112 for 111. If that fails, we keep 111. Then your motion is in order.

Mr. Myers: I was going to ask for that ruling.

President Chapman: That is it. [Laughter]

Mr. Myers: I will stand by. [Laughter]

President Chapman: Really what we are discussing is whether or not to substitute 112 for 111.

Mr. Oldfather: I appreciate the fact that this would have to be a substitute. I just ask the question whether Pacific Eight will please explain to me how a basketball player continuously in school could comply with No. 112.

Harry Cross [University of Washington]: For instance, if the basketball season starts with the autumn quarter, in the fall semester as it does, then your calculation would be that quarter, the winter quarter and the spring quarter. It is the quarter in which the competition starts, the beginning term when he has to pick up his credits. When you get to the next quarter, if he has the necessary 36 credits he is satisfied.

Mr. Oldfather: You would make that the beginning of the season.

Mr. Cross: No. Actually it does not. Under our rule it can be read that way. In other words, a person under our rule could make it in a two-season sport; but two quarters more and he could become eligible in the beginning of the second quarter. He couldn't choose one quarter twice. The season is not the season of the sport. If you only took a half load every time, it would take two years to get there but still between his seasons of competition.

Mr. Oldfather: I take it you have no particular rule for hardship or somebody who had to be out of school for good reason.

Mr. Cross: That is true, we do not have.

Mr. Oldfather: For that reason I would oppose this as a substitute.

C. W. Dempsey (University of Pacific): I would like to ask a question of the Big Eight Conference. What does (d) mean?

Mr. Oldfather: I will try to explain. It is contemplated in (d) that if accepted this would be administered by each conference but in the independents it would be administered by the NCAA Eligibility Committee.

I might say a little further, this is contrary to what Amendment No. 113 proposes. I think in the Big Eight our experience has been that we have guarded the exceptions to this rule quite zealously and administered it fairly and reasonably within its terms by the conference. It would continue to be.

Mr. Dempsey: By administered, do you mean every individual case must come before the allied conferences of the Association, each one of the allied conferences?

Mr. Oldfather: That is correct. Basically when you are handling exceptions.

Mr. Dempsey: Each one of the conferences?

Mr. Oldfather: No. I am sorry. The Big Eight cases come before the Big Eight Conference. That would be the intent.

Mr. Dempsey: I am not sure it says that.

Mr. Oldfather: Okay. I agree. That is what I intended to say.

Mr. Dempsey: Can this be repaired?

President Chapman: If this is the intent and it is clear, then whatever is adopted is still subject to the Constitution and Bylaws Committee to tidy up language so it comes out correctly.

Mr. Dempsey: Each conference then would take action, not an individual school?

President Chapman: Each conference. Under this proposition each individual conference would handle its cases.

[Proposal No. 112 (page A-64) was defeated by voice vote.]

Mr. Myers: In behalf of the Council, I would like to move the adoption of Proposal No. 113 which modifies part (d) of Proposal No. 111.

As you will note, part (d) of Proposal 111 asks that the exceptions be administered by allied conferences or in the case of independent institutions by the NCAA Eligibility Committee. The Council proposes an amendment to part (d) as you see in Proposal No. 113, that these exceptions be administered by the NCAA Council or a committee designated by it.

We suggest this for two reasons. First of all, should these exceptions be administered by the Council or a committee designated by it there would be a more consistent application of the exception provisions of Proposal No. 111; and secondly, we do not believe that our current Bylaws authorize the Eligibility Committee to do what Proposal 111 asks that it do. I think the second reason is quite important.

[The motion was seconded.]

[Proposal No. 113 (page A-64) was defeated by show of paddles.]

C. D. Henry (Grambling College): I am against No. 111 (a) with all of its provisions, simply because of the way the gentleman from the Big Eight explained it. I think we can go along with O.I. 400 on hardships as it is already in the Constitution, just as he said that his conference has a way of adjusting hardships. I am sure most of the conferences would have a way of dealing with hardships if a person has to leave school, for O.I. 400. This is what he was explaining, serious illness or injury.

It appears to me that these things already are covered in the Constitution, and we don't need any new legislation to re-interpret O.I. 400. For that reason I am against the policy in this proposal.

Mr. Oldfather: I am not trying to defend my ability to explain, but it is clear to me that the hardship rules just referred to refer only to the five-year rule and they do not refer to this situation. We should have them in here.

President Chapman: That is correct.

Hubert Heitman (University of California, Davis): A few minutes ago someone asked about the five per cent in Section 2-(c) and the response was, as I understood it, that it was an error.

President Chapman: Not an error, no.

Mr. Heitman: According to my calculations, I don't think that can be considered a reasonable round situation. I happen to be from a quarter institution, and we would only be required to have nine units. A semester school would be required to have 12 units for students under that particular section. It would be grossly unfair, the difference

between nine and 12 units. Is it possible you could insert 6.7 as an editorial change?

President Chapman: I am consulting the parliamentarian. The intention of the drafters was to make a proportionate part, and it is incorrectly written. It should be corrected as you suggest.

Frank Bonner (Furman University): I think the same sloppy arithmetic applies to the wording of a minimum of 12 semester hours or quarter hours. I take it, it would read 12 quarter hours. You can't equate those that way.

Mr. Cross: I believe it is not in error. If you happen to be in an academic privileges semester, obviously it is 12 semester hours. If you happen to be in an academic quarter, it is 12 quarter hours. It is not both of them. It was never intended to be that way.

Mr. Bonner: But it is an advantage to the man under the quarter system.

Mr. Cross: No, the proposition is, if he is not there the full academic year he has to meet the particular level of accomplishment in the terms in which he is there. If he is in a semester, it is the semester term he is there; and if it is a quarter school, it is the number of quarters he is there, and he has to meet that standard of accomplishment.

Ernest Casale (Temple University): I would like to get away from the arithmetic a little and be sure that the membership can understand this is semester by semester eligibility and you can't make progress in other ways by year. As I explained in one of the Round Tables, the student-athlete in the fall semester has the advantage. He has the year preceding, and if he has a bad semester he can make it up in summer school; but the athlete in winter sport or the athlete in a spring sport has a disadvantage in that if he has a good spring semester and then falls off a little bit. If he doesn't make the 24 hours and is a winter sport athlete he loses his eligibility and the spring sport athlete would not have eligibility. I think we can do the same thing by having the man complete 24 hours the preceding year. I think this is a hardship to the athlete in the winter sport.

[Proposal No. 111 (page A-63) was defeated by show of paddles.]

John Davis (Oregon State University): It has been pointed out that this is a constitutional provision and, therefore, governs in-season eligibility. It has been pointed out further that there is an NCAA committee studying in-season eligibility. For this reason and for the reasons Mr. Casale has given, that there is discrimination between fall and spring athletes and winter athletes, I move this be tabled for further study.

[The motion was seconded.]

[Proposal No. 26 (page A-14) was tabled, 193-165.]

[Proposal No. 27 was mistakenly passed over but was considered after No. 28.]

Institutional Eligibility

John Fuzak (Michigan State University): I move the amendment of Article 4, Section 6, by adding paragraph (d).

[The motion was seconded.]

Stephen Horn (California State University, Long Beach): I raise a point of order on No. 28, as to the action of the Council on an amendment which I submitted. To lay the ground so that the Chair might

rule, since we have discussed it with the parliamentarian and the Chairman, let me point out two conditions in the amendment. One, the amendment does not increase the modification of the original amendment, provided further the amendment shall be submitted in writing to the body before 1 p.m. Of course we met the latter.

The question is on the meaning of the word *modification*. In case I ask for a challenge to the Chair's decision, the body may know what is under discussion, Mr. Chairman, I would like to say in 30 seconds what the amendment was, since it was not printed, based on the judgment of the Council.

In No. 28, Institutional Eligibility, just before part (3) of the amendment, what I proposed was that we add to clause (2) so that the chief executive officer would certify when you are in a NCAA-sponsored tournament, that the policies, procedures and practices of the institutions and staff members represented in the athletic interests are in compliance at the present time with the Association's legislation, insofar as can be determined. This is my amendment: *within the preceding three years no member of the coaching staff of the sport involved has been found to have violated the principles of ethical conduct in NCAA Constitution 3-6-(a) in an official inquiry concluded by the Committee on Infractions, the Council and/or the Annual Convention.*

Obviously, there is a loophole, as I am too well aware, of institutional responsibility when you remove the infractors. They can go practice their trade in other institutions. Since I felt that if we are going to be a profession and clean up American athletes, we ought to face up to our personal responsibility in the event the amendment is offered.

My interpretation of your preliminary call was when you say not increase the modification of the original rule or amendment you would say does not liberalize the amendment.

I will be glad to submit that to the parliamentarian for a ruling. If I am overruled I will come back with more restrictive constitutional amendment next year. I did feel it was time for the NCAA to face up to this matter. [Applause]

Harry Cross (Parliamentarian): The process by which we determine whether the amendment to the amendment increases the scope or changes the modification is essentially this: We start out, as we have with regard to proposal No. 28 presently, with no rule. Amendment 28 says we have a rule which does three particular things. As I read the language that President Horn has read to you, it adds something more that the college president is expected to do; and I think that extends the modification proposal by the amendment.

I may say I am in sympathy with the proposal, but I think the amending of the amendment cannot accommodate it.

Mr. Horn: Does the Chair confirm that ruling?

President Chapman: The Chair confirms it.

Mr. Horn: For the record I challenge the ruling.

President Chapman: I would also like to say, before I call for a vote, the entire Council endorses what Harry said. We thought your proposal was good. The way we interpreted it, we didn't think it was within our power to do that and it would not be fair to the delegates, although we are sympathetic with the idea.

Mr. Horn: In Section 4 of Article 7 it provides that The Council may propose amendments to amendments at the time of the Convention without meeting the procedural requirements described in Constitution 7-3, and it is 7-3 we are talking about.

If the Council is so enthusiastic, they have the opportunity to propose this amendment. [Laughter]

Mr. Cross: I wish I could agree with you. The difficulty is that the amendment to the amendment be submitted by a specified deadline, not to the substance you are permitted to modify.

Mr. Horn: Then I met the procedural but not the subsidy.

Mr. Cross: That is correct. The Council has never been permitted to come in with a proposition to increase modification.

I would like to say in my judgment if the ruling of the Chair is not confirmed, there would certainly be the risk at some later time that one could challenge the ability of the Convention to make this modification. In other words, our action here would be, as I see it, beyond the scope of our created authority in the Constitution and in the By-laws, with the result that we would have done something beyond the power we have created for ourselves.

[The ruling of the Chair was sustained by voice vote.]

Ed Weaver (Ohio State University): In Article 4, under Membership, Section 2, the members of our Association have agreed to administer their athletic programs in accordance with the Constitution and Bylaws and other legislation of the Association.

Because of this, Proposition No. 28 is unnecessary, superfluous and drivel. It is a loyalty oath to camouflage and insult the integrity of the athletic directors and coaches to ask the chief executive to sign off for a judgment of their professional quality.

Mr. Horn: Mr. President, could I speak in favor of this motion, as a chief executive who has recently become quite familiar with the rules of the NCAA. [Laughter]

I would commend to the various chief executives to attend this illustrious body, to which I am now an enthusiastic delegate and intend to appoint myself to all future Conventions. [Laughter] I intend to write every president of this Association following this Convention; and if this language is turned down, I intend to ask each president to appoint intelligent delegates next year, if they want to face up to these issues.

These chief executives have a million other things to do, just as the athletic directors have many pressures and many things to do. It is time—if we are going to help you and back you up, as we have tried to do in hiring athletic directors—we got interested in your problems and not just all the other problems we all have to confront.

I think there is probably no amendment more significant before us than this amendment which has been offered by the NCAA Council. It is a start in the right direction. It gives the chief executive at least one time in the year when he had better start learning about his program, because any chief executive of your organization in this room who says there is nothing wrong in his program and everybody is in conformity, either is naive, a fool or stupid, I don't know which category; maybe all three.

I think this is essential and it is a very good step in the right direction. I hope the body will enthusiastically support it.

[Proposal No. 28 (page A-16) was approved by each division by voice vote.]

Satisfactory Progress

Cliff Speegle (Southwest Athletic Conference): I would like to ask clarification of why we did not vote on Item No. 27.

President Chapman: Because I made a mistake, which I was about to explain.

I was about to come back to that. I saw the words Satisfactory Progress down there and since the amendment on Satisfactory Progress did not pass I thought that didn't apply; but it does. The last two words would become meaningless, but it is still a proper proposition.

D. Alan Williams (University of Virginia): The Atlantic Coast Conference would like to withdraw Proposition No. 27. [Laughter]

President Chapman: We recognize your desire. However, once it is printed in the Convention Program, it is the property of the Convention and anyone else may move it. Does anybody care to do so?

Frank Broyles (University of Arkansas): I would like to move that.

[The motion was seconded.]

I bring it before this group from the coaches' viewpoint. If the football coach and the athletic department want to abuse the eligibility in that area, it can be abused. It has been abused very drastically. I would like to support the amendment.

Michael Fleischer (Herbert H. Lehman College): I think we are taking away the individual institution's prerogative in determining just what will and what will not count toward academic progress in the institution. You are encroaching upon the individual institution's prerogative. I know my institution sincerely will never buy anything like this. The NCAA is not going to tell them who is going to make satisfactory progress within the institution.

I, therefore, urge the members to turn this down.

Mr. Broyles: I state before this Convention that it is abused. To give you one brief illustration, there is a college that emphasizes correspondence work in many institutions around the country. It has a lot of correspondents, and they entertain this lady who supervises the correspondence work by bringing her to their campuses for football weekends. Obviously the reason is that the courses are the same year after year, and the work is done by someone close to the athletic department. The athlete doesn't take this required work, doesn't take the test and gets the grade.

That is an abuse that I think has been in existence, and it is in existence. That is the reason I think it should be the home institution where the correspondent is allowed to qualify the student.

Mickey Holmes (Missouri Valley Conference): I speak in support of this amendment also. We were talking about academic integrity a little bit here in relation to the 2,000 and 1,600. I think if we want to face up to it, we are really talking now about the correspondence courses which do exist. When it come to applying the correspondence work credit for eligibility purposes, I think we are being a little bit hypocritical, too.

Mr. Fleischer: Each institution still has the prerogative to accept or not accept correspondence courses through its normal channels. If your institution accepts courses like this, then you are in bad shape. It is not up to us to do this sort of remedial work; it is up to the institution itself.

[Proposal No. 27 (page A-15) was approved by show of paddles.]

Warren Schmakel (Boston University): Mr. President, may I bring one more thing to the attention of the Convention before you adjourn this evening?

As you know, Boston University is involved in litigation in regard to a couple of hockey players; and you have now passed an amateur rule where a boy can be a professional in one sport and an amateur in another sport.

O.I. 5 specifically states that a major junior A hockey player is ineligible for intercollegiate sports. I am asking for a clarification on this part. I have declared these boys ineligible. Should I change my declaration of ineligibility to the sport of hockey, because under this rule they would be eligible in other sports? Is this not true?

President Chapman: I don't know. We will have to give you an answer.

Mr. Schmakel: I would appreciate it if the Council would look into it so I may have the answer for our people.

President Chapman: Thank you. We are recessed until 9 a.m. tomorrow.

[The Convention recessed at 6:20 p.m.]

BUSINESS SESSION

Wednesday Morning, January 9, 1974

The meeting was called to order at 9:05 a.m. by President Alan Chapman.

President Chapman: Will you please come to order? I would like to start promptly. We do have a long agenda. We will adjourn promptly at noon and we will reconvene promptly at 1:30 p.m.

Also, before we get started, Frank Lindenburg of the University of California, Riverside, has asked to make an announcement.

Frank Lindenburg (University of California, Riverside): As chairman of the College Committee, I have been approached by several individuals in Divisions II and III, and at this time I would like to make an announcement so these individuals can caucus or get together before 1:30 p.m. At 1:30 p.m. I will ask for a reconsideration of No. 21, which has to do with the 2,000 legislation that Division I has retained and Divisions II and III have abolished.

16. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Individual Eligibility

George Ilg (Fresno State University): I move the adoption of Proposal No. 29. This will amend Article 4, Section 1.

[The motion was seconded.]

President Chapman: This item is properly before only Divisions II and III. Division I retains the 2,000 rule and considers the next item. This is a companion measure to the abolition of the 2,000 rule.

Jesse Hill (Pacific Coast Athletic Association): This amendment renews one of the features of the 2,000 legislation that we felt was very important. You are removing the opportunity for a student-athlete who graduates from high school with a 2,000 grade point average or better, to go to junior college and achieve a 2,000 grade point average in one semester, in two semesters, or three quarters at the junior college.

I would hope that provision would remain in, and I would like to see the 2,000 legislation as far as Division I is concerned exactly as it is at the present time.

President Chapman: I am not putting the amendment before Division I, since Division I retains the 2,000 rule. This is a companion measure to dropping the 2,000, so only those divisions which dropped the 2,000 rule are going to consider No. 29. I am merely going to ask for the vote of Divisions II and III on this.

But, Jesse, I would call your attention to No. 30, which is the same transfer rule modified for other purposes, but it applies to those who still have the 2,000 rule.

Andy Mooradian (University of New Hampshire): Mr. Chairman, a point of clarification. Universities that are in Division I but have Division II football, do we have a chance to vote on this?

President Chapman: No, sir. It has to be a football only item for them to vote on it.

John Toner (University of Connecticut): I have a question. Those schools who have Division II football and are in Division I everywhere else, it is my understanding that only those things pertaining to football may be voted in this instance by Division II schools only.

As this particular amendment, No. 29, pertains to the full body of these Divisions II and III, strangely enough it pertains only to the sport of football among the brown paddle schools. Therefore, would it not be possible for the brown paddle schools to vote on this issue, because it pertains only to football for them? We have created a double standard for our brown paddle schools, and I would be most interested in voting on this issue.

President Chapman: That is the way it reads in the book. I don't believe that is what the Reorganization Committee had in mind. Could this committee determine?

Edgar Sherman (Muskingum College): Before I answer the question, let me hear the question again.

Mr. Toner: I am just concerned about the fact that we who are brown-paddle schools have been restricted from voting on an issue that pertains to the sport of football and the sport of football only. When Division I schools must retain a 2,000 rule, the brown paddle schools do not have the 2,000 rule for football. Therefore, Amendment No. 29 is important to us. We don't want the No. 29 to support the rest of the 2,000 legislation, or we don't want it at all. In the sport of football we really should have a choice. We don't have, in the sport of football, a 2,000 restriction right now.

Mr. Sherman: I think the action taken at Chicago was that any issue which pertains to football would be voted on only by Division I football institutions.

Mr. Toner: But we are in Division II in football. Therefore, with a separate football issue those brown paddle schools should be allowed to vote on this issue.

Mr. Sherman: That may be, but that wasn't the action at Chicago. This is the only answer I can give you from the Reorganization Committee.

Mr. Toner: Would the parliamentarian be able to rule on that?

President Chapman: He thinks the ruling I have made is correct. I think that is the way we adopted it at Chicago. You certainly have a point. But that is what was adopted. The only recourse would be to come back next year and propose a change.

John W. Hermann (California State, Los Angeles): Point of order! Individuals who belong in these two categories have an awkward situation. We have the 2,000 rule in most of our sports. Now with the passing of No. 29 it makes it more difficult for us to recruit athletes. Division I can get an athlete a lot easier out of junior college than Division II can. So we really put ourselves behind the eight ball.

[Proposal No. 29 (page A-16) was approved by Division III, 28-14, and Division II, 60-22. Later action defeated Proposal No. 29 in both divisions.]

Mr. Hermann: Mr. President, if we reconvene and Division II brings the 2,000 rule, No. 21, back, what happens to 29?

President Chapman: We would have to go back to that again.

Transfer Rule

George Ulg (Fresno State University): I move the adoption of Pro-

posal No. 30. This proposal amend Article 4, Section 1-(d) and is applicable only to Division I.

[The motion was seconded.]

Item 30 simply adds the words *or if he is a graduate of a junior college*, which corrects the present provision in the junior college transfer rule.

[Proposal No. 30 (page A-17) was approved by Division I by show of paddles. It was later approved in both Division II and III by show of paddles.]

[Proposal No. 31 (page A-17) was withdrawn.]

Individual Eligibility

Edward Wagner (California Collegiate Athletic Association): I move to amend Article 4, Section 1-(f) as is indicated in the Proposal No. 31.

[The motion was seconded.]

Proposal 32 refers to individual eligibility in that it permits the privilege and opportunity to compete four seasons within the allowable five-year span.

I think there are facets to consider in urging support of this proposal. I would like to comment on it as they apply to the first of the five years and to the last of the five-year span.

The main facet, of course, is the so-called freshman. Why should he be any different than any one of the others who are sophomores, juniors or seniors? Why do we discriminate against this freshman or first-year man. He has to compete his first year, otherwise he is only getting three years of college competition. There are many reasons—immaturity, injury, inability. Or the sophomore who goes out for the sport for the first year, and there are many of those.

This problem is becoming compounded more since we have permitted freshmen to be eligible for varsity competition. So many institutions now have a varsity and a junior varsity set up for freshmen. That is fine for the talented freshman. The talented freshman may make his mark on the varsity team his first year, as attested by two freshmen being on the championship Ohio State team. But it isn't so good for the not-so-talented freshman who is unable to compete in that first year.

To those of you who might be negatively inclined on this because of the word *red-shirting* perhaps, you might ask yourselves if it is any more honorable to red-shirt as a sophomore than to red-shirt as a freshman. I would say if we just permit the student-athlete, whoever he might be, the opportunity for four years of college playing experience and not penalize him indiscriminately. Experience is here, and I think we have better eligibility on the basis of experience.

Let's put it at the other end of the five years. I think we need to accept this five-year rule as a good one.

Those of you who might have attended, or at least read the rules of the NCAA News Media Seminar last year might be interested in these comments or statistics that were given.

Many of our college academic programs are going to the five-year curriculum. If the student takes just 15-hour semesters there are only a few programs he can really finish in four years, so we can see it is really not an intrusion of our academic process to hold the student for five years. It is a fact that 10 per cent of our male students fail to

graduate in four years and 50 per cent of our letter-award winners fail to complete the requirement for degree in four years.

Is it not better economically and academically to complete their career, the athletic career and the educational career, at the same time? If he completes his athletic career, we can be able to say to him he can go into the professional field and hold his job.

I urge the support of Proposition 32.

David Swank (University of Oklahoma): On behalf of the Council, I would like to urge that this proposal be defeated. I think what we are doing—and our speaker has clearly announced it—we are encouraging the creation of a freshman red-shirt year. I don't really think we need to spend a lot of time discussing it, except we should be trying to encourage our young men to finish as quickly as possible. By enactment of this, you automatically create a red-shirt year for freshmen.

C. D. Henry (Grambling College): I would like to differ somewhat with Mr. Swank. We have surveyed all the Steering Committee schools with predominately black schools, to see how long it takes their men to graduate. We found on an average it takes four and one-half years. We would certainly agree with the first speaker that as the rules already allow four-season participation in a five-year period, that the freshman should be allowed to participate.

From another pragmatic standpoint along with that of graduation, some of us who went into the playoff were forced to play without the men who had been red-shirted. My institution, Grambling, lost six men. All six graduated on December 19, from the standpoint the first man mentioned. When you go into the playoff and participate in the NCAA program obviously you are crippled. Going with 42 men is crippling enough because you leave part of your team at home, kick-off and what have you. If we are going to support the program, I think we need to be allowed to support the full strength. But I think the student is much more important. I would like to go with a program that allows him to graduate, and I would put our percentage of graduates against any of those who are trying to graduate earlier.

William Flynn (Boston College): A few years ago we did away with the freshman rule. We did away with a great deal of participation. If you pass this rule, you will undoubtedly do away with the subvarsity competition that many of us have; and you will continue to do away with more participation.

I think we do have red-shirting at the upper level, but it is selective. If you do this, everybody will red-shirt all of their freshmen. I think it is unfair to the student, and it will result in less participation, and we are here for more participation.

Ernest Casale (Temple University): As a matter of fact, the way I read this, it would appear to me that a student who participates in J.V. in the freshman year will get four varsity years after that. That is the way it is written. I don't think that was the intent.

President Chapman: I don't think that was the intent of the proponents.

Mr. Wagner: No. I agree with the Chairman. There are four seasons of participation in each sport. That is what we are after, four seasons. The freshman of course is counted as one. If he played on the varsity team that is one. If he played on the J.V. squad that is another one of the four. If he plays all four years on the varsity he has completed

his participation. That is the way the amendment stands, and I think that is what the interpretation would be.

Vannette Johnson (University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff): The College Committee has discussed this particular amendment considerably, and the College Committee favors this for Divisions II or III. If Division I sees fit not to pass it, we would hope this amendment would be voted on by divisions, and we urge Divisions II and III to vote for it.

President Chapman: I intend to call it by divisions.

Richard Burns (University of Texas, El Paso): I would like to have the Chair rule on that wording. The way it is worded at the present time it says varsity. It seems to me, as I read it, it says he could compete on the freshman team and still have four years left. Can we come back to that and have the Chair rule on it?

President Chapman: I rule that it is the intent of the proposer, as he just described. The Constitution and Bylaws Committee has editorial powers to correct the wording if this is adopted.

Corey Van Fleet (Oakland): My point was the same thing. I believe the language should be cleaned up and get it in order before it is voted on, if it is to be voted on, and not leave it to the Editorial Committee to change it. I think it is much too important. You are creating a five-year program, the way this is written here.

Don Warhurst (California State Polytechnic University, Pomona): The point of discussion already covered retains Section 1 where it says: *Any participation during a season in an intercollegiate sport, regardless of time, shall be counted as a season of competition in that sport.* So it is already covered, in (f)-(1) and that part remains.

[Proposal No. 32 (page A-18) was defeated in Division I by show of paddles; approved in Division II, 47-45, and defeated in Division III, 24-37.]

Thomas L. Jacobs (University of California, Los Angeles): I move to rescind this vote.

[The motion was seconded.]

[The motion to rescind the vote on Proposal No. 32 was approved, 262-80. It, therefore, was adopted by none of the divisions.]

[Proposal No. 33 (page A-18) was withdrawn.]

Individual Eligibility

J. Neils Thompson (University of Texas, Austin): I would like for you to turn to Item 34, which is an amendment to Article 4, Section 1 of the Constitution. Also in companion with it must be amendment to Article 4, Section 3-(e), and also Article 4, Section 6.

On behalf of the Council, Mr. President, I move the adoption of this amendment.

[The motion was seconded.]

As of course you are well aware, the NCAA is making every effort to increase its enforcement procedures and to get to the problem areas, and this, of course, is to render a student-athlete ineligible in case of an involvement of the institution in the recruitment procedure.

[Proposal No. 34 (page A-18) was approved by single voice vote.]

Individual Eligibility

Wayne Duke (Big Ten Conference): In behalf of the Executive Committee, I would like to move the adoption of amendment to Article 4, Section 1, No. 35.

[The motion was seconded.]

Stephen Horn (California State University, Long Beach): I will not raise the point of order that I raised on the one yesterday, but for the record I did propose an amendment which the parliamentarian ruled was more restrictive. I feel very strongly that this amendment permits a lot of psychological warfare by permitting opposing teams to pick and choose which player they will accuse of having some sort of affiliation with a professional team. Just before the tournament, in the terms of its psychological effect, all of a sudden an official goes to one player on one team and asks him to sign an affidavit.

I feel my amendment would have been, if it had been permitted to come to the Convention, that all participants must sign an affidavit certifying to their amateur standing, under the provisions of Constitution 3-(1).

It seems to me that ought to be automatic, like putting your Social Security number on a form any time you come to an NCAA sponsored meet or tournament. I think this is very unjust.

It happens that Long Beach State is in the situation that two years ago we had a rifle team do just that to one of the all-America players we had. There was no basis for it, and yet one person was picked out. I think that is wrong.

J. D. Morgan (University of California, Los Angeles): I couldn't be more in support of Stephen Horn's statement. It occurred to us purely on hearsay; but if we are going to have one individual singled out, we don't want it. We want the entire team to sign an affidavit if we are going to participate in the National Collegiate Championship.

Mr. Duke: I suspect it would be possible for the Executive Committee to take that position in the implementation of this.

Leo Miles (Howard University): I would like to echo the sentiments of the two gentlemen previous to my coming up here. If we are going to ask for this we should ask for it for everybody.

John R. Davis (Oregon State University): I move this item be tabled.

[The motion was seconded.]

[Proposal No. 35 (page A-19) was tabled by voice vote.]

Financial Aid—Summer School

Ross Smith (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): I move the amendment Proposal No. 36.

[The motion was seconded.]

Very simply, Proposal No. 36 adds one requirement to make a student required to be eligible for admission to a regular term during the next year in order to receive financial aid for summer school.

[Proposal No. 36 (page A-19) was defeated by show of paddles.]

Financial Aid—Special Arrangements

Mr. Smith: I move Proposal No. 37, which is also an amendment proposal for the Constitution.

[The motion was seconded.]

Proposal No. 37 simply extends to friends and family the same limitations on extra benefits.

[Proposal No. 37 (page A-20) was approved by voice vote.]

Financial Aid—Expenses

J. William Orwig (Indiana University): I move the adoption of the proposed Constitutional amendment of Article 3, Section 1-(h)-(1), No. 38.

[The motion was seconded.]

If passed this particular provision would permit the attendance of wives of athletes to the regular postseason events, not necessarily to all-star football games only.

Edward S. Steitz (Springfield College): I am opposed to this legislation on a couple of grounds. First of all, its inconsistency. Why not basketball players' wives, hockey players' wives, baseball players' wives, etc. I think it is most inconsistent. You are opening a Pandora's box. Where do we go next? [Laughter]

Mr. Chairman, in all seriousness, with all respect for the Council, I would like to move that this be tabled.

[The motion was seconded.]

[Proposal No. 38 (page A-20) was tabled by show of paddles.]

Limitations on Grants-in-Aid

Robert Strimer (Ohio Wesleyan University): In behalf of the Ohio Athletic Conference, Clark University and Brandeis University, I move to amend Article 5, Section 1, adding a new paragraph as listed in Proposal 39.

[The motion was seconded.]

President Chapman: This item is for consideration on Division III only.

Mr. Strimer: I think it needs no clarification in view of Proposal 15, passed by Division III. This is to free Division III members from all provisions of Bylaw 5.

[Proposal No. 39 (page A-20) was approved by show of paddles.]

[Proposal No. 40 (page A-21) was withdrawn.]

Limitations on Grants-in-Aid

Louis A. Myers (University of Arizona): I move the adoption of Proposal No. 41, which amends Bylaw 5.

[The motion was seconded.]

Proposal No. 41 consists of six separate amendments, A through F. Amendments A, B and E are related and pertain to the definition of countable and exempted players under Bylaw 5. Amendments A and E pertain to definition of countable players and they're intended to make more secure the number of limitations on financial aid by requiring that a recruited student-athlete must be counted if he receives financial aid as defined by present O.I. 500.

Under the present legislation a recruited student-athlete not receiving athletically related aid is counted only when he engages in intercollegiate competition as a member of a varsity team.

Amendment B pertains to the definition of exempted players; and its intent is to exempt from counting the recruited student-athlete who does not receive financial aid as set forth in O.I. 500, regardless of whether he competes with a member of the varsity team.

Amendments C and D and F are related, and their intent is to extend the dollar equivalency calculation for additional awards in the sports of football and basketball. These three amendments will provide for greater numbers in the category of additional awards and in the opinion of the Council reduce the runoff problem.

President Chapman: I might point out that this item continuing all the way through No. 52 will not be voted on by Division III since they are no longer subject to this.

Cliff Speegle (Southwest Athletic Conference): I move we divide

this motion into two sections, taking A, B and E as one section and C, D and F as another section.

[The motion was seconded.]

Ernest Casale (Temple University): I think it would be unfair to do that. I believe the intent of the legislation was under A to remove that provision which would be how you count the student-athlete only who competes in varsity competition. Of course, in the present ruling it would take care of some of the schools which have aid based on need. If you were to vote on that and it were defeated, you can defeat the other C, D and F, then you have numbers and we have the same problem we had last year. I think it would be unfair to some of our members.

[Motion to divide the question was defeated by show of paddles.]

[Proposal 41 (page A-21) was defeated by Divisions I and II, each by show of paddles.]

[Proposal No. 42 (page A-22) was withdrawn.]

Maximum Awards—Other Sports

Wiles Hallock (Pacific-8 Conference): I move to amend Bylaw Article 5, Section 4, as stated in Proposition No. 43.

[The motion was seconded.]

First of all, I would like to define what I believe is the correct interpretation of *immediately* in the event this proposition passes. My interpretation is that *immediately* means in the case of total limitations in sports other than football and basketball, no one would count against the total limitation who was presently enrolled or in other words only those student-athletes who enroll during the second quarter or second semester of this academic year would count against total limitation.

The sponsors of this amendment believe very definitely that total limitations on the value of grants-in-aid in sports other than football need to be implemented. We also believe that the administration of the grants-in-aid limitations package, particularly since equivalencies are involved, in both the initial and maximum additional grants in other sports, is extremely complicated and difficult. The elimination of the initial grant-in-aid in other sports, we believe will significantly ease the administrative burden without a significant threat to the integrity of the grants-in-aid limitation of the program in those sports.

We feel this way because of the increasingly stringent budget controls on coaches in these sports, which controls very definitely grants-in-aid quotas on the yearly basis. The initial grants are unnecessary as long as all of us are aware of the total limitations which must be in effect.

In other words, we feel that there is not really a significant runoff problem if self-discipline and budgetary limitations which we all face are enforced.

Andy Geiger (Brown University): Does the equivalency provision for these sports remain in effect for this legislation?

Mr. Hallock: Yes, it does.

[Proposal No. 43 (page A-23) was approved by Divisions I and II, each by show of paddles.]

[Proposal No. 44 (page A-24) was withdrawn.]

Limitations on Grants-in-Aid

Mickey Holmes (Missouri Valley Conference): I would like to move

to amend Bylaw 5, Section 4, as stated in Proposal 45.

[The motion was seconded.]

This is part of an overall package relative to limitations in the cleaning up of the counting procedure. No. 45 is like a simplification in basketball by eliminating the dollar value or equivalency factor on the initial grants. With the adoption of this amendment both the initial and the additional award counting procedures will be identical. In addition, paragraph B would provide for overall total of grants to include initial awards and in effect eliminate the additional factor in counting procedures.

Wayne Duke (Big Ten Conference): I would like to propose an amendment to the amendment as set forth in No. 114.

[The motion was seconded.]

While Proposal No. 114 and the one which follows it, No. 115, might appear at the outset to be a bit complex, the purpose is to tie up several limitations proposals into a simplified package. There has been real concern expressed by many that the several limitations proposals do not determine the problems inherent in the limitations program, mainly the runoff problem and the indication that equivalencies for football and basketball might permit institutions or conferences an opportunity for subterfuge in the administration of football and basketball quotas.

The combination of Proposals No. 45 and 49, as set forth in our substitute amendment No. 114, will meet these problems by substituting numbers for equivalencies in both the initial grants and the total grants quota and also accommodate concern for those additional runoff problems by simply going to overall totals. It also retains the limitation of quotas adopted at the last NCAA Convention.

I should indicate to you that the Big Ten Conference is prepared to support No. 45 to No. 49 if our amendment is defeated, but feel this particular proposal represents an attempt to simplify and combine the various proposals before you.

President Chapman: The effect of adopting No. 114 will be substituting the combined 45 and 49 in place of No. 45.

Mr. Holmes: We support the amendment of the Big Ten because it achieves the same end as we proposed in Items 45 and 49.

Ernest Casale (Temple University): We are a grant school so it doesn't bother us at all at our University. But I believe we are here to represent all our member institutions. No. 114 still deals with numbers instead of educational equivalency, and I speak to that.

That is a basic problem. We went through that one a year ago. If numbers were to be adopted we would put some of our institutions into a situation where they could not abide by the rules. We went through this many times. Some of us can live with it, but other institutions cannot. I think we ought to live and let live. We are talking about not trying to break things up. This is one way we could do that. I would hope we would be able to realize the problems of some of the other schools in this Association.

Mr. Duke: I would like to respond to that. It seems to me these institutions wouldn't have a problem if they are prepared to certify their aid is totally unrelated to athletic ability. If their athletes were not recruited by their athletic staff members or prompted by their athletic staff members, they can do that, as I see it, and meet the provisions in

this legislation. If they cannot do that, is there any particular reason why they aren't in the same situation as most of the other Division I institutions in this room?

Mr. Casale: I suppose we ought to have some of these schools respond to that, but I think we went through it last year. I believe they indicated it would be impossible for them to do that.

Mr. Geiger: I would like to respond to Wayne, if I may. We obviously do recruit. That is obviously recognized in this room, and it would be hypocritical to say we don't. However, our financial aid is awarded on the same basis for all our students in our institution without regard to athletic ability.

Our programs are based on the participation of our students. If we have a straight body count situation, we are going to be in difficult trouble. We have elected to not allow freshmen to compete on varsity teams in team sports. I realize that is our choice, but we have done so. If I go into the president's office annually with a budget defense, he wants to know how many undergraduates are participating on our athletic team. Last year we had over 20 per cent of our undergraduate student body competing in athletics.

I urge you to keep the legislation that is now on the books and vote down the amendment before you.

President Chapman: It is a Division I matter only.

[Proposal No. 114 (page A-64) was approved by show of paddles. In effect, it replaced Proposal No. 45 (page A-24) which was approved as amended by No. 114 by show of paddles.]

Limitations on Grants-in-Aid

Mr. Holmes: I move the adoption of Item No. 46 to amend Article 5, Section 4.

[The motion was seconded.]

Mr. Holmes: This is the companion piece to No. 45, relative to the sport of football.

Mr. Duke: I move to amend by Item No. 115.

[The motion was seconded.]

President Chapman: No. 115 substitutes for Item No. 46. This combines 46 and 50 and makes an alteration in the number.

Mr. Duke: The same situation exists in regard to the total number as in the basketball grants. This is accommodating the concern of those who are worried about the inherent problems in equivalencies and runoff. It is a means for retaining the 30 grant limitation adopted at the 1973 Convention, a total which evolved from the Special NCAA Committee and any number of meetings involving presidents, faculty representatives, athletic directors and commissioners, in a number of allied conferences, conducted in the 1972-73 calendar years for the purpose of reviewing ways and means of combating the ever-increasing costs of conducting athletic programs. For this reason the Big Ten Conference supports this proposal.

Mr. Holmes: Encompassed within our Proposal No. 50, which is now a part of this amendment being discussed, we did propose the increase in the initial grants in football from 30 to 35. I will say it is not the unanimous opinion of the members of our conference, but it is the majority opinion that the key factors in this legislation are not numbers but rather the counting procedures.

[Proposal No. 115 (page A-65) was approved by a show of pad-

dles. In effect, it replaced Proposal No. 46 (page A-25) which was approved as amended by No. 115 by show of paddles.]

Maximum Awards—Basketball

Stan Bates (Western Athletic Conference): I would like to amend Article 5, Section 4-(e).

[The motion was seconded.]

The concern that many of us have on this is that many institutions have an attrition rate that is quite high, not only for athletic teams but for students in general. The concern is that they will not be able to maintain their 105 or stay in that area if they have attrition. Some feel this will encourage the runoff. We feel that if we apply Constitution 3-(4)-(d) as it should be applied we would eliminate many of the runoff situations also.

We are completely opposed to the runoff. We are very much in favor of a maximum of 105 student-athletes in football, 18 in basketball, with particularly No. 47 referring to basketball. There is the problem that if your squad runs down for some reason in basketball there is no way to get it filled up. The same thing refers to football and I am referring to both of these in the same order here.

Mr. Holmes: I think what we are talking about here, with the elimination of initials at the beginning of a period, is a new era as far as limitations are concerned and it might be a little premature. We, too, are concerned with attrition factors, particularly in the sports of football and basketball; but we would like to be able to move for two or three years to be able to document whether or not the limitations proposals as we now have them and are passed might not force our coaches to become better recruiters, get better student-athletes and therefore cut the attrition rate.

Since this provision does call for retention of the initial grants to '77, we hope that we might wait until later in this transitional period to vote on whether or not we want to retain initial grants.

Robert James (Atlantic Coast Conference): The Atlantic Coast Conference was erroneously listed to sponsor this legislation.

Mr. Bates: The reason of course that this could not be retroactive, we have no plans to reduce any squads that are now in effect. This is the reason for the effective date.

Mr. Duke: With the passage of No. 114 and No. 115, we would no longer be a sponsor inasmuch as one of the thrusts of our presentation regarding the earlier amendment was that this would concern the runoff problem. It would appear to us that Nos. 114 and 115 would solve some of the concerns in this problem.

[Proposal No. 47 (page A-25) was defeated by Divisions I and II, each by show of paddles.]

Maximum Awards—Football

Mr. Bates: I would like to recommend the amendment to Bylaws Article 5, Section 4, Proposition No. 48.

[The motion was seconded.]

The same reason applies here as applied in No. 47.

President Chapman: This is a football item available to Divisions I and II. You vote wherever you play football.

[Proposal No. 48 (page A-25) was defeated by Divisions I and II, each by a show of paddles.]

President Chapman: I need to correct the statement I made. Division

II still has all the legislation it had before, except for the adoption of No. 43, which goes to totals only in sports other than basketball and football.

[Proposals No. 49 and No. 50 (page A-26) were substituted for by No. 114 and No. 115 (pages A-64 and A-65.)]

Charles M. Neinas (Big Eight Conference): Point of order concerning Item 50. I recognize that an amendment to the amendment was passed, but is it out of order to ask for consideration of No. 50 as far as the 35 maximum additional awards per year are concerned?

Harry Cross (Parliamentarian): The only way you can get the question raised now is to ask for reconsideration of No. 115, so you can amend it. Then offer amendment to get it from 30 to 35.

Mr. Neinas: Then I move to reconsider No. 115 for the purpose of dividing the amendment and inserting the additional awards and the 35 that was initially proposed by the Missouri Valley Conference.

President Chapman: Your motion to reconsider is in order. I think the issue is clear, whether or not to reconsider Item No. 115. This vote is available only to football Division I members with yellow paddles.

[Motion to reconsider Proposal No. 115 (page A-65) was defeated by show of paddles.]

Maximum Awards—Football

John Fuzak (Michigan State University): I move the amendment of Article 5, Section 4.

[The motion was seconded.]

I want to call to your attention that this is a one-year provision. It has come to our attention, in a number of instances where institutions have had limitations in effect for some time, that they are unable to get up to the desired eventual limit of 105. In this instance they are at a great disadvantage.

Some institutions also, anticipating the kind of situation we are going to be in, recruited and offered aid to as many as 80 in this past fall. A number of these institutions now have great numbers. On the other hand some institutions which have applied limitations in the past find themselves in the situation of not having as many as 75 additional and have the desire to approach what most of the institutions in Division I will be striving to achieve, the number of 105.

It seems fair to me to give those institutions which do not now or will not be able to get 105 the opportunity to get up to that point this fall only.

President Chapman: This is an item dealing only with football, so you will vote wherever your football team competes. It is I and II only, however.

[Proposal No. 51 (page A-26) was defeated in Divisions I and II, each by show of paddles.]

Financial Aid Definition

Ron Polk (Georgia Southern College): I move the adoption of amendment to O.I. 500, following Article 5, Section 7.

[The motion was seconded.]

This amendment is proposed to allow those student-athletes in sports other than football or basketball who do not have the finances to attend school to receive government aid the same as the nonathlete.

Two major problems are in effect. First, the recruitment of athletes who might qualify for government aid could be severely curtailed. If

these students do qualify, receive aid, this counts.

What this means is that in recruiting athletes many coaches will have to shy away from giving any scholarship aid to a boy who might need additional funds to remain in school. We will be discriminating against the economically disadvantaged boy who does not have the ability to receive a full athletic scholarship in his sport.

Two, student-athletes will not be allowed to receive this government aid on their own since the inclusion of these funds would force the scholarship aid too high.

Our proposal is that the National Defense Educational Loan no longer be included since this is a government loan which must be paid back in full after the student finishes. Since it must be paid back in full, we feel it should not be counted as scholarship aid.

The work study assistance program, where the boys are working on campus for a set amount of money, we also feel should not be included. This loan assistance program has provided many athletes the opportunity to stay in school when athletic programs for full scholarship are not generally available.

I am afraid the NCAA would be exposing itself to possible litigation if we put restrictions on this type of aid which would not enable athletes to receive the same type of aid the nonathletes are receiving.

Finally, we would be in a very unsavory position to have the coaches recruiting only those athletes who do not have financial problems at the expense of those who need these funds to attend college.

Walter L. Hass (University of Chicago): Speaking for the Council, I won't go into all the ramifications but it opposes this amendment.

Seaver Peters (Dartmouth College): I rise in support of this. It is important I think to keep in mind these bona fide loans must be repaid in full with interest. There is no application, as I understand it, to football and basketball. It is only the other sports in which we have an equivalency. In the other sports you still cannot exceed the educational equivalent. I don't see the danger. I think we are on dangerous ground if we do not allow bona fide loans or do not permit no-counting of bona fide loans. It is a big help to the need schools, those who award financial aid for reasons other than athletic ability.

Henry Lowe (University of Missouri, Columbia): We need clarification on the application of this to football and basketball. Where is this limited to sports other than football and basketball?

President Chapman: I am trying to figure that. I believe it does apply to both football and basketball. That is my opinion. That is the Chair's ruling.

Stan Marshall (South Dakota State University): I would support what Mr. Peters says relative to the national defense student loan part. However, I would strongly oppose the other part, the work study section. For that reason, the inherent dangers of the work study portion, I would urge the defeat of this proposal.

John Davis (Oregon State University): For these reasons, may I ask for a decision by the parliamentarian, whether or not an item like this can be divided for voting.

President Chapman: As it is written, no.

Mr. Peters: May I ask the parliamentarian if it would be allowed to propose an amendment which would eliminate part of this. I would propose that the bold print read: **Financial aid for use in this Bylaw**

does not include National Defense Student Loans which have to be repaid in full with interest. I would stop there. There would have to be an appropriate change up above in italics. In other words, *work study program assistance, on-campus employment* in the second or third line would not be italicized.

It would be my guess, as a layman and not a parliamentarian, that this should be allowed.

President Chapman: That amendment would have had to be made before 1 p.m. Monday.

William Flynn (Boston College): If our basketball coach had 18 basketball players included in aid, then other students, it appears to me, could not try out for the team. I believe the legislation says you must sign in your reports your squad lists the first day.

We talk about the student-athlete. How about allowing a student to become an athlete? I ask that you pass this legislation.

Joe McMullen (Marshall University): How do you know ahead of time whether the student-athlete is going to teach in the ghetto or whether it has to be paid in full at the time you rule on it? There are waivers dependent upon what the student does after he completes his college education.

Mr. Peters: As I understand it, at this time the educational loans have changed so that you are not eligible to receive any type of waiver. This is the way I understand it. Three or four years ago, if you taught in a public institution you had 50 per cent knocked off—in the ghetto 100 per cent—but it has been changed so you must pay it back 100 per cent with three per cent interest.

Charles Oldfather (University of Kansas): I don't particularly disagree with some of the things that have been said here, but I don't quite understand the draftmanship of this. In the beginning it purports to exclude all loans and on-campus employment, if this amendment would be passed. Down at the bottom it just purports to presumably exclude a portion of those.

For this reason, I move to table.

[The motion was seconded.]

[Proposal 52 (page A-27) was tabled by voice vote.]

Squad Lists

Louis Myers (University of Arizona): I move the adoption of Proposal No. 53, which amends Bylaw 5, Section 7.

[The motion was seconded.]

I believe the intent of this proposal is more or less self-explanatory, to provide for uniformity in recording the financial aid awards on the Association approved form.

President Chapman: This is a matter for Divisions II and I alone. Article 5 no longer exists for Division III.

[Proposal No. 53 (page A-27) was approved by single voice vote.]

[Proposal No. 54 (page A-28) was withdrawn.]

Recruiting Contracts

Robert James (Atlantic Coast Conference): I move the adoption of Proposition No. 55, which amends Article 1, Section 1-(b) of the By-laws.

[The motion was seconded.]

It is noted the intent of this is to prohibit off-campus recruiting contact with a prospect during the academic year until his senior year

of high school. During his senior year, we provide that such contact shall be before or after the competitive season of the prospect's sport.

In reviewing some of the problems associated with recruiting with student-athletes in our institutions who have been very highly recruited, they feel that the effort in this direction would significantly reduce some of the pressure exerted upon them by recruiters and coaches.

Robert Peck (Williams College): I am sure the intent of the legislation was not aimed at Division III schools or Division II schools which have severely restricted their recruiting procedure. However, I want to call to the Association's attention that this kind of legislation restricts the very meager recruiting we do. We probably only talk to juniors because of the earlier decision, the application deadline. We are not allowed to go into the high schools. We are not allowed to talk to the students in their homes. The only contacts we are allowed to make are meetings with a whole series of restrictions on what constitutes an alumni meeting paid for by the alumni association.

This in effect would eliminate a number of schools in our area from doing any kind of recruiting except possibly from letters.

I don't think it was the intent of the legislation to absolutely eliminate any kind of contact we would be making, but in effect this is what this does to us.

Therefore, I urge you to vote this down, because it is absolutely too severe.

Stan Marshall (South Dakota State University): I want to reveal some ignorance and ask a question. A football player in his senior year who is also a trackman may not be contacted until the conclusion of the track season?

Mr. James: If you are recruiting him for football, it is the football season.

Mr. Marshall: So you let the football man recruit him, is that it?

Mr. James: This always comes up. We know there is confusion. In reality, I don't think we see it too often. You are recruiting him for football, if he is a football player and participating in football. If he happens to be a trackman you would not contact him during the football season because you attempt to preclude the intrusion. When we talk to some of our high school coaches, we find expressions of great concern on this. The professional teams come in and do this to our people, and we scream to high heaven. We seem to feel it is perfectly all right to go into practice in high school and interrupt their sessions.

Phillip J. Erdle (U. S. Air Force Academy): I would like to speak for a moment of the special problems the service academies will have. It is not our intention to speak against the legislation, simply to apprise our many competitors that we cannot live with this legislation as it stands and to further advise our friends we will have to seek an official interpretation from the NCAA Council.

The vast majority of our entire student body is contacted in the junior year in high school because of the very extensive procedures before one can get into a service academy. Aside from the present difficulties we are having in recruiting athletes, our entire student body would not survive, and certainly our athletic program could not survive.

Lastly, on behalf of the four service academies, we would like to thank you for the preferential treatment we have received in the past

and the professional courtesy. Although we will be seeking official interpretation from the Council, this is a privilege that none of us will abuse.

J. D. Morgan (University of California, Los Angeles): I would like to speak against this legislation. I am sure there are many schools in this august body that have certain admission requirements and require certain units to be satisfied. Certainly we do at the University of California. It is in his sophomore year that we often make the contact to make sure the student is taking his program load that will satisfy these requirements. If you wait until his season is over in his senior year, you don't have any possibility of recruiting the youngster properly.

Doc Evans (Colgate University): Are all-star games included in that?

Mr. James: If it is post-season competition of his institution.

Frank Broyles: I would like to urge the adoption of this from the football coach's standpoint. First, to recruit during the football season requires two complete staffs, one to coach and one to recruit. We are having this in the Midwest, and we have organized a staff of recruiters because competition is forcing us to recruit during the football season.

Secondly, we would like to pass this legislation, so the coaches can have the same protection during their high school football season, as we colleges have during the professional recruiting. The high school associations have asked the Football Coaches Association to please not recruit their athletes. We think they should have the protection we have from the pros working on the college football players.

John W. Winkin (Colby College): In view of the discussion that has been offered, I move that the amendment be tabled.

[The motion was seconded.]

[Motion to table was defeated by voice vote.]

Rev. Edmund P. Joyce (University of Notre Dame): This question is directed to Bob James. It has to do with the implementation of paragraph (b). I think most of us are in favor of reducing the high pressure recruitment on the part of our coaches on the youngsters in high school; but as I read this, it seems to me a highly technical interpretation of this could cause serious problems.

Would an alumnus in a certain area who simply talks to a boy in his junior year trying to influence him into going to the institution be considered a contact on the part of a representative of the institution and, therefore, subject to this particular paragraph? If that would be the interpretation I can foresee all kinds of difficulties.

Mr. James: Our interpretation, Father Joyce, is that he would have to meet a representative of your institution. If you have asked him to recruit a particular prospect for your institution or you know he is recruiting with the intent of participating in the athletic program, not attending your institution, he represents you.

Father Joyce: I guess we all have enthusiastic alumni. I just wonder if you have experience to actually say who really represents that athletic interest and who doesn't. I think we would try to find out in any case. For that reason I would be worried about it.

John Larsen (University of Southern California): A number of previous speakers on this proposition have implied that no contact would be available prior to his senior year. This restriction, as I read

it, is only in-person off-campus contact and would not prohibit such matters as contact by telephone.

Mr. James: Not telephone, but mail would be permissible. He could come to your campus anytime at his expense.

G. K. Larson (University of Akron): I would like to ask if full-time recruiters on the staff would be eliminated if this were passed.

President Chapman: That would probably be the trend. It would depend on the institution.

[Proposal No. 55 (page A-28) was defeated by Division I, 95-114; Division III, 16-47, and Division II, 35-65.]

Recruiting Transportation

Mr. James: I move the adoption of Item No. 56 to amend Article 1, Section 5-(b).

[The motion was seconded.]

For the sake of brevity, we did not print the entire Section 5-(a) and (c) which are very much associated with this. Paragraph 5-(a) of this Bylaw provides the member institution may finance one and only one visit. Paragraph (c) relates to an exception any person may pay such expense. But paragraph (b) requires that the institution provide one paid visit under the outline of either (a) or (b) so what we are talking about here is one paid visit. It permits any person, as the present legislation now allows, to pay the expenses for a campus-paid visit for a prospect so long as that person accompanies the young man at his own expense.

[Proposal No. 56 (page A-29) was approved by all three divisions by single voice vote.]

Recruiting Expenses

Mr. James: I move the adoption of Item No. 57 to amend Article 1, Section 5-(h).

[The motion was seconded.]

This is the interpretation placed upon this legislation and sustained, so in force; and we felt it was desirable to define clearly so the membership would be totally aware of the provision.

[Proposal No. 57 (page A-29) was approved by all three divisions by single voice vote.]

Recruiting Entertainment

J. Nells Thompson (University of Texas, Austin): Item 58, the amendment to Article 1, Section 5-(i), in behalf of the Council I would like to move its adoption.

[The motion was seconded.]

One brief comment. This provides for some relaxation of the entertainment feature on our campuses mainly brought about by the fact that there has long been a program on some of the campuses that is partially related to athletics, that comes under the previous statement. For this reason it is being qualified.

[Proposal No. 58 (page A-30) was approved by each division by show of paddles.]

Mr. Thompson: Item 59 is an amendment to O.I. 117, following Bylaw 1-5-(i), in behalf of the Council I move its adoption.

[The motion was seconded.]

The main purpose of this amendment is to clarify and broaden the aspects of this restriction and to encompass the entire athletic staff.

[Proposal No. 59 (page A-30) was approved by all three divisions by single voice vote.]

Recruiting

John Davis (Oregon State University): I move the adoption of Item 60.

[The motion was seconded.]

In support of this item, I wish to call attention to the fact that a number of institutions are now directing many of their efforts toward the public in their states. I come from a land grant university, and many of you know a land grant university is located probably at the most remote community in your state. We schedule one game in Portland in order to serve our public and generate a great deal of interest in Oregon State.

A number of other institutions throughout the country are doing the same thing. We feel in that instance, in that one game only, there ought to be the same opportunity for providing complimentary tickets to student-athletes as at the home game.

We propose this new O.I. 123, with the same safeguards I believe against the possible abuses of a complimentary admissions program.

[Proposal No. 60 (page A-30) was approved by each division by show of paddles.]

Summer School Expenses

J. Nells Thompson (University of Texas, Austin): This is merely to clean up legislation. I move the deletion of O.I. 125, following Bylaw 1-6.

[The motion was seconded.]

[Proposal No. 61 (page A-31) was approved by all three divisions by single voice vote.]

Council

William Miller (North Texas State University): In behalf of Missour Valley Conference, we move the adoption of Item No. 62.

[The motion was seconded.]

This proposal stipulates that the eight district vice-presidents of this Association shall be elected by the individual districts at the annual Convention. This is a substitute for the present procedure which calls for the Nominating Committee, as appointed by the NCAA, to nominate who each vice-president will be. The Nominating Committee would still maintain responsibility for determining the candidates for President, Secretary-Treasurer and candidates for the other members of Council. The procedure requiring additional ballots of the Council membership could still be achieved and the desires of all three divisions maintained.

We solidly endorse the principle of greater participation by the general membership of the NCAA in electing its representatives to the Council.

Michael M. Fleischer (Herbert H. Lehman College): I would urge the membership to pass this resolution, which in effect democratizes our voting for district vice-presidents. I do not wish to vote, as we have in the past, for district vice-presidents who do not represent my district. I would hope we would all join together and allow the district to elect its own representative this way, which democratizes this organization, something which is sorely needed.

The way things are run now, when the Nominating Committee sub-

mits the names of the district vice-president there rarely are, if ever, any nominations from the floor of the Convention. This way the districts in their own meetings would elect their vice-presidents. I hope all the members will vote for this as it requires two-thirds.

Stanley Marshall (South Dakota State University): How will we insure representation from all divisions if at the same time each district is meeting to elect its vice-president? They could all come from Division II, from Division III, or they could all come from Division I. How could we insure representation from all divisions?

Mickey Holmes (Missouri Valley Conference): I might quickly comment that this proposal would be applied only to the district vice-presidents. The Nominating Committee would continue to determine the candidates for the at-large positions, and it would be through the Nominating Committee and the determination of the people to fill the positions that the balance could be maintained.

Ed Sherman (Muskingum College): I think this is not a question for the Reorganization Committee to answer. I might interject though I understand we have been reassigned the problem to come back and study redistricting, so I think it would be inadvisable to screw up anything right now. [Laughter]

President Chapman: This is a Constitutional provision, requiring two-thirds majority, voting as a whole.

[Proposal No. 62 (page A-31) was defeated, 193-137.]

Committee Membership

David Swank (University of Oklahoma): I move the amendment of Article 8, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

[The motion was seconded.]

I really would consider this a housekeeping amendment, since this is what we have been doing for the past few years. If we would not pass this a lot of people probably would have to be removed from committees.

[Proposal No. 63 (page A-31) was approved by all three divisions by single voice vote.]

General Committees

Frank Lindeburg (University of California, Riverside): I move the adoption of Item No. 64, to delete Article 8, Section 1-(b)-(1) and (2).

[The motion was seconded.]

As a member of the College Committee and as a member of the Reorganization Committee, I solicit your approval of this legislation. What it does in effect is eliminate from the NCAA organization the College Committee whose function will be taken over by the Long Range Planning Committee.

If you adopt No. 66, the Long Range Planning Committee would then have equal representation in all three divisions, four in each.

This is the recommendation of the Reorganization Committee.

[Proposal No. 64 (page A-32) was approved by all three divisions by single voice vote.]

President Chapman: Inasmuch as the College Committee is such a long-standing institution of this Association and performed such great work in the past, I don't think we should let its abolition go by without applause for hard work of all those people. [Applause]

General Committees

Harvey Chrouser (Wheaton College): In behalf of the Council and

the Committee on Reorganization. I move the amendment as set forth in Item 65, to amend Article 8, Section 1-(d) and (e). This simply provides for divisional representation on the Constitution and Bylaws and Extra Events Committees.

[The motion was seconded.]

[Proposal No. 65 (page A-32) was approved by all three divisions by single voice vote.]

Special Committees

John Fuzak (Michigan State University): I move the amendment of Article 8, Section 2 of the Bylaws.

[The motion was seconded.]

The purpose, of course, has been alluded to. It is to provide divisional representation in the five named committees and also to provide for student representation on the Long Range Planning Committee.

[Proposal No. 66 (page A-33) was approved by all three divisions by single voice vote.]

Statistics and Classification Committees

Edgar A. Sherman (Muskingum College): I move to amend Article 8, Section 2-(d), (e) and (i) under Proposal No. 67.

[The motion was seconded.]

The purpose of the proposal is to eliminate the Statistics and Classification Committees for baseball, basketball and football.

[Proposal No. 67 (page A-34) was approved by all three divisions by single voice vote.]

Committee on Infractions

Ralph E. Fadum (North Carolina State University): I move the amendment of Article 8, Section 2-(j), appearing as Proposal No. 68.

[The motion was seconded.]

This is simply to provide tenure rotation for the Committee on Infractions.

[Proposal No. 68 (page A-35) was approved by all three divisions by single voice vote.]

Liaison Committee on Professional Sports

William Orwig (Indiana University): I would like to move the adoption of Item No. 69.

[The motion was seconded.]

I also would like to move an amendment to the amendment No. 116.

[The motion was seconded.]

The purpose of the amendment to the amendment is simply to make the proposal all-inclusive. If you will read the proposed amendment, it only includes those sports of baseball, basketball, football, ice hockey and soccer. The amendment to the amendment makes it all-inclusive, which would include all sports. Of course, the intent is to clarify the responsibilities and the makeup as well as retaining the Professional Relations Committee.

[Proposal No. 116 (page A-65) was approved by all three divisions by single voice vote.]

[Proposal No. 69 (page A-35) was approved as amended by No. 116 by all three divisions by single voice vote.]

Promotion Committee

Robert W. Pritchard (Worcester Polytechnic Institute): In behalf

of the Council, I move the adoption of No. 70 to amend Article 8, Section 2-(q).

[The motion was seconded.]

The intent is to conform this Committee to the general policy that positions on NCAA committees shall not be earmarked on an ex-officio basis or for representatives of other organizations.

[Proposal No. 70 (page A-36) was approved by all three divisions by single voice vote.]

Junior College Relations Committee

William Exum (Kentucky State University): I move the adoption of Proposition No. 71. It establishes the Junior College Relations Committee as a standing committee of the Association.

[The motion was seconded.]

[Proposal No. 71 (page A-36) was approved by all three divisions by single voice vote.]

Convention Committees

Mr. Swank: I move the amendment of Article 8, Section 3.

[The motion was seconded.]

I think it is very clear what this one does. It just changes the structure of the Committee on Committees and the Nominations Committee to assure representation from each of the three divisions.

[Proposal No. 72 (page A-36) was approved by voice vote.]

Sports Committees

Edgar A. Sherman (Muskingum College): I move to amend Article 8, Sections 4 and 5 as shown in Proposal No. 73.

[The motion was seconded.]

The purpose of this proposal is to reorganize the rules, meet and tournament committees to provide divisional representation.

Tom Niland (LeMoyne College): I am not concerned with the whole legislation, but I am concerned with B, in which you are changing the Basketball Rules Committee from 15 members to 14 members and lump the districts together. I understand the districts should be lumped together until we get a kind of numerical breakdown. Districts 1 and 2 are lumped together. District 2 has the largest number, 157 schools. District 3 has 151. I have asked some members of the Committee about it, and they said it is the plan of reorganization, redistricting. Redistricting might happen next year or might happen not for five years.

I would like to see this part acted upon or get a satisfactory explanation, which I was not able to get.

Mr. Sherman: The Committee, first of all, was considering geographical distribution as well as district representation. If you will follow on through, with statements, 1 and 2 together have 237 members; 3, 151; 4 and 5, 165; 6, 7 and 8 only 112. It seemed logical at least to the Committee that in combining 1 and 2, combining 4 and 5, combining 6, 7 and 8 we would have geographical representation.

Mr. Niland: Why would you combine the highest number, 157 in the district alone, with another district?

Mr. Sherman: It was the geographical thought the Committee had.

Mr. Niland: But you are going by the number of representation.

Mr. Sherman: In this case, we are talking about geographic rep-

resentation as well as numbers.

Mr. Niland: I think District 2 is being left out of this and not being represented.

Edward S. Steltz (Springfield College): I, too, was concerned when I received the legislation. Upon arriving I asked questions of some of the members of the Committee, and there were differences of opinion among the Committee members. I think I can shed some light on the situation. My anxieties have been eliminated now.

Tom Niland's point about the 157 in District 2 is well taken. However, Tom, I think you will be relieved by the fact that the legislation calls for at least two. So the combination of 1 and 2, 3 alone, 4, 5, and then 6, 7 and 8. The combination at least has to be there in order to be able to plug in the six representatives from Division I, three from Division II and three from Division III.

I am concerned with the equity of two at least to be sure, coming from that part of the country; but I think it would have to ride that way to be able to plug in to be sure that there are three from Division III, three from Division II and also six from Division I.

I think what we have to say is that we trust in the integrity of the people who are going to be on the Committee on Committees and the Nominations to be sure there is fair representation.

Mr. Niland: That does not answer my question as to why District 3 has at least two also. I trust them, but I wonder why they put it in 3. Why they didn't put 2 the same way? They could do the same thing.

Michael M. Fleischer (Herbert H. Lehman College): I wonder if it passed by all three divisions. Is it applicable to all three divisions?

President Chapman: If it doesn't pass all three divisions it didn't pass at all.

Mr. Fleischer: It is contrary to the reorganization plan which says two out of three divisions can gauge something.

President Chapman: The Chairman of the Constitution and By-laws Committee said it is really something we didn't properly deal with in Chicago. This is an Association committee. How can you change this, unless everybody in the Association votes for it?

Mr. Fleischer: I urge that the Council consider this at our next meeting, so we don't have this sort of confusion. We might get one division not allowing us to reorganize.

[Proposal No. 73 (page A-37) was approved by voice vote.]

Football Rules Committee

J. Neils Thompson (University of Texas, Austin): In behalf of the Council, I would like to move amendment of Article 8, Section 4-(b).

[The motion was seconded.]

I should like to add that in the deliberations necessary to make adjustments in committees, with the problem with the previous group and the Committee on Committees involved in this, it was found necessary to make the adjustment. It would not be possible to make this effective immediately, so the Council has stipulated that the effective date of this would be August 1, 1975 instead of immediately.

[Proposal No. 74 (page A-42) was approved by voice vote.]

Committees

Mr. Swank: I move the addition of O.I. 800, as printed in Item No. 75.

[The motion was seconded.]

All this item does is to confirm the present Council interpretation of what on the staff of an institution means.

[Proposal No. 75 (page A-43) was approved by voice vote.]

Awards

Boyd McWhorter (Southeastern Conference): I move the adoption of Item No. 76.

[The motion was seconded.]

President Chapman: This is a Constitutional provision, requiring two-thirds majority.

[Proposal No. 76 (page A-43) was approved by show of paddles.]

Administrative Control

Ernest Casale (Temple University): I move Proposal No. 77.

[The motion was seconded.]

President Chapman: This, too, is a Constitutional provision.

[Proposal No. 77 (page A-44) was approved by show of paddles.]

Academic Standards

Ross Smith (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): I propose Proposal No. 78 and move it at this time.

[The motion was seconded.]

Proposal No. 78 permits a student who completes the baccalaureate degree and is enrolled in graduate school in the same institution to complete any remaining eligibility within the five-year rule.

I repeat, complete any of his four years of remaining eligibility within the existing five-year rule. It seems to me that this would be a forward step in NCAA legislation, particularly during these days of accelerated programs and increased emphasis on graduate education prior to our student-athletes embarking upon their career.

It is perfectly possible, I admit, for a student to postpone a minor requirement during a senior year, therefore pushing him into the fifth year. I really am proposing this to eliminate this type of fudging.

President Chapman: It is a Constitutional provision.

[Proposal No. 78 (page A-44) was defeated (needed two-thirds), 176-136.]

Academic Standards

Ralph Fadum (North Carolina State University): I move adoption of Proposal No. 79, which is to amend Article 3, Section 3-(c).

[The motion was seconded.]

The purpose of this amendment is to enable the student who has completed the requirements for baccalaureate or equivalent degree within the four-year period to still remain eligible.

President Chapman: This, too, is Constitutional.

[Proposal No. 79 (page A-45) was approved by show of paddles.]

Appeals

Mr. Casale: I move Proposal No. 80.

[The motion was seconded.]

[Proposal No. 80 (page A-45) was approved by show of paddles.]

Membership Requirements

Louis Myers (University of Arizona): I move adoption of Proposal No. 81, which adds a new O.I. 19, following Constitution 4-2.

[The motion was seconded.]

The intent of this O.I. is to provide procedure for reclassifying

institutions which do not meet the four-sports requirement. The procedure proposed is similar to that now in institutions which lose the required academic accreditation.

[Proposal No. 81 (page A-46) was approved by voice vote.]

Associate Membership

Walter Hass (University of Chicago): I move the adoption of No. 82 on Associate Membership, which has two items, A, in the Constitution to amend Article 4, Section 3-(c), and B, in the Bylaws, to amend Article 7, Section 2-(c).

[The motion was seconded.]

[Proposal No. 82 (page A-46) was approved by voice vote.]

Athletic Consortiums

William Exum (Kentucky State University): In behalf of the Council, I move for the passage of Proposition No. 83 on the Athletic Consortiums. That is a brand new word. [Laughter]

[The motion was seconded.]

Actually, this is like closing the barn door after the horse is gone. We are already doing this, and this legislation will legalize it.

[Proposal No. 83 (page A-46) was approved by voice vote.]

[Proposal No. 84 (page A-47) was withdrawn.]

Postseason Football Games

Robert James (Eastern Coast Conference): I move the adoption of Proposal No. 85, to amend Article 2, Section 2 of the Bylaws.

[The motion was seconded.]

We have encountered great difficulties in this area which have brought great criticism upon this organization. We would like to delete this provision to give the Extra Events Committee an opportunity to work with the bowls and get back to you at the earliest possible time. We hope next year a reasonable solution of the problems which now confront us in this area will be found.

[Proposal No. 85 (page A-47) was approved by voice vote.]

College All-Star Games

William Orwig (Indiana University): I move the adoption of Item No. 86.

[The motion was seconded.]

I want to call the attention of the Convention to where it says to apply the present college all-star football and basketball requirements.

The intent is to apply the present college all-star football and basketball requirements only to those student-athletes who respectively compete in those sports.

[Proposal No. 86 (page A-48) was approved by voice vote.]

Basketball Playing Season

President Chapman: We come to Item 87. The explanation is relatively clear. This is an item submitted in time, but it was lost in the national office. Since it didn't appear in your official notice, we are required to ask you for unanimous consent to put it on the floor.

[The motion was regularly made and seconded that unanimous assent be given. It was approved by voice vote.]

William Wall (MacMurray College): I move the adoption of Proposal No. 87.

[The motion was seconded.]

Mr. Wall: When this was submitted in September, it was an economic proposal. The energy-crisis leaves us somewhat in limbo. However, as a matter of principle to the supporters across the country, we are allowing it to stand.

Robert M. Whitelaw (Eastern College Athletic Conference): Again, I think you all recognize if this is approved it would be permissive. I know there are many conferences and institutions which have limitations below the 26-game principle. But for those institutions or conferences who confuse this particular example or point of view, I would also urge support of this proposal.

I think it was only about five years ago when we had the football 10-game amendment which went to 11. I think then many of the basketball institutions sat back and just listened to the comments. I think any of those comments that would support the football should be applicable in this same situation.

Again, in the particular viewpoint, I would hopefully request favorable consideration.

Robert J. Tierney (Queens College): If I am in order, I move that we suspend the rules, if it would be feasible and orderly to do so, and continue this session if we can conclude our business.

President Chapman: I would normally be in favor of entertaining that motion, but there was a statement earlier that people wished to caucus and perhaps move for reconsideration after lunch. So, I cannot accept your motion.

[Proposal No. 87 (page A-48) was approved by Division II, 46-38; approved by Division III, 28-27, and defeated by Division I, 87-100. A recount of Division III defeated Proposal No. 87, 25-31. A motion to reconsider in Division II was approved by voice vote. Division II defeated Proposal No. 87 by show of paddles.]

[Proposal No. 89 (page A-49) was withdrawn.]

[The Convention recessed at 12:10 p.m.]

BUSINESS SESSION

Wednesday Afternoon, January 9, 1974

The session convened at 1:30 p.m., President Alan Chapman presiding.

17. OPENING REMARKS

President Chapman: Shall we come back to order? Before we get started back, I want to ask Mr. Davis to make a clarification.

18. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Recruiting

John R. Davis (Oregon State University): I was advised by Bob James on Item 60 that there is a need for an editorial change. The original intent when this was submitted by the conference was that O.I. 123 would pertain only to the regular-season home games, and only the host institution could provide the three complimentary admissions.

I have been asked to spell this out. I presume the editorial change would read as follows: *If an institution schedules any regular-season home games in any given sport at a site located in a community other than its own and in the same state, the home institution, and so on.*

This would be the intent of our earlier proposal.

President Chapman: Is there any discussion or any objection to that editorial change?

David Swank (University of Oklahoma): There is objection.

Mr. Davis: Would it be in order to reconsider with an editorial change that I submit? I move to reconsider Item No. 60 with the editorial change previously mentioned.

[The motion was seconded.]

Robert James (Atlantic Coast Conference): As I read the provision, if two institutions are located in the same state, they would each have the opportunity to provide complimentary tickets, even though one of them would be in the way of a football contest or a basketball contest. All we are asking is that it be cleared to provide for this. If Texas is playing at the University of Houston, in the same state, they could avail themselves of this opportunity. It would be in violation of the NCAA rule if you did not provide complimentary tickets for football games.

President Chapman: You are speaking in favor of the proposal with the editorial change?

Mr. James: Yes, sir.

[Motion to reconsider Proposal No. 60 (page A-30) was approved by voice vote.]

Charles M. Nelms (Big Eight Conference): I think the confusion that exists among our people might be answered if I can cite an example. If Oklahoma and Oklahoma State are considering the possibility of having one of their annual wrestling matches at a neutral site, which would be Oklahoma City, one year Oklahoma

State would be the host and the next year Oklahoma would be the host. I understand from what was passed this morning, if that were the case, then both institutions would be allowed to provide complimentary tickets to prospects in Oklahoma City, the residents of that community.

I now understand that they wish to change the thrust of the amendment passed this morning, so that only the host institution would be allowed to provide the tickets. I think Bob James' point is well taken, about having an institution in the same state playing on the campus of another institution. I don't think it is meant to allow the away team in the same state playing on another institution's campus to provide complimentary tickets, but there is maybe inequity in the site situation.

If there is going to be an interpretation rendered on this particular provision, I would hope the Council would take that under consideration.

Mr. Davis: We considered this because there is a possibility that Oregon and Oregon State could play a contest in Portland; and if the two schools could simply get together and co-host the competition, it would solve the problem. We did not want to pass legislation here to cover every facet of this matter. It is not all that important, except in our institution and in a number of others where we give up one of our five home football games to schedule one in the largest community in our state to serve our public. We felt this would be of help to us to count that as a home game. If you simply co-host that wrestling match in Oklahoma City, that would I think solve your problem.

[Proposal No. 60 was approved with editorial change by voice vote.]

2,000 Rule

Frank Lindeburg (University of California, Riverside): I request a vote to reconsider No. 21.

[The motion was seconded.]

Mr. Lindeburg: Mr. Chairman, when speaking this morning I was speaking as a member of the College Committee. I am speaking as an individual from the University of California, Riverside, at this time. We are a Division II institution. We believed this package would go through. The package was not accepted, and as a result Satisfactory Progress was not accepted for Division II. It is my proposal that Division II go back and abide by the 2,000 legislation as Division I has done. After it is considered for review here, I would make that motion.

President Chapman: Was your motion for reconsideration by Division II only?

Mr. Lindeburg: That is correct. If there is any desire on the floor for Division III, it has not been expressed to me.

[Motion to reconsider Proposal No. 21 (page A-11) was defeated, 33-38.]

Amateurism—Professional Tryouts

J. Neils Thompson (University of Texas, Austin): I know that at this point in time it is not good to go back as far as Item 2, in regard to amateurism and tryouts; but I am quite concerned about the news media this morning reporting actions of yesterday. Since

that time I have been in consultation with a good many coaches in the basketball and football area; and seeing what is scheduled for development in these professional areas, I am quite concerned about what this may open up to those two sports, particularly when new professional leagues come into the picture.

Not only am I concerned about that, because they pull a lot of individuals off our campuses for tryouts in basketball and football particularly, I am also concerned about the fact that this says pre-college students. That gives an opportunity for assembling on campus individuals in basketball and in football particularly.

The implications that have been put up to me are so extensive that I have become extremely concerned.

I am asking for the reconsideration of Item 2 on Amateurism, in regard to tryout. I so move.

[The motion was seconded.]

Milo Lude (Kent State University): I am rising in support of the motion, but I am asking that we reconsider Items 1, 2, and 5.

In the Mid-America Conference this noon, we felt very strongly about No. 1. I would be willing to speak about it later. I want you to know I support Mr. Thompson's motion, but I would also like to have reconsideration of No. 1 and No. 5.

President Chapman: The motion was made to reconsider No. 2.

Mr. Lude: All right. Take No. 2, and I will come back with No. 1 and No. 5.

John Fuzak (Michigan State University): I know there is a good deal of emotionalism about this. I am sure people are overlooking what the present situation is. At the present time our athletes may try out when they are not in school, at their own expense. There is no control over them when they are not students. As a matter of fact, one of these makes it more restrictive; it says specifically that during the academic year they may not. I think that is the kind of prohibition that is not clearly stated in the terms. I think this is not opening up a Pandora's box as seemed to be indicated.

President Chapman: This is a Constitutional matter and can only go by the entire assembly.

Robert Whitelaw (Eastern College Athletic Conference): In addressing ourselves to this particular question do we divide A and B?

President Chapman: If we decide to reconsider Item 2 we can.

Ken Gurman (Southern Conference): In support of Mr. Fuzak's position, in the 1973-74 Manual, page 180:

If the student-athlete wishes to display his talents before a professional team, the question is: Does it jeopardize his eligibility under the NCAA professional ruling by doing so?

No, a student-athlete may tryout for a professional team, provided he does not receive any remuneration for participation or is not given any other kind of remuneration for participation in the contest as a member of the professional team.

The legislation we passed is more restrictive than this. I support Mr. Fuzak's position.

[Motion to reconsider No. 2 (page A-2) was defeated by voice vote.]

Amateurism—By Sports

Mr. Lude: I move reconsideration of No. 1.

[The motion was seconded.]

I would like to speak briefly here. The Mid-American Conference in caucus believed truly that we made a mistake. We do not believe we should be committed to a mistake we made simply for the sake of moving ahead. So we would like very much for this Convention to reconsider No. 1 on this basis. We are deeply concerned about amateur athletics, and the people are looking to us, the institutions of higher learning, to lead the way. If we are leading the way, it is difficult for us to explain to our faculties and administrations the position we took yesterday. We feel very strongly that we ought to repeal what we did yesterday and offer this Convention an opportunity to search your souls a little bit about what we did.

Jesse Hill (Pacific Coast Athletic Association): I have to disagree. For many years, particularly on Item 1, I have seen many boys graduate from high school and sign a professional contract to play baseball. Something can happen to them. They may last a year. They may last two years. Then they are through. The boy wants to go to college. Here is a situation where it would be grossly unfair to the young man who because of having signed a baseball contract if he starts to college he could not be permitted to participate in any other sport except baseball.

I would hope that we continue with this No. 1 that was passed.

[Motion to reconsider No. 1 (page A-1) was defeated by voice vote.]

2,000 Rule

Robert Steidel (University of California, Berkeley): I am deeply concerned about Item No. 21, where Divisions II and III are now without academic standards of any kind.

Under Bylaw 9-1-(e), I ask the Convention to rescind the action taken by Divisions II and III.

[The motion was seconded.]

This item affects us in the whole Convention and the Association as a whole very deeply.

In the first place, it makes a great disparity in recruiting. Second, this is the first step toward a very large fractionation of the Association. I think what Divisions II and III do in removing the 2,000 rule affects Division I very deeply, and I am very much in favor of rescinding the action.

C. D. Henry (Grambling College): Can people in Division I move Bylaws for Division II and Division III in the competitive matter of three legislative divisions?

President Chapman: They may move to rescind.

Mr. Henry: They may move to rescind. I thought you said something this morning about a positive action and a negative action.

President Chapman: You took positive action when you adopted No. 21.

Mr. Henry: That was positive?

President Chapman: Yes.

John Davis (Oregon State University): There was a comment made earlier this morning about the Division I schools that are in

Division II in football. I think there is some misunderstanding. I wish to make a statement that hopefully will clarify this situation.

The Division I school that is in Division II or III in football still must abide by the 2,000 legislation for the admission of all their students. As I understand it, Division I must abide by the 2,000 legislation that is in Item No. 21. Is that correct?

Harry Cross (Parliamentarian): As I understand this kind of situation that would be correct. If an institution in Division II or Division III football wishes to compete in the football championship, they come under the championship eligibility rules which require them to abide in their institution by Bylaw 4. If they did not do that, I think that then as to football they would live under the rules of the division which they were in. Otherwise they would live under the rules of their own institution.

Mr. Davis: Then schools that are in Division I abide by the rules of Division I for eligibility of all their students, except that those schools that are in Division I but participate in Division II or III football championships, at that time the eligibility of those students participating in championships is the rules of Divisions II and III.

Mr. Cross: No. For in-season eligibility only, as I understand our position now, the student-athlete in the sport must abide by the rules of that particular division for in-season eligibility.

If they happen to be in Division I, the general eligibility requirements for Division I, of course, will apply. If they are considered for the championship in Division II football, one of the requirements is that they must abide by the general eligibility requirements of the institution. Any student-athlete who happens to be across the divisional lines will have to abide by the more stringent requirements of either of the divisions.

Herbert W. Gallagher (Northeastern University): We happen to be one of the institutions who by self-determination are in Division I but our football program is in Division II. I don't think our football program could possibly have an eligibility exposure in an approved Division I ball game. So I don't think we are exposed in this regard, as I understand it. We are on 2,000 in one category, and no regulation on the other.

President Chapman: I must remind the delegates that we are supposed to be discussing a motion to rescind the actions of Divisions II and III in the matter of Item No. 21.

Mr. Davis: I wish only to add to the clarification here. I am afraid my clarification was really confusing the matter further. If there is a student who is a track athlete who might be a football athlete also, and the institution wants to go over and play Division I football, the student must meet the requirements of Division I in order to compete in his craft.

Mr. Cross: Yes.

Mr. Davis: Therefore, a transfer student going into that institution must meet the 2,000 requirement, which in the case of the requirement that has been adopted by this Convention, the Division I transfer requirements are less stringent than the Division II or Division III transfer requirements. The predictor who is a 2,000 out of high school can transfer to Division I school after one year at junior college with a 2,000, whereas the Division III or Division

II transfer students must have a 2,500 after one year.

If the student who is a track athlete wishes to compete in track in Division I he would not have to meet that requirement. He could not meet the requirement of Division II or Division III in football if, for example, he had a 2,300 out of high school and a 2,300 from his junior college after one year.

I think the whole matter is rather confusing, and for that reason I support the motion to rescind the action of Divisions II and III, so we might adopt the same rather basic standards for high school graduation.

Andrew Brown (Southwestern Athletic Conference): How many times can action be taken on a positive action, to rescind?

President Chapman: It is a good point. The parliamentary rules it can be brought once.

Mr. Brown: Division II decided not to accept that ruling, and it was already under reconsideration. We defeated it, and now Division I wants to rescind it.

Mr. Cross: You are mistaken. The respective divisions have the right to reconsider their own action. The divisions not having taken affirmative action have one right to ask for rescission. That is the situation you are in. There now is a motion by the other division to rescind. It is permissible. Just one.

M. Edward Wagner (California Collegiate Athletic Association): I support the gentleman's comments regarding the confusion that results in Divisions I, II, and III; and I support the motion of the gentleman for rescinding.

I think part of the dilemma we are in is because of the number of different proposals brought before us on the 2,000 legislation, four of them anyway. Under Satisfactory Progress there were different ones plus three amendments.

I am thinking ahead actually. Maybe one might be passed in deference to the previous one. We are in this dilemma. So bringing back and asking for rescinding of No. 21 and for the 2,000, I heartily support that.

[Motion to rescind Proposal No. 21 (page A-11) was defeated, 177-117 (needed two-thirds).]

2,000 Rule

Daniel Mullin (State University of New York, Geneseo): In view of the action just taken on Item 21, I would move that we reconsider the action taken on No. 29 by Divisions II and III schools.

[The motion was seconded.]

Since Divisions II and III do not have grade point, 2,000, it is inconsistent that we require a grade point average for entering from junior college transfer, without requiring it for freshmen.

According to Item 29, Article 4, Section 1, we are asking for a 2,500 grade point average in transferring from junior college. I think it is inconsistent, and possibly there are some people who just recently passed it.

President Chapman: I believe Division II and III schools voted on that particular point. And you are?

Mr. Mullin: I am in Division III, and I voted for it. If the parliamentarian is now going to discuss whether I can do it in both division, I would do it in Division III.

President Chapman: I would prefer we handle it that way.
Michael Fleischer (Herbert H. Lehman College): I am not clear what the gentleman is trying to do.

President Chapman: He wants to reconsider Item 29 for Division III.

Mr. Fleischer: Which would eliminate it?

President Chapman: That changes the transfer.

Mr. Fleischer: It eliminates the transfer 2.000.

President Chapman: It changes the 2.000.

George Bisacca (Eastern College Athletic Association): This is just a question of clarification. I can't seem to reconcile the two.

Bylaw 10-3 states that a member institution shall observe the applicable legislation and so forth of the division in which it has designated its membership, except that if it is eligible to enter teams or individuals in championship competition in another division, it shall apply the rules of the other division which govern the sport in question.

When we compare that to Bylaw 4-6, which gets into the No. 26 and No. 29, we see that it does indicate that the member institution shall not be eligible to enter its team or individual in the NCAA championship, unless the institution, in the conduct of all its inter-collegiate programs—it goes on to say limits and so forth.

My question is: Which really controls? Also, can you move into a championship sport by sport and only be obliged to enforce the eligibility rule on the 2.000 in that sport? Or do you have to have them all?

President Chapman: I will try to give an answer. We have a difference of opinion.

I think I finally understand it. There are really two situations that can exist, that is, in Division II, for instance. For instance if a Division II school will elect to play basketball in Division I, it must conform all its basketball activities to the rules of Division I in season and championship.

On the other hand, a member of Division I who plays, say, football in Division II, may operate its football program under all the eligibility provisions of Division II. But you can't have both.

Curtis A. Coutts (State University of New York, Binghamton): In response to Mr. Bisacca's comments with regard to Division III, none of those regulations pertain to Division III any more because they all pertain to financial aid based on athletic ability, which Division III no longer has.

President Chapman: The question before the house is for Division III, whether or not to reconsider their action on Item 29. It is available for Division III to vote on this only.

[Motion to reconsider Proposal No. 29 (page A-16) in Division III was defeated by show of paddles.]

Frank Vandenburg (University of California, Riverside): I move to reconsider for Division II, No. 29.

[The motion was seconded.]

I would like to point out that we have had discussion between Division I and Division II on transfer students; and an individual from junior college may transfer, if he has a 2.000 out of high school, directly into a Division I college, if he has a 2.000 after one

year at junior college. That standard for Division II will be one year with 2.500 and two years with 2.000.

In other words, consider it seriously when you consider it.

[Motion to reconsider Proposal No. 29 (page A-16) in Division II was approved by show of paddles. Division II defeated Proposal No. 29 by show of paddles.]

President Chapman: Gentlemen, the Chair would like to ask Mr. Lindeburg a question.

Mr. Lindeburg: My interpretation of that means that Division II goes back to 2.000.

President Chapman: On the transfer, but do you wish to tidy up No. 21?

Mr. Lindeburg: Yes, but I don't know how to get back to it. [Laughter]

President Chapman: I am pointing out that Proposal 30 was to tidy up inconsistencies in the transfer rules you now have back.

Mr. Lindeburg: I move to reconsider No. 30 for Division II.

[The motion was seconded.]

Mr. Lindeburg: I withdraw the comments I made if the second will also withdraw.

[The second withdrew.]

President Chapman: All right. We will leave it alone.

Daniel Mullin (State University of New York, Geneseo): In view of the fact that Division III, I believe, didn't read the program, I cannot move reconsideration for a second time. I move that for Division III, Item No. 29 be rescinded.

That means that it will be open to the Convention.

[The motion was seconded.]

Once again, what Division III has done makes it more restrictive as indicated by Division II votes. In District III they are saying they cannot take a junior transfer with less than 2.500, while Division I and II schools can. I hope they understand that and will rescind this.

President Chapman: The motion to rescind is before you, it requires two-thirds majority vote.

[Motion to rescind Proposal No. 29 (page A-16) was approved, 189-58.]

George Bisacca (Eastern College Athletic Conference): I have a question on something which probably some of you do not understand. When the legislation which is passed at this Convention is rewritten, is it the intention, for example, under Section 6 with rewritten, is it the intention, for example, under Section 6 with which we were just dealing, that 2.000 now will be applicable only to Division I? Is it the intention to make a separate Section 6, for example, for Division I; or are you going to reword the present section so that it is applicable in certain parts only to Division I? It becomes confusing for some of us when we don't really know which way it is going to go.

President Chapman: I don't know. We will have to rewrite the Manual. Something so extensive as this, I would be inclined to think we would have to do something so we know where to look to find what the rules are.

Experimental Basketball Game

Stanley Marshall (South Dakota State University): In behalf of

the Council, I move the adoption of Bylaw amendment to Article 3, Section 1-(e).

[The motion was seconded.]

The purpose of this legislation is to permit our Association when there is a bona fide need for rule testing in basketball to be able to do so and to retain control of that experimental game for our Association.

William Wall (National Association of Basketball Coaches): In behalf of the National Association of Basketball Coaches, we withdrew item No. 89 at the end of this morning's session in order to support Item 88 for experimental games as far as the program of the NCAA championship.

[Proposal No. 88 (page A-48) was approved by all three divisions by single vote.]

Out-of-Season Practice

Robert W. Pritchard (Worcester Polytechnic Institute): In behalf of the Council, I move the adoption of No. 90 to amend the old O.I. 309, following the Bylaw 3-2.

[The motion was seconded.]

[Proposal No. 90 (page A-49) was approved by all three divisions by single voice vote.]

Foreign Tours

Ernest Casale (Temple University): I move Proposal No. 91.

[The motion was seconded.]

[Proposal No. 91 (page A-49) was approved by all three divisions by single voice vote.]

NCAA Championships

Edgar Sherman (Muskingum College): I move the adoption of Proposal No. 92.

[The motion was seconded.]

The proposal will simply assure that there is sufficient membership support before we institute a new championship.

[Proposal No. 92 (page A-50) was approved by all three divisions by single voice vote.]

19. HOWARD UNIVERSITY APPEAL

President Chapman: Ladies and gentlemen, we have had a request from Howard University. They would like to make a motion to alter the order of business and hear their appeal at this time. Is someone from Howard prepared to make that motion?

R. Diane Wyatt (Assistant General Counsel of Howard University): I so move at this time.

[The motion was seconded and approved by voice vote.]

President Chapman: We will consider the Howard case at this time. As you know, there will be presented an appeal by Howard University, presumably a motion. We will have a response by members of the Council and the Infractions Committee. Each of the two individuals is asked to limit his comments to ten minutes.

Ms. Wyatt: I appear before you today in behalf of Howard University to ask that the penalties which were imposed upon that institution by the January 1973 Council and confirmed by the Council, January 6, 1974, be reversed and that Howard University and its soccer team of 1971 and 1972 be allowed to enjoy the NCAA championship position which they enjoyed before having the penalty placed upon them.

Yesterday there was circulated among you the appeal which I had prepared. I will only attempt to enlarge and clarify upon it. I sincerely hope that all of you have read it.

It seems that basically the confusion stems around whether or not one of our students, Keith Aqui, who was charged with violation of the Five-Year Rule and the Alien-Athlete Rule which has since been declared unconstitutional, was not eligible due to having attended an institution in Trinidad, Mausica Teachers College.

The confusion arises because the NCAA saw fit to name this institution as a collegiate institution. To this date there has been no evidence which has been submitted to Howard University as to how the classification has been made. I submit to you that the only way the classification is made is because the word college appears in the name of the institution.

As you all know, foreign institutions work on a different system than we do here in the United States. For example, in England you have school systems and names that are pretty interchangeable. For instance, what we know as private schools here, they call public schools, and what we know as public schools they call private schools.

As a matter of fact, if the NCAA uses the Office of Education to classify institutions in the United States, it seems to me only reasonable that the same Office of Education would be used to classify institutions in a foreign land.

Your Case No. 72, which appears in your Manual, states—No. 77 in your 1973-74 Manual and in your 1972-73 Manual, Case No. 72—student-athletes enrolled in a technical school, seminary or business school in the United States which is not listed in the United States Office of Education catalogue as a college. The institution must be classified as a college by the U. S. Office of Education. To this date Mausica Teachers College has not been classified as such.

It was suggested to me when I appeared before the Council on Sunday, before the Convention, there are no other institutions than collegiate institutions. However, I submit to you, in your 1973-74 Manual, O.I. 126 refers to college preparatory schools which are run by the U. S. Military installations. Am I to believe that in fact in the United States we can have college prep schools while any other high school institution in foreign lands is in fact a collegiate institution? No, I don't think that is true.

Keith Aqui, who did attend Mausica Teachers College, graduated from that institution after a period of two years with a teacher's certificate which entitled him to be able to teach in the school system in Trinidad. I submit to you if in fact this young man brought this teaching certificate here in the United States and if it were validated according to the teaching standards here for us to go out and teach in the public schools, he would not be allowed to teach in the United States with this certificate. This says to me this is not a collegiate institution. Yet, the NCAA says that Howard University has a student who has violated this rule and attended a collegiate institution.

Instead, what I submit to you is that Mausica Teachers College is merely a college preparatory institution, such as the U. S. Military Academy sponsors in their preparatory college program.

If this is the case, then Keith Aqui did not begin his eligibility

until he did in fact enroll at Howard University, which means he was not ineligible at the time he participated in the championship games. In fact, Mr. Aqui was admitted with advanced standing. Advanced standing means that for the courses he had taken at Mausica Teachers College he was given college credit. College credit seems to lead to some confusion among the members of the NCAA or the Council. What is the difference in college credit and advanced standing?

I have a letter here, which was an exhibit attached to the appeal which was passed out to you, but which was not given to you. It is a letter from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; and it is in regard to one of the other soccer players who also was given advanced standing. He came from the country in Africa, but he had a baccalaureate.

On the basis—well, let me quote from the letter. It says:

February 24, 1972

Dear Mr. Phillips:

As requested by your letter of February 2, 1972, we are providing the following advisory interpretation of foreign residents pertaining to

In view of the records submitted it indicates that the applicant had completed education comparable to that required in the United States for high school graduation plus up to one year's advanced freshman credit.

You notice they didn't say sophomore standing but up to high school graduation plus up to one year's advanced freshman credit.

Now, a high school student can enroll as a freshman at a collegiate institution if in fact he has attended a high school which has allowed him to take college level courses and successfully pass them. In fact, he will be awarded college level credit; however, he will be admitted as a student with advanced standing, not a transfer student.

Mr. Winston Yallery-Arthur, a young man who also was cited for violation, attended Queen's Royal College. Note this school also has the word College in its name. I would like to read to you from Exhibit D which was attached to my appeal.

This college offers an academic course on the British pattern. This course is designed for the top 18 per cent of the total national age group. Our courses lead to obtaining the G.C.E. at one year's advanced level. The ordinary level course comprises five years continuous study of a subject or group of subjects from age 11 plus to 16 plus.

I submit to you, is a child at the age of 11 plus or 16 plus of collegiate age? I am sure you would have to agree with me and say, no.

Mr. Winston Yallery-Arthur was admitted with a G.C.E., and he did not take the SAT or the ACT, therefore, he was not a predictor.

I am sorry. It was Mr. Mori Diane. Mr. Mori Diane also was admitted with advanced standing, and he did not take his SAT or ACT and therefore, was not a 1.600 predictor. However, the reasons behind the 1.600 move, as stated by Mr. Byers in a recent action filed against the NCAA was, and I quote from the case of Parish v. NCAA:

Mr. Byers of NCAA summarized the need for these rules, as .

establishing a minimum standard which would prevent exploitation of athletes by the college or university, that is, setting up and agreeing to the prediction process by NCAA's members in order to prevent recruitment for athletic purposes alone of young men who had relatively poor chances of obtaining academic degrees.

Now, if in fact you have students admitted to your collegiate institutions who have shown that they can be and have been successful in completing college level work, what is the need or the reasoning behind having to set forth an examination which will predict a 1.600?

I am sure you will agree with me that there is no such need. These two young men had already shown and demonstrated that they could successfully do college level work, and they had done so. These two young men in fact enjoyed G.P.A. toward college level grade point average of more than 1.600. One of them had better than 3.000 average, and the other had at that time a 2.700 average.

On the basis of these remarks, I would like to close by saying that I think a great injustice has been done to these students who participated in the 1970-71 championship soccer teams from Howard University, and also a great injustice has been done to Howard University, the institution itself.

The only way in which this injustice can be undone is for you to assert yourselves, think about the things I have told you and come to the conclusion that in fact the penalties which were imposed upon Howard University and its soccer team—that of taking away its first place National Collegiate Soccer Championship and trophy, that of taking away the athletes' performance record, the 1970 third-place finish and the 1971 first-place finish and deletion from the book—should not stand, and they should go back and enjoy the position which they first held before this penalty.

At this time I would like to move that Howard University and its soccer teams of 1971 and 1972 be placed back in the position which they enjoyed prior to the January 1973 meeting of the Council in Chicago, Illinois.

[The motion was seconded.]

President Chapman: The position of the Infractions Committee and the Council will be presented, first, by Jack Sawyer for the Infractions Committee and then Dave Swank for the Council.

John W. Sawyer (Wake Forest University): I am reporting to you on the deliberations of the Infractions Committee when this case first came before us on December 19, 1972. At that time we had a hearing for Howard University with the representatives of the institution present to present the case for the institution.

We were operating at that time under the previous procedure for the Infractions Committee whereby we made a finding of fact, submitted it to the Council; the Council would take action as a result of it.

The facts that we found out evolved about three—it was originally four students but for present purposes three—who were ineligible for various reasons, the facts of which seemed to be clear and, for the most part, undisputed at that time.

First of all, we found violation governing the eligibility of student-

athletes for intercollegiate participation, basically, the five-year rule.

This involved Keith Aqui who, as you were told a moment ago entered Mausica Teachers College. He entered in September of 1965. Mausica Teachers College is a two-year institution above high school work, which prepares teachers for teaching in that area. I may say there are junior colleges in the United States which also give education courses whose graduates would not be able to teach in any college in the United States either, but they are still colleges.

Then we had violation of provisions concerning individual eligibility for NCAA championship events. Keith Aqui participated both in 1970 and in 1971 while ineligible under the five-year rule.

In addition to that, we had Mori Diane and Anthony Martin, who were clearly ineligible by the then existent 1.600 rule. Neither took either SAT or ACT tests for prediction. There was no possible way by which one could predict 1.600 without taking these.

Had we allowed the alien students to become eligible without taking these examinations, then we would have been discriminating against American students who were required to take them. Every student was required to take them. Interpretation to this effect had been circulated more than a year before the time these two students entered.

Furthermore, we find that the university the freshmen entered in 1972-73 did not maintain a file available for inspection upon request concerning the basis of certification of eligibility for 1.600 legislation.

Summarizing then, in 1970 we had Keith Aqui participating and being ineligible under the five-year rule. In 1971 we had Keith Aqui, Mori Diane and Anthony Martin.

We had illegal financial aid and participation from Mori Diane and Anthony Martin under the 1.600 rule and failure to maintain a file for inspection concerning the basis of eligibility.

David Swank (University of Oklahoma): On behalf of the Council, I will try to be very brief and not use the same arguments Mr. Sawyer has just made.

In considering the case of Mr. Aqui, one of the arguments made is that Case No. 72, which appears in the NCAA Manual, covers certain types of institutions and basically those that are reported by a federal agency. That particular agency only classifies domestic institutions and makes no classification of foreign institutions, and that particular interpretation or case is inapplicable to the Howard Case.

What you have is Mr. Aqui, who entered that institution in Trinidad in 1965, and by September 1970 he had used all five years of his eligibility. When he participated in 1971 he was participating in at least his sixth year, as far as the NCAA was concerned. This is the reason the Council found that to be a violation.

As to the 1.600 argument, the argument made by Howard is that these foreign athletes should not be required to take the SAT or ACT test which was required of all American students. I think really what they are asking for is reverse discrimination, that we discriminate in favor of the foreign student over our own students.

The Council found they violated Rule 4-6-(b) in that neither one of these student-athletes had ever taken an ACT or SAT test.

I think we should be brief here. I would point out that this matter was tried before the Federal District Court in Washington, and in that

case the alien student ruling was thrown out. The court reconsidered that and stated—and I am quoting from the court—on the remaining facets of the case . . . the court has concluded that Howard was in no way denied due process.

It further stated that here were the facts showing violation of NCAA rules and they were not disputed by Howard. Howard actually did not dispute the violation of the rules but raised the issue in the Federal Court of due process. That court sustained the 1.600 rule as being a valid rule. It sustained the five-year rule as being a valid rule, no way discriminatory, and that the proceedings of the NCAA were correct.

In fact, in the opinion it also said—and I am really wondering a little bit about this—the NCAA proceeded compassionately, affording Howard the fullest opportunity to advance its views on the issues presented. Howard was given timely notice of the charges against it and opportunity to defend its action before the Committee on Infractions and the full Council.

So I really feel that Howard has had its day before the committee, its day before the Council, its day before the court and now its day before the Association.

While we are speaking of days, the particular action against Howard, as of this day they are restored to full standing, because it was on January 9, 1973 that they were placed on probation for a period of one year, which expires as of this day, subject to examination of their athletic program.

We would urge this assembly to deny the motion made by Howard and to leave all of the penalties in existence standing.

President Chapman: Do any members of the Association have questions for either side?

John Eisterhold (University of Tennessee, Martin): I am in a kind of peculiar position. There are three things that strike me. One of them is that in the Caribbean there are a number of two-year universities. Most of them are thought of at our university as being colleges, but most of them are very weak. When we accept students from that region they are required to take the ACT at our institution. I think this is also the case generally around the country.

[The motion was defeated, 14-238.]

20. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

President Chapman: We will then return to the regular order of business.

The Executive Committee is empowered to adopt Executive Regulations, and they stand until amended or overturned by the Convention.

We do not adopt these one by one. There are, however, some proposed amendments for overturning some of these regulations. They are adopted by the Executive Committee, and they stand unless otherwise overturned or amended.

Institutional Eligibility

We will go to No. 93. Proposal No. 94 amends No. 93, so there is already a request to amend what was set forth. If someone representing the North Central Conference would wish to move No. 94.

Dick Koppenhaver (North Central Conference): I move that Item No. 94 be adopted.

[The motion was seconded.]

[Proposal No. 94 (page A-51) was approved by show of paddles.]

Walter Versen (University of Illinois, Chicago Circle): I move the adoption of the amendment No. 117, to amend Proposal No. 93 for cross country.

[The motion was seconded.]

I would just like to say I don't really know whether I am speaking for it or against it, as I have on so many issues here changed my mind. So I will wait and see what I have to say. [Laughter]

I am entering this on behalf of the cross-country Division II and Division III coaches, of which our cross country coach is president.

I realize this increases the number, but there are a couple of points he wished me to make. Up until this year, 15 people have been qualified to go to Division I. Under this setup there would be 20 qualified to go. However, their experience has been that only five or six have been able to go because their institution was unable to send them. I know for myself, if I have a cross-country man qualify next year and he is fourth, I couldn't send him to San Diego. If the meet were held in Chicago, I would like to have someone of a lower standing, sixth, seventh, or eighth, be able to participate on his home ground. It is on that basis that I have suggested it.

[Proposal No. 117 (page A-66) was defeated by voice vote.]

Championships—Entries

Max O. Schultze (University of Minnesota, Twin Cities): I move the amendment of Executive Regulation No. 2, Section 4-(e).

Furthermore, I would like to request that if the Convention is inclined to adopt this amendment it be made effective immediately.

At the present time an institution can enter into a NCAA championship event only individuals who compete in varsity intercollegiate sports, and there are an increasing number of institutions, including our own, in which departments other than the department of intercollegiate athletics supervise and sponsor undergraduate collegiate activities, such as club sports or activities for individuals.

The proposed amendment of this executive regulation would make it possible for a department other than the department of intercollegiate athletics to submit the entry of a qualified individual or individuals to participate in a championship event within the division of that institution under the proviso that both institutions must satisfy all eligibility requirements and also the individual concerned must satisfy all the eligibility requirements.

[The motion was seconded.]

Stanley Bates (Western Athletic Conference): I would have to take the opposite view of my good friend, Max Schultze, speaking on behalf of the Executive Committee.

Schools go to a great deal of expense and effort to keep their programs in the department of intercollegiate athletics. There is more to it than just eligibility. There is the problem of proper control of the programs. There are recruiting, scholarships and other areas could enter into this. It is the feeling of the Executive Committee that the proposition should not relate to the other areas but should be under the department of intercollegiate athletics.

[Proposal No. 95 (page A-52) was defeated by voice vote.]

President Chapman: As I mentioned, the remaining Executive Regulations, No. 96 through 104, stand unless challenged.

Advertising

H. Evan Zeiger (Samford University): I am not sure this is in order. I haven't presented anything in writing, but I rise to ask this Convention to overturn Executive Regulation No. 2-16. If I am in order I would like to speak to that a little bit. Can I, without making a motion? How do I do this?

President Chapman: Make a long speech, and at the end say, "Therefore, I move. . . ." [Laughter]

Mr. Zeiger: Thank you for that good help. Thank you very much. [Laughter]

I have made this same speech before to this Convention. I am a relatively new member, my institution is, of the NCAA. I have been made aware that many of my colleagues have for long years fought—and that is the proper word—the permission of alcoholic beverage advertising on NCAA-sponsored telecasts and broadcasts. They have successfully prevented it for a long time, but as of a couple of years ago we began permitting beer advertising, and this year we propose to enlarge that to wine.

I simply wish to point out to the Convention that this is totally inconsistent with the NCAA stand, with what it proposes to its staff. We obviously believe that when advertising is permitted on these telecasts, we as an Association endorse these products, even though it is only implied. We do say that we let the originating station and the host institution take the responsibility, but we cannot escape our responsibility that easily. It is ours, and we are saying in effect that we are inviting the youths of America to embrace these products which we permit to be advertised. I say again this is a gross inconsistency. This Association has stood for many years for the disciplined life. I believe intercollegiate athletics is one of the last bastions of the disciplined life; and if we are permitting this advertising, we are going against what we stand for in so many other ways.

I urge this Convention to overturn the Executive Regulation and return us back to our former position of not permitting advertising of this kind.

Mr. Chairman, I move that this Convention overturn Executive Regulation 2-16, Proposal No. 103.

[The motion was seconded.]

Stanley Bates (South Dakota State University): I might point out that the attitude of the Executive Committee was to substitute one of the announcements for wine for one of the announcements for beer. As you know, your executive regulations now do allow you to have two beer announcements. This change that we proposed under advertising now lets you substitute one wine for one beer. It was the feeling that beer or wine were in the same general category as compared to hard liquor.

I think that most institutions now do use these in programs and this particular item refers only to broadcasting.

William E. Callahan (Madison College): I simply rise to support the rescission or negation of Proposal No. 103. I also believe it is hypocritical and inconsistent with our statement about drugs. Apparently you gentlemen who have been in San Francisco the last few days know there is quite a good deal of difference between 12 and 20 per cent wine and five per cent beer. [Laughter]

H. Evan Zeiger (Samford University): I am moving to overturn both kinds. If I fail in that I would like to see you cut out wine.

President Chapman: I understand your motion to be to overturn the entire thing.

Mr. Zeiger: I am opposed to any kind of alcohol because it is the No. 1 drug problem in America.

[Motion to overturn Proposal No. 103 (page A-57) was defeated by show of paddles.]

President Chapman: That brings us now to Recommended Policies, and Item 105.

John Davis (Oregon State University): May I make a comment for the record? I hope the Rules and Tournaments Committees might review, now that we have Division II and Division III finishers in the various sports competing in the National Collegiate Championships, I hope the Rules and Tournaments Committees would look at the team scoring for Division I teams in those championships.

I personally do not feel it is fair to include Division II and Division III participants when determining the team scoring for the Division I team. I hope the Rules and Tournaments Committees would look at that.

Transfer Rule

Frank Lindeburg (University of California, Riverside): Before you go to the next item, I am very sorry to bother this body, but there is one more item for Division II I would like to call to your attention.

I didn't realize until it was called to my attention a few minutes ago, but we have left a gap in the rules and regulations concerning a transfer individual, and actually No. 29 and No. 30 are kind of companions.

I would request consideration and vote of approval for Division II to approve the transfer rule as Division I has already done.

President Chapman: Frank, we are in a funny position. You can't reconsider No. 30 because Division II never considered it. I guess you had better move it. We never brought No. 30 before us.

Mr. Lindeburg: I move that Division II approve No. 30 to amend Article 4, Section 1-(d).

[The motion was seconded.]

[Proposal No. 30 (page A-17) was approved in Division II by show of paddles.]

Reporting of Violations

Nells Thompson (University of Texas, Austin): I think I should call the attention of the assembly to the fact that they ought to look at the Recommended Policies and Practices for Intercollegiate Athletics. These are, of course, policies that are adopted by the Convention as Recommended Policies for guidance of member institutions in the conduct of the members' intercollegiate programs. In this respect we are submitting to you, of course, an amendment to Policy No. 6, and of course this section is concerned with the encouragement of the Association's members and its staffs in the enforcement of the machinery of the NCAA. From this standpoint I want to move the adoption of this policy.

[The motion was seconded.]

[Proposal No. 105 (page A-60) was approved by show of paddles.]

Transfer Rule

Cliff Largess (University of Rochester): We now have Division III not covered under transfer rules. I would like to have Division III schools consider No. 30. I move we adopt this.

[The motion was seconded.]

President Chapman: Division III does have a transfer rule because you did not adopt No. 29, so what that does is leave in all the italicized material in No. 29.

Mr. Largess: I believe we rescinded No. 29.

President Chapman: You rescinded No. 29, but there is still the old transfer rule.

[Proposal No. 30 (page A-17) was approved in Division III by show of paddles.]

Leo Miles (Howard University): May I ask a question on this? Some institutions prohibit staff members from participation as scouts, coaches or promoters in professional sports. I would like a little clarification.

I would state that I am a National Football League official, and I am wondering whether or not you are saying that I cannot serve further in that situation.

President Chapman: Which policy?

Mr. Miles: You say something about it in Policy No. 6.

President Chapman: Those are Recommended Policies. They are not rules of the Association. They recommend that you not do it, but they don't say you can't do it.

Mr. Miles: OK. I just wanted to understand that because I wouldn't want to give it up voluntarily. [Laughter]

Scheduled Athletic Competition

Robert Pritchard (Worcester Polytechnic Institute): I move the Convention adopt the Recommended Policy 2, with the addition of Section 3, which states: *Member institutions should avoid scheduling contests at sites unrelated to at least one of the participating institution's natural area of athletic interest.*

[The motion was seconded.]

C. D. Henry (Grambling College): I would like to know what is meant by an institution's natural area of athletic interests.

Coming from a place that is not well known and living in a town with about 3,000 people in it, we occasionally schedule games away from home. I would like to get clarification of that definition.

Mr. Pritchard: I would assume that each one of these cases which may seem somewhat remote would have to have an individual clarification. You have to realize this is only a recommended policy. It is not a rule. It is not a regulation.

Mr. Henry: Did you say those of us in remote areas would get what? I missed you after "remote."

Mr. Pritchard: Now, I have to remember what I said.

Mr. Henry: That is the reason I asked you. [Laughter]

Mr. Pritchard: One good thing about these conventions, we always leave here knowing every damned thing we did, until we pick up the NEW YORK TIMES the next day and then we find out what happened here. [Laughter]

What I said is that it is recommended that institutions do play their games in the reasonable areas of athletic interest, which I assume

would be somewhere near their home sites, or those of the opposition, of course.

Mr. Henry: Somewhere near their home site of one of the two. OK. Near their home site. Thank you. [Laughter]

President Chapman: C. D., I don't agree that Grambling is not well known, however. [Laughter]

Mr. Henry: But it is not like living in Houston, you will agree. [Laughter]

President Chapman: You've got me there.

Mr. Henry: The only thing is when you say *area of athletic interest* most of the people we play before have left the South on the Illinois Central and are in the West and the East, and they are the people we play before. [Laughter]

President Chapman: This Convention ends on a good note. I feel that.

[Proposal No. 118 (page A-66) was defeated by a show of paddles.]

Penalty Structure

John Sawyer (Wake Forest University): I move the adoption of Item No. 106.

[The motion was seconded.]

Mr. Sawyer: The Infractions Committee is given considerable leeway in setting up penalties. In the Enforcement Regulations the statement occurs that lists the disciplinary measures which may be taken are and it is a list of penalties which are likely to occur, but it is not an all-inclusive list. There are some other penalties which have occurred and which may occur again in the future.

We simply thought we would add to that list to scare any of you who might have any ideas. Items 8, 9 and 10 have already been used. Item 11 would tie in with Item 34 which was passed earlier in this Convention making it illegal to use a person in a National Collegiate Championship who has been illegally recruited. So we have a proposed penalty to take care of that violation.

[Proposal No. 106 (page A-61) was approved by voice vote.]

21. OTHER BUSINESS

President Chapman: We have the resolution you picked up on your way in, to be presented by Jim Smith.

Ross Smith (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): The Energy Committee met following the General Round Table held Tuesday morning in this room. Among other items, the resolution which you picked up at the door was reviewed and passed for presentation at the Convention at this time. The resolution reads as follows:

Whereas, the delegates to the 68th annual NCAA Convention share the concern of our nation's leadership with the impending impact of reduced energy supplies, and

Whereas, the member institutions of the NCAA pledge their full support to a concerted effort to eliminate unnecessary energy consumption,

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved that the 68th Convention calls to the attention of the executive and athletic administrations of our member institutions the several energy conserving suggestions outlined at this Convention, and

Be It Further Resolved that the NCAA Council, in consultation with the Association's Executive Committee, be

authorized, until the next annual Convention, to take what action it deems necessary within the authority granted by the existing Constitution and Bylaws to reduce travel in conjunction with the scheduling of NCAA championships and Association meetings, as well as other aspects of inter-collegiate athletics subject to control at the present time by the Association's legislation.

I move the adoption of this resolution.

[The motion was seconded.]

[Motion was passed by voice vote.]

22. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

James B. Higgins (Lamar University): May I direct your attention to the names of your representatives who served as members of the Committee on Committees. On their behalf, I would like to express appreciation for the opportunity to serve the Association, and especially extend our gratitude to Miss Fannie Vaughan of the NCAA office for her invaluable assistance.

Please refer to the Committee's report, which was circulated earlier in this session.

The nominees shown in the report are hereby presented to this Convention for election to committees for the terms indicated.

Mr. President, I move acceptance of the Committees' nominees.

[The motion was seconded and approved by voice vote.]

23. REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

James L. Bedell (Canisius College): I would like to call upon the delegates at this time and ask them to show their appreciation to the President for the way he ran the meeting. I think it was a very trying meeting, a very long meeting; and I think we should show him our appreciation for keeping his humor and keeping things in proper order.

[The assembly rose and applauded.]

President Chapman: I might respond and say this has been a hell of a good bunch to work with. You have been most cooperative and very good-natured. I am really pleased that the crowd is still here, this near to adjournment.

John Fuzak (Michigan State University): Your Nominating Committee is operated through some correspondence, and each of the District representatives on the Committee circulated their membership to attempt to determine their wishes and to attempt to identify people to be nominated to serve within the realm of positions to be filled by the Nominating Committee.

This report of the Nominating Committee presents a slate of candidates for election and has the unanimous endorsement and support of all members of the Nominating Committee.

For President—

Alan J. Chapman, Rice University

For Secretary-Treasurer—

Richard P. Koenig, Valparaiso University

For Vice-President, District 1—

Ross Smith, Division III

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

For Vice-President, District 3—
 Ralph Fadum, Division I
 North Carolina State University
 For Vice-President, District 5—
 Stan Marshall, Division II
 South Dakota State University
 For Vice-President, District 7—
 Harry Troxell, Division I
 Colorado State University
 For Vice-President-at-large
 Frank Lindeburg, Division II
 University of California, Riverside
 For Vice-President-at-large—
 John Winkin, Colby College
 Division II
 For Vice-President-at-large—
 Ray Whispell, Muhlenberg College
 Division III
 For Vice-President-at-large—
 James E. Hawkins, Fort Valley State College
 Division III

This slate then conforms, brings us into conformity with the requirements of representation of eight representatives from Division I, four from Division II and four from Division III. I move the adoption of the slate.

[The parliamentarian, Mr. Harry Cross, assumed the chair.]

[The motion was seconded and approved by voice vote.]

[President Chapman resumed the chair.]

President Chapman: I cannot add much more than the comments I just made before. You have been a wonderful group to work with. I look forward to doing it again.

Secretary-Treasurer Koenig: Obviously, I second all Alan mentioned. I would like to add another comment or two that I know he would agree with. In my capacity this past year it has been a real thrill to work with so many great men, among them—and I know you would all want to join me in this—Walter Byers and his staff. This Convention has been a real exercise for a lot of them.

President Chapman: I believe there is no other business. I will remind the new Council members there is a meeting in the morning. If there is no other business, I will declare the Convention adjourned.

[The Convention adjourned at 3:40 p.m.]

Appendix A

68th ANNUAL CONVENTION

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

[Note: In the following proposals, those letters and words which appear in *italics* are to be deleted and those letters and words which appear in **bold face** are to be added. All proposals shall become effective August 1, 1974, unless otherwise indicated. All page numbers listed refer to the corresponding pages in the 1973-74 NCAA Manual.]

NO. 1 AMATEURISM—BY SPORTS

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 1, pages 6-11.

A. Amend Article 3, Section 1-(a), page 6, as follows:

"Section 1. Principle of Amateurism and Student Participation. An amateur student-athlete is one who engages in *athletics* a particular sport for the educational, physical, mental and social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom *athletics* participation in that sport is an avocation.

"(a) A student-athlete shall not be eligible for participation in an intercollegiate *athletics* sport if:

"(1) He takes or has taken pay, or has accepted the promise of pay, in any form, for participation in *athletics* that sport, or

"(2) He has entered into an agreement of any kind to compete in professional athletics in that sport, or to negotiate a professional contract in the sport, or

"(3) He has directly or indirectly used his athletic skill for pay in any form in that sport; however, a student-athlete may accept scholarships or educational grants-in-aid from his institution which do not conflict with the governing legislation of this Association."

B. Delete O.I. 1, following Constitution 3-1-(a)-(3), page 6, as follows:

"O.I. 1. The terms of this principle shall not apply to a student-athlete's participation in a contest or match not recognized by this Association as an intercollegiate sport."

C. Amend O.I. 2, following Constitution 3-1-(a)-(3), page 6, as follows:

"O.I. 2. The phrase 'or has accepted the promise of pay, in any form, for participation in *athletics* that sport' shall also apply to the promise of pay when such pay is to be received following completion of his intercollegiate career."

D. Amend Article 3, Section 1-(b), page 6, as follows:

"(b) Any student-athlete who signs or who has ever signed a contract or commitment of any kind to play professional athletics in a sport, regardless of its legal enforceability or the consideration (if any) received; plays or has ever played on any professional athletic team in a sport, or receives or has ever

received, directly or indirectly, a salary, reimbursement of expenses or any other form of financial assistance from a professional sports organization in a sport for any purpose whatsoever, except as permitted by the governing legislation of this Association, no longer shall be eligible for intercollegiate athletics in that sport."

E. Amend Article 3, Section 1-(d), page 6, as follows:

"(d) A student-athlete may participate as an individual or as a member of a team against professional athletes, but he may not participate on a team in his sport known to him, or which reasonably should have been known to him, to be a professional team in that sport."

Source: NCAA Council (Special Committee on Amateurism).

Intent: To apply the professional rulings of the Association to each student-athlete on a sport-by-sport basis.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved, 258-123. Later motion to reconsider defeated by voice vote.

NO. 2 AMATEURISM—PROFESSIONAL TRYOUTS

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 1-(b), page 6.

A. Add a new O.I. 3 following Constitution 3-1-(b), page 6, and renumber subsequent O.I.'s, as follows:

"O.I. 3. A student-athlete shall be eligible although prior to his enrollment in a collegiate institution he may have tried out at his own expense with a professional sports organization or received not more than one expense-paid visit from any one professional organization, provided such a visit did not exceed 48 hours, and any payment or compensation in connection with the visit was not in excess of actual and necessary expenses."

B. Add a new O.I. 4 following Constitution 3-1-(b), page 6, and renumber subsequent O.I.'s, as follows:

"O.I. 4. A student-athlete shall not try out with a professional sports organization during any part of the academic year (i.e., from the beginning of the fall term through completion of the spring term, including any intervening vacation period) while he is enrolled in a collegiate institution as a regular student in at least a minimum full-time academic load. He may try out with a professional organization during the summer or during the academic year while he is not a full-time student provided he does not receive any form of expenses or other compensation from the professional organization."

Source: NCAA Council (Special Committee on Amateurism).

Intent: To relax the present proscriptions on pre-college and college student-athletes trying out with professional sports teams and permit such tryouts under certain prescribed conditions.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by show of paddles. Later motion to reconsider defeated by voice vote.

NO. 3 AMATEURISM—PROFESSIONAL TEAM DEFINITION

Constitution: Amend O.I. 3, following Constitution 3-1-(d), page 6, as follows:

"O.I. 3. A professional team shall be any team which is a member of or affiliated with a recognized professional sports organization, or any organized team which includes among its playing personnel any athlete who currently is under contract to a team which is a member of or affiliated with a professional organization in that sport, or any organized team on which there is an athlete receiving payment of any kind (other than actual and necessary expenses for game trips) for his participation.

"(a) An all-star team composed of college seniors who are academically eligible to participate shall not be considered a professional team even though one or more team members is under contract to a professional sports organization, provided none of the team members receives compensation for the contest.

"(b) (a) Student-athletes may compete with professional golfers in pro-am golf tournaments on tennis or golf teams with individuals who are competing for cash or a comparable prize, provided the student does not receive payment of any kind for his participation."

Source: NCAA Council (Special Committee on Amateurism).

Intent: To modify the professional team definition to (1) permit college student-athletes to compete on teams including players under contract to professional sports teams provided no team member receives payment for his participation, and (2) extend the present exception for golf to tennis.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by show of paddles.

NO. 4 AMATEURISM—COMMERCIALIZATION

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 1-(e), page 7, as follows:

"(e) Subsequent to becoming A a student-athlete (per O.I. 100), an individual shall not accept any remuneration for or permit the use of his name or picture to directly advertise, recommend or promote the sale or use of a commercial product or service of any kind, and he shall not receive remuneration for endorsing a commercial product or service through his use of such product or service."

Source: NCAA Council (Special Committee on Amateurism).

Intent: To confirm that this legislation is applicable to college student-athletes and violators become ineligible for all intercollegiate sports.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by show of paddles.

NO. 5 AMATEURISM—FINANCIAL AID

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 1-(f), page 7, as follows:

"(f) Financial aid, including a grant-in-aid which carries with it a partial work requirement, may be awarded for any term (semester or quarter) during which a student-athlete is in regular attendance, provided he is not under contract to or currently receiving compensation from a professional sports organization. Financial aid awarded by an institution to a student-athlete shall conform to the rules and regulations of the awarding institution and of that institution's conference, if any."

Source: NCAA Council (Special Committee on Amateurism).

Intent: To render a player under contract to a professional sports organization ineligible for institutional financial aid.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by show of paddles.

NO. 6 AMATEURISM—INSTITUTIONAL EXPENSES

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 1-(g)-(3), page 8, as follows:

"(3) Payment of excessive or improper expense allowances, including, but not limited to, payment of (i) money to team members or individual competitors for unspecified or unitemized expenses; (ii) expenses incurred by a student-athlete which are prohibited by the rules governing an amateur non-college event in which the student-athlete participates, or (iii) expenses incurred by a student-athlete competing in an event which occurs at a time when he is not regularly enrolled in a full-time program of studies, or not eligible to represent his institution, except that expenses may be paid for a student-athlete to compete in regularly scheduled intercollegiate events and established national championships occurring between terms, provided he is representing his institution and was eligible for intercollegiate competition the preceding term, and in international competition approved by the NCAA Council."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To prohibit a member from paying expenses of a student-athlete, when he is not regularly enrolled or is ineligible, to compete in non-intercollegiate events except for established USA national championships and approved international competition.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by show of paddles.

NO. 7 AMATEURISM—AWARDS

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 1-(h)-(7), page 11, by adding new paragraph (v), as follows:

"(v) Awards received by a student-athlete while enrolled during the academic year (i.e., from the beginning of the fall term through completion of the spring term, including any in-

tervening vacation period) as a regular student in a minimum full-time academic load, or awards received by a student-athlete while representing his institution at some other time, shall be governed by the preceding paragraphs of this section. Awards received by a student-athlete participating in an event while not enrolled as a regular student during the academic year or received during the summer while not representing his institution shall conform to the regulations of the recognized amateur organization(s) applicable to that event."

Source: NCAA Council (Special Committee on Amateurism).

Intent: To substitute the award regulations of other qualified amateur sports organizations for NCAA rules in the circumstances indicated.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by voice vote.

NO. 8 AWARDS

Constitution: Amend Proposal No. 7, as follows:

"(v) Awards received by a student-athlete while enrolled during the academic year (i.e., from the beginning of the fall term through completion of the spring term, including any intervening vacation period) as a regular student in a minimum full-time academic load, or awards received by a student-athlete while representing his institution at some other time, shall be governed by the preceding paragraphs of this section. Awards received by a student-athlete participating in an event while not enrolled as a regular student during the academic year or received during the summer while not representing his institution shall conform to the regulations of the recognized amateur organization(s) applicable to that event. If there is no recognized amateur organization, prizes and awards shall conform to NCAA regulations."

Source: University of Vermont.

Intent: To provide for NCAA jurisdiction in those instances where there is not another recognized amateur sports organization to determine the permissible athletic awards.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 9 AMATEURISM—TEACHING EMPLOYMENT

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 3-1-(i), page 11.

A. Amend O.I. 9, following Constitution 3-1-(i), page 11, as follows:
"O.I. 9. A student-athlete may not serve as a coach or an instructor for compensation in a physical education class outside of his institution in which he teaches sports techniques or skills or both, but he shall not be so employed to coach or teach in his sport, however, in the latter part of his senior year, he may enter into agreements relative to future teaching assignments in a high school or college without affecting his eligibility under the

terms of this principle. He shall not be employed to teach physical education classes or coach any sport in or by his institution."

B. Amend O.I. 10, following Constitution 3-1-(i), page 11, as follows:

"O.I. 10. A student-athlete may not be employed or receive compensation for teaching or coaching sports skills or techniques in his sport, except that he may be compensated as a supervisor of children's sports programs, such as a counsellor in a summer camp or in a recreation department program. and His his duties may include some coaching and officiating responsibilities, teaching techniques or skills in his sport, provided that any instruction is a part of the overall terms of employment (i.e., teaching and coaching shall not demand more than half of his employed time) and not on a fee-for-lesson basis. He also may work in a tennis or golf shop provided he does not give instruction for compensation."

Source: NCAA Council (Special Committee on Amateurism).

Intent: To apply the professionalism-by-sport principle to employment as an instructor or coach.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by show of paddles.

NO. 10 AMATEURISM—OFFICIATING

Constitution: Amend O.I. 11, following Constitution 3-1-(i), page 11, as follows:

"O.I. 11. A student-athlete may be employed or permitted to officiate games or contests for compensation except those involving teams which are members of or affiliated with a recognized professional sports organization. in the intramural sports program of his institution, and he may be permitted to officiate games or contests in which the players are not above the high school or twelfth-grade level. In neither case shall his His compensation shall not exceed the going rate for such employment or officiating, nor shall it exceed the permissible, maximum amount of financial aid described in Constitution 3-4. He shall not officiate for compensation in any other form of athletic contests."

Source: NCAA Council (Special Committee on Amateurism).

Intent: To permit officiating for reasonable compensation by student-athletes without jeopardizing their amateur standing, except when employed by a professional sports organization.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by voice vote.

NO. 11 AMATEURISM—AGENT RELATIONSHIP

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 1-(c), page 6, as follows:

"(c) Any student-athlete who agrees or has ever agreed to be represented by an agent or an organization in the marketing of his athletic ability or reputation no longer shall be eligible

for intercollegiate athletics; however, a student-athlete may secure advice from a lawyer concerning a professional sports contract without violation of this provision provided the lawyer does not represent the student-athlete in negotiation of the contract."

Source: NCAA Council (Special Committee on Amateurism).

Intent: To clarify the role of a lawyer relative to the professional agent rule and to confirm that representation by an agent (or organization) renders the student-athlete ineligible for all intercollegiate sports.

Action: Approved by voice vote.

NO. 12 HIGH SCHOOL PLACEMENT SERVICES

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 1-(c), page 6, as follows:

"(c) Any student-athlete who agrees or has ever agreed to be represented by an agent or an organization in the marketing of his athletic ability or reputation no longer shall be eligible for intercollegiate athletics. Any individual, agency or organization representing a prospective student-athlete for compensation in placing the prospect in a collegiate institution as a recipient of athletically related financial aid shall be considered an agent or organization marketing the athletic ability or reputation of the individual."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To classify as a violation of the amateur rule a prospective student-athlete's arrangement with a placement service whereby the latter receives a fee if the prospect is a recipient of financial aid as indicated.

Action: Approved by voice vote.

NO. 13 VOTING AND AMENDMENTS

Bylaws: Add O.I. 900, following Bylaw 9-1-(e), page 77, as follows:

"O.I. 900. When an amendment to a Bylaw, which is subject to amendment by divisions, is adopted by one division, the action may be subject to review in the following manner: (a) at the Convention in progress, the action may be reviewed at any time prior to adjournment; or (b) at any subsequent Convention provided the applicable procedure for submission of an amendment is followed."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To confirm the sense of the special Convention, August 6, 1973.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by voice vote.

NO. 14 MEMBERSHIP CRITERIA

Bylaws: Add a new Bylaw 11, Divisional Membership Criteria, following page 80; Section 1 to read as follows:

[Note: The following proposal is applicable only to Division I members.]

"Section 1. Criteria For Division I Membership. Institutions

which elected Division I through the process of self-determination shall conform to the following criteria for membership in Division I no later than January 1, 1979. Institutions in Division II or Division III must conform to the following criteria prior to making application to the NCAA Council for Division I membership.

"(a) Institutions desiring to be members of Division I in the sport of football must schedule at least 60 per cent of their games against members of Division I in that sport.

"(b) Institutions desiring to be members of Division I shall schedule at least 75 per cent of their basketball games against members of Division I.

"(c) Institutions desiring to be members of Division I must sponsor a minimum of eight varsity intercollegiate sports in which the Association draws the official playing rules or sponsors National Collegiate Championship competition."

Source: Atlantic Coast Conference, Big Eight Conference, Big Ten Conference, Mid-American Conference, Missouri Valley Conference, Pacific-8 Conference, Southeastern Conference, Southern Conference, Southwest Conference, Western Athletic Conference, Virginia Polytechnic Institute. [Note: The Missouri Valley Conference, Southeastern Conference and Western Athletic Conference do not support paragraph (c); the Southern Conference does not support paragraph (b).]

Intent: To establish criteria for membership in Division I.

Action: Consideration of (a), (b) and (c) separately: (a) approved as amended (see No. 107) by show of paddles; (b) approved by show of paddles; (c) defeated 103-111. Later motion to rescind the vote on (b) defeated by show of paddles.

NO. 15 MEMBERSHIP CRITERIA

Bylaws: Add a new Bylaw 11, Divisional Membership Criteria, following page 80; Section 2 to read as follows:

[Note: The following proposal is applicable only to Division III members.]

"Section 2. Criteria for Division III Membership. Institutions which have elected Division III through the process of self-determination shall conform to these criteria for membership in Division III no later than January 1, 1979. Institutions in Division III shall not award financial aid to any student-athlete except upon a showing of financial need by the recipient.

"(a) All forms of financial assistance for student-athletes must be handled through the regular college agency set up for all students, usually the financial aid office.

"(b) Financial assistance may be offered only by the director of student financial aid, or a similar person, in writing and not before the student has been admitted.

"(c) The assistance offered each year may not exceed financial need as determined by the Parents' Confidential Statement of the College Scholarship Service, except for Honor Awards. Honor Awards for student-athletes may not exceed \$300 each academic year. They may be offered by an institution when the financial

need is less than \$300 or even where there is no need.

"(d) All financial assistance received by the student-athlete from sources outside the institution must be reported to the director of financial aid. When outside aid is received after the financial aid program of the college has been offered to the student, the director of financial aid must be notified and an adjustment of that aid already offered must take place in order that the total aid now available from all other sources does not exceed financial need."

Source: Midwest Collegiate Athletic Conference; Ohio Athletic Conference.

Intent: To require members of Division III to award financial aid only on the basis of the recipient's need.

Action: Approved as amended (see No. 108) by show of paddles

NO. 16 FIVE-YEAR RULE

Constitution: Amend O.I. 16, following Constitution 3-9-(a), page 15, as follows:

"O.I. 16. If a student-athlete enrolls in a regular term of a collegiate institution at his the first opportunity following completion of any one of the three commitments described in the exceptions to Constitution 3-9-(a), the elapsed time between completion of his commitment and enrollment will not count toward his five years of eligibility."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To clarify Constitution 3-9-(a) and present O.I. 16.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by voice vote.

NO. 17 OUTSIDE PARTICIPATION

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 9-(d), page 17, as follows:

"(d) He shall be denied eligibility for intercollegiate soccer competition in his sport if, following his enrollment in college and during any year in which he is a member of the an intercollegiate soccer squad or team, he competes as a member of any outside soccer team in his sport during his institution's intercollegiate season. The Council shall have the authority to waive this provision to permit student-athletes to participate in official Pan American or Olympic tryouts and competition, or to participate in other international competition involving the national teams of the nations represented. A freshman cannot compete in outside competition in the sport of soccer during the intercollegiate season if his institution has a freshman soccer team, or if freshmen are eligible for the varsity. The intercollegiate soccer season in a sport shall be the period of time between opening of the institution's formal freshman or varsity practice and its the last regularly scheduled game as well as any post-season intercollegiate soccer competition. in which it engages."

Source: NCAA Council (Committee on International Relations).

Intent: To prohibit a member of an institution's intercollegiate team from competing as a member of any outside team in that sport during the institution's intercollegiate season of the sport, except for the waivers indicated.

Action: Approved as amended (see No. 109) by voice vote.

NO. 18 OUTSIDE BASKETBALL COMPETITION

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 9-(c), page 16, as follows:

"(c) He must not participate in any organized basketball competition except during while representing his institution in intercollegiate competition in accordance with the permissible playing season specified in Bylaw 3, and if his institution's playing season ends before the concluding date of the permissible playing season as defined by the NCAA, then he may not engage in any outside competition following his institution's playing season. Such participation shall require the member institution to rule the student-athlete ineligible for intercollegiate competition in the sport of basketball. Participation by residents of Puerto Rico in the Superior Basketball League of Puerto Rico is exempted from this ruling. A student-athlete may compete in one game a year involving players from his former high school and its alumni team. The Council shall have the authority to waive this provision to permit student-athletes to participate in official Pan American or Olympic tryouts and competition, or participate in other international competition approved by the Department of State of the U.S. Government and sanctioned by the Council of the Association. Request for Council sanction must be made by the institution at least thirty days prior to that competition."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To preclude participation on an outside basketball team during the permissible intercollegiate playing season. (The prohibition against out-of-season participation would continue except as provided for in the present legislation.)

Action: Approved by voice vote.

NO. 19 ALIEN STUDENT-ATHLETE

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 9, by adding new paragraph (j), page 18, as follows:

"(j) If an alien student-athlete, he must complete and sign a notarized affidavit which is to be filed in the office of the director of athletics in form prescribed by this Association."

[Note: The form appears herein as Appendix D, pages 76-78.]

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To provide a procedure for determining information concerning the competition and amateur standing of alien student-athletes.

Action: Tabled by voice vote.

NO. 20 INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 9, page 18, by adding a new paragraph (j), as follows:

"(j) Each division may adopt Bylaws governing eligibility of student-athletes for regular season competition."

Source: Southeastern Conference.

Intent: To permit each division to adopt Bylaws governing eligibility of student-athletes for regular season games, meets and tournaments.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 21 2.000 RULE

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 6, pages 55-56, by eliminating paragraphs (b) and (c), and all applicable interpretations.

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To rescind the 2.000 rule.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Voted upon by division: Division II approved, 75-29; Division III approved, 56-18; Division I defeated, 38-172. Later motion to reconsider in Division II defeated, 33-38. Later motion to rescind the vote in Divisions II and III (2/3 majority needed) defeated, 177-117.

NO. 22 2.000 RULE

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 6-(b)-(1), page 55, as follows:

"(1) Limits its scholarship or grant-in-aid awards (for which the recipient's athletic ability is considered in any degree), and eligibility for participation in athletics or in organized athletic practice sessions during the first year in residence, to student-athletes who have graduated from high school with a minimum grade point average of 2.000 (based on a maximum of 4.000) for all work taken through the accumulative sixth, seventh or eighth semesters and certified officially on the high school transcript, except that an institution may provide financial aid to a student whose matriculation was not solicited by a member of the athletic department or by a representative of its athletic interests (see O.I. 100) and whose admission and financial aid have been granted without regard in any degree to his athletic ability; such a student shall not be eligible for participation in athletics or in organized athletic practice sessions unless he satisfies the requirements of Bylaw 4-6-(b)-(2) and there is on file in the office of the director of athletics certification by the faculty athletic representative, the admissions officer and chairman of the financial aid committee that this exception applies;"

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To provide for calculation of the 2.000 requirement on the basis of the sixth, seventh or eighth semesters of high school

work. (Council will ask that this be withdrawn if Proposal No. 21 is adopted.)

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Division I only: Approved by show of paddles.

NO. 23 2.000 RULE

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 6-(b)-(1), page 55, as follows:

"(1) Limits its scholarship or grant-in-aid awards (for which the recipient's athletic ability is considered in any degree), and eligibility for participation in athletics or in organized athletic practice sessions during the first year in residence, to student-athletes who have graduated from high school with a minimum grade point average of 2.000 (based on a maximum of 4.000) for all work taken and certified officially on the high school transcript based on the actual accumulative grade point average at the end of the seventh or eighth semester in high school as recorded on an official high school transcript (or other official form) sent directly by the high school to the admissions office of the college, except that an institution may provide financial aid to a student whose matriculation was not solicited by a member of the athletic department or by a representative of its athletic interests (see O.I. 100) and whose admission and financial aid have been granted without regard in any degree to his athletic ability; such a student shall not be eligible for participation in athletics or in organized athletic practice sessions unless he satisfies the requirements of Bylaw 4-6-(b)-(2) and there is on file in the office of the director of athletics certification by the faculty athletic representative, the admissions officer and chairman of the financial aid committee that this exception applies;"

Source: Mid-American Conference.

Intent: To permit the seventh or eighth semester grade point average to be used to qualify a student-athlete under the 2.000 rule.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 24 2.000 RULE

Bylaw: The following interpretation relating to Article 4, Section 6-(b)-(1), page 55, was printed in the July 15, 1973 issue of the NCAA News. The member indicated has asked that it be reviewed by the 68th annual Convention:

"Situation: To establish eligibility under Bylaw 4-6-(b)-(1) [2.000 rule], a high school or preparatory school must provide a student's grade point average. A high school or preparatory school grades on a system other than the 4.000 scale (e.g., a 3.000 or 5.000 scale, or a percentage scale of 100).

"Question: May an NCAA member institution convert the student's grade point average provided by the high school or preparatory school to the 4.000 scale for purposes of determining eligibility?

"Answer: No. The high school or preparatory school must provide a student's grade point average including any necessary

conversion to the 4.000 scale which is defined by the NCAA as follows: 4.000=Excellent (A); 3.000=Good or Above Average (B); 2.000=Average (C); 1.000=Below Average (D); 0.000=Failing (F).

"The grade point average submitted to the member institution must be recorded on his official high school transcript or other official written statement sent directly by the school to the admissions office of the NCAA member institution. This certification must represent the student's grade point average for all work taken through graduation.

"If the school will not provide a converted grade point average to the 4.000 scale or certify the student's grade point average for all work taken through graduation, the student is considered a non-qualifier for the purpose of establishing his eligibility under the 2.000 rule. [B4-6-(b)-(1)]"

Appellant: Colorado School of Mines.

Action: Division I only: Tabled by voice vote.

NO. 25 1.600 RULE

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 6-(b), pages 55-56, by eliminating the present language and substituting the following:

"(b) A member institution shall not be eligible to enter a team or individual competitors in an NCAA-sponsored meet or tournament unless the institution, in the conduct of all its intercollegiate athletic programs, limits financial aid as defined by O.I. 500 (for which the recipient's athletic ability is considered in any degree) and eligibility for participation in athletics or in organized practice sessions during the freshman year of residence to student-athletes who have a predicted minimum grade point average of at least 1.600 (based on a maximum of 4.000) as determined by the Association's national prediction tables.

[Note 1: If adopted, the national prediction tables in use during 1972 will be utilized.]

[Note 2: Effective August 1, 1974, for those student-athletes first entering member institutions subsequent to the opening term (semester or quarter) of the 1974-75 academic year.]

"O.I. 409. Only the actual accumulative rank-in-class or grade point average at the end of the sixth, seventh or eighth semester in high school may be used as recorded on an official high school transcript (or other official form) sent directly by the high school to the admissions office of the college. If a high school graduate attends a college preparatory school for a full academic year, he may be judged by his predicted grade point average as a high school graduate or on the basis of his college preparatory record. It is not permissible to round a student's prediction regardless of the number of digits to which the computation is carried; e.g., a prediction of 1.59999 would not qualify a prospective student-athlete under the provisions of Bylaw 4-6-(b).

"O.I. 410. A student who has established a prediction may not achieve eligibility by means of a subsequent test after en-

rollment or reporting for uniformed squad practice, whichever is earlier.

"O.I. 411. If a student's prediction has not been established and he reports for practice or competition, the student shall be required to take the ACT or SAT test on the first subsequent national test date, and the institution shall be required to determine his prediction within two weeks following the receipt of scores from such test. Until his prediction is determined, the student may engage in practice, but not participate in competition. If he then predicts 1.600 or better, he is eligible to continue practice and represent the institution in competition in accordance with other applicable institutional, conference and NCAA policies.

"O.I. 412. The Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) and the American College Test (ACT) are the only tests which may be used to establish a prospect's prediction. The qualifying test score submitted by a prospect must represent the total score achieved from a single attempt on any nationally administered test date.

"O.I. 413. Institutions which are Division I in all sports except football need not apply the provisions of Bylaw 4-6-(b) to prospective football players unless the student participates in another sport.

"O.I. 414. A student-athlete who practices or participates while ineligible under the provisions of Bylaw 4-6-(b) shall be charged with the loss of one year of practice and varsity eligibility by his institution for each year gained improperly, which shall be the next year in attendance. A student-athlete who receives financial aid while ineligible for such aid under Bylaw 4-6-(b) shall be declared ineligible for practice, intercollegiate athletics and such financial aid by his institution. The institution may appeal to the Council for restoration of the student's eligibility. The loss of eligibility may apply only at the institution involved in the violation.

"O.I. 415. A student-athlete who did not graduate from high school, but subsequently completes the General Education Development (GED) test and obtains a state high school equivalency diploma, may establish his prediction through use of his high school record (see O.I. 409) or through use of the Association-approved table which converts the average of his five GED scores to high school rank."

Source: Atlantic Coast Conference; Big Ten Conference; Southeastern Conference.

Intent: To reinstate the 1.600 rule as a requirement for members who wish to be eligible to enter teams or individual athletes in NCAA championships.

Action: Voted upon by division: Division III defeated by show of paddles; Division II defeated by show of paddles; Division I defeated, 52-149.

NO. 26 SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

Constitution: Amend O.I. 14, following Constitution 3-2-(c), page 12, as follows:

"O.I. 14. The phrases 'good academic standing' and 'satisfactory progress' are to be interpreted at each member institution by the academic authorities who determine the meaning of such phrases for all students, subject to the controlling legislation by the conference or similar association of which the institution is a member.

"(a) At a minimum, 'satisfactory progress' shall require a student-athlete to complete satisfactorily a minimum of 24 semester or 36 quarter hours of academic credit, or in the case of an institution which awards academic credit on a system other than a semester or quarter basis, complete at least a minimum of 20 per cent of the academic units required for a baccalaureate degree, at the member institution during the two semesters or three quarters immediately preceding the term in which the participation occurs.

"(b) Credits earned in summer school, night school, correspondence and/or extension courses which are accepted by the member institution in which the student-athlete is enrolled may be counted in fulfillment of the credit hour or unit requirement provided these credits are satisfactorily completed during the 12 calendar months immediately preceding the term in which the participation occurs.

"(c) For any student transferring from a collegiate institution who attends any term(s) at the member institution less than a full academic year, satisfactory progress shall require the student-athlete to complete satisfactorily a minimum of 12 semester or quarter hours (10 per cent per semester or 5 per cent per quarter of the academic units required for a baccalaureate degree) during each term."

Source: NCAA Council (Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements).

Intent: To substitute a performance requirement to be eligible for intercollegiate participation, in place of the 2.000 incoming requirement of Bylaw 4-6-(b). (Council proposes elimination of Bylaw 4-6-(b) per No. 21.)

Action: Tabled, 193-165.

NO. 27 SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 3, page 12, by adding a new O.I. 15, as follows:

"O.I. 15. Correspondence courses taken from an institution other than the one in which a student-athlete was last enrolled as a full-time student shall not be used in determining a student's 'academic standing' or 'satisfactory progress.'"

Source: Atlantic Coast Conference.

Intent: To preclude use of correspondence courses from other institutions to enable a student-athlete to become eligible at the institution in which he is a full-time student.

Action: Withdrawn by sponsor, but motion by Frank Broyles, University of Arkansas, placed it before Convention. Approved by show of paddles.

NO. 28 INSTITUTIONAL ELIGIBILITY

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 6, by adding a new paragraph (d), page 56, as follows:

"(d) A member institution shall not be eligible to enter a team or individual competitors in an NCAA-sponsored meet or tournament unless its chief executive officer certifies annually on a form and by a date approved by the NCAA Council that (1) he or his designated representative has reviewed with all athletic department staff members the rules and regulations of the Association as they apply to the administration and conduct of intercollegiate athletics, (2) the policies, procedures and practices of the institution, its staff members and representatives of athletic interests are in compliance at the present time with the Association's legislation insofar as he can determine and (3) it is the intention of the institution to maintain such compliance."

Source: NCAA Council (Conference of Conferences on Enforcement).

Intent: To require an annual review of the Association's legislative requirements and certification by each institution that such review has taken place.

Action: Approved by each division by voice vote.

NO. 29 INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1, page 50, by deleting paragraph (e), relettering subsequent paragraphs and revising paragraph (d) as follows:

"(d) He must, after transfer from another collegiate institution, have completed one full year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the certifying institution, except that this provision shall not apply if, at the time of his graduation from high school, he presented an accumulative minimum grade point average of 2.000; he presents a minimum of twenty-four semester hours or a minimum of thirty-six quarter hours of transferable degree credit from a junior college with an accumulative minimum grade point average of 2.000, and he has spent at least two semesters or three quarters in residence at the junior college excluding summer sessions; (i) he is a graduate of a junior college; or (ii) he presents a minimum of forty-eight semester hours or a minimum of seventy-two quarter hours of transferable degree credit with an accumulative minimum grade point average of 2.000 and has spent at least two academic years (four semesters or six quarters) in residence at the junior college, excluding summer sessions; or (iii) he presents a minimum of thirty-six semester hours or a minimum of forty-eight quarter hours of transferable degree credit with an accumulative minimum grade point average of 2.250 and has spent at least three semesters or four quarters in residence at the junior college, excluding summer sessions; or (iv) he presents a minimum of twenty-four semester hours or a minimum of thirty-six quarter hours of transferable degree credit with an accumulative minimum grade point average of 2.500 and has spent at least two semesters or three quar-

ters in residence at the junior college, excluding summer sessions."

[(1), (2), (3) and (4) remain unchanged.]

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To eliminate the 2.000 high school GPA requirement from the transfer legislation for NCAA championship events. (This is based upon Council Proposal No. 21.)

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Voted upon by Divisions II and III: Division II approved, 60-22; Division III approved, 28-14. Later motion to reconsider in Division III defeated by show of paddles. Motion to reconsider in Division II approved by show of paddles. Division II defeated No. 29 by show of paddles. Motion to rescind Division III vote approved, 189-58.

NO. 30 TRANSFER RULE

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1-(d), page 50, as follows:

"(d) He must, after transfer from another collegiate institution, have completed one full year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the certifying institution, except that this provision shall not apply if, at the time of his graduation from high school, he presented an accumulative minimum grade point average of 2.000 and he presents a minimum of twenty-four semester hours or a minimum of thirty-six quarter hours of transferable degree credit from a junior college with an accumulative minimum grade point average of 2.000 and he has spent at least two semesters or three quarters in residence at the junior college, excluding summer sessions, or if he is a graduate of a junior college."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To correct the present provision and exempt from the junior college transfer rule the junior college graduate.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Division I only: Approved by show of paddles. Later motion to adopt No. 30 in Division II approved by show of paddles. Motion to adopt No. 30 in Division III approved by show of paddles.

NO. 31 TRANSFER RULE

Bylaws: Amend O.I. 402-(a), page 52, as follows:

"O.I. 402. A student shall not be considered a transfer:

"(a) After enrollment or attendance only at classes in a summer school or night school or extension courses from his institution."

[Note: Paragraphs (b) through (h) remain unchanged.]

Source: Atlantic Coast Conference, Big Ten Conference, Mid-American Conference, Missouri Valley Conference, Southeastern Conference, Southern Conference, Southwest Conference, Western Athletic Conference.

Intent: To classify as a transfer a student who has taken extension courses from another institution.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 32 INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1-(f), page 51, as follows:

"(f) He must not previously have engaged in *three* four seasons of varsity competition *after his freshman year*, it being understood that:"

[Remaining paragraphs remain unchanged.]

Source: California Collegiate Athletic Association; Southland Conference.

Intent: To permit four varsity seasons for upperclassmen if they did not engage in varsity competition as freshmen.

Action: Voted upon by division: Division I defeated by show of paddles; Division II approved, 47-45; Division III defeated, 24-37. Motion to rescind Division II vote approved, 262-80.

NO. 33 INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1-(g), page 52, as follows:

"(g) He must not have received or satisfied the requirements for a baccalaureate or equivalent degree, or he must not have completed his eligibility for participation as a graduate student under the provisions of Constitution 3-3-(c), except that a student who is eligible during the term in which he completes his work for the degree (or his graduate eligibility as referred to above) or who was a regularly enrolled full-time student and who was eligible during the term immediately preceding the championship, but is not enrolled at the time of the championship, remains eligible for any NCAA championship that begins within sixty days after he completes the requirements for the degree (or his graduate eligibility or the end of the term)."

Source: Dartmouth College.

Intent: To permit an otherwise eligible student-athlete to compete in an NCAA event which occurs during term time even though the student-athlete is not enrolled at the time of the event.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 34 INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, pages 52-56.

A. Amend Article 4, Section 1, page 52, by adding a new paragraph (i), as follows:

"(i) His enrollment or attendance shall not have been solicited by the certifying institution or any representative of its athletic interests in violation of the Association's legislation as acknowledged by the institution or established through the Association's enforcement procedures. The certifying institution may appeal to the Eligibility Committee for restoration of his eligibility."

B. Amend Article 4, Section 3-(e), page 55, as follows:

"(e) The Council may, by a two-thirds majority of its members present and voting, waive the residence requirement set forth in Bylaw 4-1 for a student-athlete who transfers to a member institution after loss of eligibility due to involvement in a violation of Constitution 3-1-(f) or Bylaws 4-1-(i) or 4-6-(b). The Council may waive these requirements only upon a determination of the innocent or inadvertent involvement of the student-athlete in the violation."

C. Amend Article 4, Section 6, page 56, by adding a new paragraph (d), as follows:

"(d) An institution shall not enter a student-athlete as an individual or as a member of a team in an NCAA championship event if it is acknowledged by the institution or established through the Association's enforcement procedures that the institution or a representative(s) of its athletic interests violated the Association's legislation in the solicitation of the student-athlete's enrollment. The institution may appeal to the Eligibility Committee for restoration of the student-athlete's eligibility."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To render a student-athlete ineligible to represent an institution in an NCAA event if the institution violated NCAA requirements in his recruitment; appeal procedures would be available for restoration of the student-athlete's eligibility.

Action: Approved by all three divisions by single voice vote.

NO. 35 INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1, by adding a new paragraph (i), page 52, as follows:

"(i) He must, if requested by the Executive Committee, sign an affidavit certifying his amateur standing under the provisions of Constitution 3-1.

"[Note: If the Executive Committee requires an individual entered in an NCAA championship to sign an affidavit attesting to his amateur status, such affidavit shall be administered by the chairman of the games committee and shall be taken on a form prescribed by the Executive Committee.]"

Source: NCAA Council (NCAA Executive Committee).

Intent: To authorize the Executive Committee to require student-athletes to sign affidavits attesting to their amateur status to be eligible to compete in an NCAA championship.

Action: Tabled by voice vote.

NO. 36 FINANCIAL AID—SUMMER SCHOOL

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 1-(f)-(2), page 8, as follows:

"(2) Financial aid may not be provided a student while attending a summer school or summer term unless he has been in residence a minimum of one term during the regular academic year and is eligible for admission to a regular term during the next regular academic year, and then such financial aid may be

utilized only to attend the awarding institution's summer term or summer school."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To limit financial aid for the summer school or term to student-athletes who are eligible for admission during the next regular term of the academic year.

Action: Defeated by show of paddles.

NO. 37 FINANCIAL AID—SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 1-(g)-(6), page 9, as follows:

"(6) Special arrangements designed to provide a student-athlete, his relatives or other friends with extra benefits not made available to members of the student body in general, or their relatives or other friends. Special arrangements specifically prohibited include, but are not limited to: special discounts or payment arrangements on purchases; loans without interest; guarantees of bond; regular or periodic use of an automobile without (or at a reduced) charge; transportation to or from the site of a summer job without (or at a reduced) charge. Further, no athletic staff member or representative of the athletic interests of the institution shall sign or cosign a note with an outside agency to arrange a loan for a student-athlete, whether for his benefit or the benefit of anyone else."

Source: NCAA Council (Committee on Infractions).

Intent: To clarify the application of the "special benefit" rule to relatives and other friends of the student-athlete as well as the student-athlete himself.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by voice vote.

NO. 38 FINANCIAL AID—EXPENSES

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 1-(h)-(1), page 9, as follows:

"(1) Actual and necessary expenses on intercollegiate athletic trips (including reasonable trips to practice sites other than those of the institution), or to transport a team a reasonable distance (approximately 100 miles) to an off-campus site for a post-season team award or recognition meeting, or the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the wife of a student-athlete in accompanying him to a certified postseason football game in which the student-athlete is certified eligible to participate."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To permit institutional payment of expenses of a student-athlete's wife in attending a certified postseason football game in which her husband is eligible to compete.

Action: Tabled by show of paddles.

NO. 39 LIMITATIONS ON GRANTS-IN-AID

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 1, page 57, by adding a new paragraph (a), as follows:

[Note: The following proposal is applicable only to Division III members.]

"(a) Division III members shall be exempt from compliance with all provisions of this Article."

Source: Brandeis University; Clark University; Ohio Athletic Conference.

Intent: To free Division III members from all provisions of Bylaw 5.

Action: Division III only: Approved by show of paddles.

NO. 40 MAXIMUM AWARDS TABLE

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 4, page 57, by adding a new paragraph (f), as follows:

[Note: The following proposal is applicable only to Division II members.]

"(f) Division II members shall be exempt from compliance with the Maximum Awards Table."

Source: University of California, Riverside.

Intent: To free Division II members from NCAA limitations on the number of financial aid awards for student-athletes.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 41 LIMITATIONS ON GRANTS-IN-AID

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, pages 57-59.

A. Amend Article 5, Section 2-(b), page 57, as follows:

"(b) He was recruited and is receiving financial aid as set forth in O.I. 500. engages in intercollegiate competition as a member of a varsity team."

B. Amend Article 5, Section 3, page 57, by adding new paragraph (c), as follows:

"(c) He was recruited, but does not receive financial aid as set forth in O.I. 500."

C. Amend Article 5, Section 4-(c), page 57, as follows:

"(c) In each sport, except football and basketball, there shall be an annual limit on the value of additional financial aid awards which may be in effect."

D. Amend Article 5, Section 4, page 57, by eliminating paragraph (d) and renumbering subsequent paragraphs, as follows:

"(d) In the sports of football and basketball, there shall be an annual limit on the number of financial awards which may be in effect."

E. Eliminate O.I. 501, following Bylaw 5-7, page 58, as follows:

"O.I. 501. A recruited player who is not receiving financial aid, or who is receiving financial aid granted without regard in any degree to his athletic ability, does not have to be counted until he engages in intercollegiate competition related to the varsity program in that sport."

F. Amend O.I. 505, following Bylaw 5-7, page 59, as follows:

"O.I. 505. Under the provisions of Bylaw 5, an institution may not award each year a greater number of such initial or additional awards, scholarships or grants-in-aid per sport than the

numbers indicated in the two columns, respectively, of the Maximum Awards Table. A member institution, however, may administer such awards on the basis of an aggregate expenditure, except for the maximum additional awards in the sports of football and basketball.

"(a) Under this procedure, in sports other than football and basketball, a member may multiply the value of 'commonly accepted educational expenses' at that institution by the number of initial awards, or by the number of additional awards permitted for the particular sport, and the resulting products are the respective maximum values of new and additional awards in effect in any one year which the member may provide to qualified student-athletes in that sport. The total number of recipients may exceed the number of awards indicated provided the respective aggregate dollar amounts are not exceeded.

"(b) As to maximum additional awards in the sports of football and basketball, an institution may provide financial aid to other student-athletes in addition to the recipients of maximum initial awards provided that the maximum number of additional student-athletes receiving any form of financial aid together with any other countable players as defined in Bylaw 5-2 does not exceed the number in the Maximum Additional Awards column."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To exempt from counting the recruited student-athlete who does not receive institutional financial assistance; make more secure the number limitations on financial aid by requiring that a recruited student-athlete must be counted if he receives financial aid as defined by O.I. 500, and provide more flexibility in the sports of football and basketball by using the dollar equivalency calculation as opposed to the individual student-athlete counting procedure.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Voted upon by Divisions I and II: Motion to divide question defeated by voice vote. Defeated by each by show of paddles.

NO. 42 COUNTABLE PLAYERS

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, pages 57-59.

A. Delete Article 5, Section 2-(b), page 57, as follows:

"(b) He was recruited and engages in intercollegiate competition as a member of a varsity team."

B. Amend O.I. 501, following Bylaw 5-7, pages 58-59, as follows:

"O.I. 501. A recruited player who is not receiving financial aid, or who is receiving financial aid granted without regard in any degree to his athletic ability, does not have to be counted, until he engages in intercollegiate competition related to the varsity program in that sport."

Source: Mid-American Conference.

Intent: To count only those student-athletes receiving financial aid based in any degree upon their athletic ability.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO: 43 MAXIMUM AWARDS—OTHER SPORTS

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 4, pages 57-58, as follows:

"Section 4. Maximum Awards Table. A member institution shall not make an award of financial aid (for which the recipient's athletic ability is considered in any degree) in excess of the number permitted by the following rules and the Maximum Awards Table:

"(a) In each sport, there shall be an annual a limit on the value of the initial financial aid awards which may be made to student-athletes. in effect at any one time An initial award is an award including awards made to freshmen, transfer students (from two-year or four-year institutions) and upperclassmen. receiving financial aid for the first time.

"(b) An award first made to a student-athlete during the season or after the end of his sport's season shall be counted as an initial award for either the current academic year (if the institution's annual limit has not been reached) or the next academic year.

"(c) In each sport, except football and basketball, there shall be an annual limit on the value of additional financial aid awards which may be in effect.

"(d) In the sports of football and basketball, there shall be an annual limit on the number of additional financial aid awards which may be in effect.

"(e) The following Maximum Awards Table is applicable:

Sport	Maximum Initial Awards Per Year	Maximum Additional Awards in Effect the Same Year
Baseball	6	13
Cross Country/Track	7	16
Fencing	3	5
Golf	3	5
Gymnastics	4	8
Ice Hockey	7	16
Lacrosse	7	16
Skiing	4	8
Soccer	6	13
Swimming	6	13
Tennis	3	5
Volleyball	3	5
Water Polo	3	5
Wrestling	6	13

Source: Atlantic Coast Conference, Big Eight Conference, Big Ten Conference, Mid-American Conference, Missouri Valley Conference, Pacific-8 Conference, Southeastern Conference, Southern Conference, Western Athletic Conference.

Intent: To eliminate the maximum initial awards limitations and apply an overall limit on the number of awards which may be in effect at any one time in sports other than football or basketball.

Effective Date: Immediately, except no student-athlete who is presently enrolled would count against the total limitations; i.e., this

proposal would be applied only to incoming student-athletes from the date the legislation was approved.

Action: Voted upon by Divisions I and II: Approved by each by show of paddles.

NO. 44 LIMITATIONS ON GRANTS-IN-AID

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 4-(a), page 57, as follows:

"(a) In each sport, there shall be an annual limit on the value of the initial financial aid awards which may be made to student-athletes. An initial award is an award made to freshmen, transfer students (from two-year or four-year institutions) and upperclassmen receiving financial aid for the first time. For purposes of the annual limitation only, transfer students from two-year institutions shall count one-half of scholarship aid given to freshmen and transfer students from four-year institutions. Total financial aid limitations remain in effect for each sport."

Source: Georgia Southern College.

Intent: To provide for a different computational basis for initial financial aid awards made to transfer students from junior colleges.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 45 LIMITATIONS ON GRANTS-IN-AID

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 4, page 57.

[NOTE: The following proposals are applicable only to Division I members.]

A. Amend Article 5, Section 4-(a), page 57, as follows:

"(a) In each sport, except basketball, there shall be an annual limit on the value of the initial financial aid awards which may be made to student-athletes. An initial award is an award made to freshmen, transfer students (from two-year or four-year institutions) and upperclassmen receiving financial aid for the first time.

"(1) In the sport of basketball, there shall be an annual limit on the number of initial financial aid awards which may be made to student-athletes."

B. Amend Article 5, Section 4, page 57, by adding a new paragraph (e), as follows, and relettering subsequent paragraphs:

"(e) In the sport of basketball, there shall be an annual limit on the total number of financial aid awards which may be in effect the same year, including initial awards."

Source: Missouri Valley Conference.

Intent: To simplify the counting procedure in basketball by eliminating the dollar-value or equivalency factor, thereby placing both the initial and additional awards counting procedures on the same basis (i.e., an individual student-athlete count) and providing for an overall total for the sport, including initial grants.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved as amended by substitute amendment No. 114.

NO. 46 LIMITATIONS ON GRANTS-IN-AID

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 4, page 57.

[NOTE: The following proposals are applicable only to members of Division I in football.]

A. Amend Article 5, Section 4-(a), page 57, as follows:

"(a) In each sport, except football, there shall be an annual limit on the value of the initial financial aid awards which may be made to student-athletes. An initial award is an award made to freshmen, transfer students (from two-year or four-year institutions) and upperclassmen receiving financial aid for the first time.

"(1) In the sport of football, there shall be an annual limit on the number of initial financial aid awards which may be made to student-athletes."

B. Amend Article 5, Section 4-(d), page 57, as follows:

"(d) In the sports of football, and basketball, there shall be an annual limit on the total number of financial aid awards which may be in effect the same year, including initial awards."

Source: Missouri Valley Conference.

Intent: To simplify the counting procedures in football by eliminating the dollar-value or equivalency factor, thereby placing both the initial and additional awards counting procedures on the same basis (i.e., an individual student-athlete count) and providing for an overall total for the sport, including initial grants.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved as amended by substitute amendment No. 115. Later motion to reconsider defeated by show of paddles.

NO. 47 MAXIMUM AWARDS—BASKETBALL

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 4-(e), pages 57-58, as follows:

"(e) The following Maximum Awards Table is applicable:

Sport	Maximum Initial Awards Per Year		Maximum Additional Awards in Effect the Same Year	
Basketball	6		12	18

Source: Big Ten Conference, Mid-American Conference, Pacific-8 Conference, Southern Conference, Western Athletic Conference, Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

Intent: To eliminate the maximum initial awards limits after September 1, 1977, and apply an overall limit on the number of awards which may be in effect at any one time.

Action: Voted upon by Divisions I and II: Defeated by each by a show of paddles.

NO. 48 MAXIMUM AWARDS—FOOTBALL

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 4-(e), pages 57-58, as follows:

"(e) The following Maximum Awards Table is applicable:

Sport	Maximum Initial Awards Per Year		Maximum Additional Awards in Effect the Same Year	
Football	30		75	105"

Source: Atlantic-Coast Conference, Big Ten Conference, Mid-American Conference, Pacific-8 Conference, Southern Conference, Western Athletic Conference, Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

Intent: To eliminate the maximum initial awards limits after September 1, 1977.

Action: Voted upon by Divisions I and II: Defeated by each by a show of paddles.

NO. 49 MAXIMUM AWARDS TABLE

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 4-(e), page 57, as follows:

[NOTE: The following proposal is applicable only to Division I members.]

"(e) The following Maximum Awards Table is applicable: Maximum Awards Table. Division I Basketball. 6 Maximum Initial Awards Per Year. 12 18 Maximum Additional Awards in Effect the Same Year."

Source: Missouri Valley Conference.

Intent: To maintain the present initial awards limit, but eliminate the 12 additional award feature to reduce the inherent "run off" feature of the present rule while confirming the present overall limit of 18.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved as amended by substitute amendment No. 114.

NO. 50 MAXIMUM AWARDS TABLE

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 4-(e), pages 57-58, as follows:

[NOTE: The following proposal is applicable only to members of Division I in football.]

"(e) The following Maximum Awards Table is applicable: Maximum Awards Table. Division I Football. 30 35 Maximum Initial Awards Per Year. 75 105 Maximum Additional Awards in Effect the Same Year."

Source: Missouri Valley Conference.

Intent: To maintain the initial awards feature, but increase it by five to provide a more realistic opportunity of maintaining a football squad at the allowable 105 level; further, eliminate the 75 additional award feature to reduce the inherent "run off" feature of the present rule while confirming the present overall limit of 105.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved as amended by substitute amendment No. 115.

NO. 51 MAXIMUM AWARDS—FOOTBALL

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 4, page 57, by adding a new paragraph (f), as follows:

"(f) In the sport of football, institutions which have fewer than seventy-five additional financial aid awards in effect for the fall term of 1974 may increase the maximum number of initial financial aid awards so that it may have a total of 105 financial

aid awards (including initial and additional combined) in effect during the fall term of 1974."

Source: Michigan State University.

Intent: To permit institutions with fewer than 75 awards in effect during the fall term of 1974 to award sufficient initial grants-in-aid to increase their total number to 105.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Voted upon by Divisions I and II: Defeated by each by show of paddles.

NO. 52 FINANCIAL AID DEFINITION

Bylaws: Amend O.I. 500, following Article 5, Section 7, page 58, as follows:

"O.I. 500. The term 'financial aid' as used in Bylaw 5 includes all institutional funds such as scholarships, grants, loans, work-study program assistance, on-campus employment and aid from government or private sources for which the institution is responsible for selecting the recipient or determining the amount of aid, or providing matching or supplementary funds for a previously determined recipient; further, it includes off-campus employment earnings and other sources of aid during the academic year for which the athletic interests of the institution intercede in behalf of the recipient. Financial aid for use in this Bylaw does not include National Defense Student Loans which have to be repaid in full with interest; nor does it include aid received under the institution's work-study assistance programs."

Source: Georgia Southern College.

Intent: To revise the definition of financial aid to exempt National Defense Student Loans and aid received from the institution's work-study assistance programs.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Tabled by voice vote.

NO. 53 SQUAD LISTS

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 7, page 58, as follows:

"Section 7. Squad Lists. The member institution's athletic director shall compile a list on a form approved by the NCAA Council of the squad members in each sport on the first day of practice and shall indicate thereon the status of each member in the above categories. Lists The forms shall be available for inspection by an authorized representative of another member institution, the NCAA and, as to members of an allied conference, an authorized representative of the conference. A supplementary list form may be filed to add names of persons not initially on the squad or to indicate a change of status. A student-athlete's name must be on the official institutional list form to qualify him to represent his institution in intercollegiate competition."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To provide for an Association form for recording financial aid awards.

Action: Approved by Divisions I and II by single voice vote.

NO. 54 DEFINITION OF STUDENT-ATHLETE

Bylaws: Amend O.I. 100, following Article 1, Section 1-(a), page 31, as follows:

"O.I. 100. A 'student-athlete' is a student whose matriculation was solicited by a member of the athletic staff or other representative of athletic interests with a view toward the student's ultimate participation in the varsity intercollegiate program. Any other student becomes a 'student-athlete' only when he reports for a freshman or varsity squad which is under the jurisdiction of the department of intercollegiate athletics. A student is not deemed a 'student-athlete' solely because of his prior participation in high school athletics.

"(a) A prospective student becomes a prospective 'student-athlete' (i.e., matriculation is considered to have been solicited) if a member of the athletic staff or other representative of athletic interests: (1) provides transportation to the prospective student to visit its campus; (2) entertains the prospective student in any way on the campus except the institution may make available to the prospect a complimentary admission to an athletic contest; (3) initiates or arranges a telephone contact with the prospective student or member of his family (or guardian) for the purpose of recruitment; (4) (3) visits or entertains a prospective student or member of his family (or guardian) for the purpose of recruitment, or (5) (4) entertains members of the family (or guardian) of a prospective student on its campus."

[Note: Paragraph (b) remains unchanged.]

Source: Ohio Athletic Conference.

Intent: To permit telephone contact with prospective students without their being classified prospective "student-athletes."

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 55 RECRUITING CONTACTS

Bylaws: Amend Article 1, Section 1-(b), page 31, as follows:

"(b) No athletic staff member or other representative of the institution's athletic interests shall contact a prospective student-athlete in person off campus for recruiting purposes (per O.I. 100) during the academic year until the prospect completes his junior year in high school, and such contact shall not be made after the beginning of the prospect's competitive season during his senior year in high school until the season (including any postseason competition) is completed in the sport for which he is recruited.

"(1) Any staff member or other representative of a member institution's athletic interests desiring to contact a prospective student-athlete at his high school, college preparatory school or junior college shall first contact that institution's executive officer or his authorized representative, explain the purpose of his call and request permission to contact the student-athlete.

Contact may be made at these places only when such permission is granted.

"(2) No contact with a prospective student-athlete shall be made at the site of his school's athletic competition when the prospect is a participant therein."

Source: NCAA Council (Special Committee on Recruiting).

Intent: To prohibit off-campus recruiting contact with a prospect during the academic year until his senior year of high school and, during his senior year, to provide that such contact shall be before or after the competitive season of the prospect's sport.

Action: Motion to table defeated by voice vote. Voted upon by division: Division I defeated, 95-114; Division III defeated, 16-47; Division II defeated, 35-65.

NO. 56 RECRUITING TRANSPORTATION

Bylaws: Amend Article 1, Section 5-(b), page 35, as follows:

"(b) If institutional or conference regulations prohibit an institution from financing one visit of a prospective student-athlete as provided in Bylaw 1-5-(a), said institution may permit any person, at his own expense, to pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to visit the institution's campus one time, regardless of whether the person accompanies the prospect on his visit; further, any Any person, at his own expense, may transport or pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus of a member institution one time provided such person, at his own expense, accompanies the prospective student-athlete on his visit. Only actual round-trip transportation costs by direct route between the student-athlete's home and the institution's campus may be provided. Such visit shall not exceed forty-eight hours."

Source: NCAA Council (Special Committee on Recruiting).

Intent: To eliminate the present exception and require that the outside person who pays the visitation cost of a prospect must accompany the prospect on the visit.

Action: Approved by all three divisions by single voice vote.

NO. 57 RECRUITING EXPENSES

Bylaws: Amend Article 1, Section 5-(h), page 37, as follows:

"(h) An institution may shall not pay any costs incurred by an athletic talent scout or a representative of its athletic interests in studying or recruiting prospective student-athletes. An institution may not place any such person on a fee or honorarium basis and thereby claim him as a staff member entitled to expense money."

Source: NCAA Council (Special Committee on Recruiting).

Intent: To clarify the application of the present legislation.

Action: Approved by all three divisions by single voice vote.

NO. 58 RECRUITING ENTERTAINMENT

Bylaws: Amend Article 1, Section 5-(i), page 37, as follows:

"(1) A member institution may entertain high school, college preparatory school or junior college coaches on its campus only, or in the community in which the institution is located. Such entertainment may include providing a maximum of two complimentary tickets to home athletic contests, food and refreshments, but shall not include room expenses or the cost of transportation to and from the institution."

Source: NCAA Council (Special Committee on Recruiting).

Intent: To relax the present restrictions on entertainment of school and junior college coaches in the limited manner indicated.

Action: Voted upon by division: Approved by each by show of paddles.

NO. 59 RECRUITING EXPENSES

Bylaws: Amend O.I. 117, following Bylaw 1-5-(i), page 37, as follows:

"O.I. 117. It shall not be permissible for a coach member institution's athletic staff member, at institutional expense, to drive his own automobile to transport a prospective student-athlete to the campus if the prospect's relatives or friends accompany him. It shall not be permissible for an institution to reimburse a high school, preparatory school or junior college coach for expenses incurred in transporting a prospect to visit the campus."

Source: NCAA Council (Special Committee on Recruiting).

Intent: To broaden the present restrictions to apply to a member's entire athletic staff and to confirm the present prohibition on reimbursing other coaches.

Action: Approved by all three divisions by single voice vote.

NO. 60 RECRUITING

Bylaws: Add a new O.I. 123, following Bylaw 1-5-(i), page 38, and renumber subsequent O.I.'s, as follows:

"O.I. 123. If an institution schedules any regular-season home games, in any given sport, at a site located in a community other than its own and in the same state, the host institution may provide a maximum of three complimentary admissions to one such game only for the exclusive use of admitting a prospective student-athlete and those persons accompanying him. Tournament and postseason games are excluded; further, the institution shall not arrange or permit any other entertainment or payment of any expenses, including transportation."

Source: Pacific-8 Conference.

Intent: To permit issuance of complimentary tickets to prospective student-athletes at certain game sites other than on the institution's campus or in its community.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Voted upon by division: Approved by each by show of paddles.

NO. 61 SUMMER SCHOOL EXPENSES

Bylaws: Delete O.I. 125, following Bylaw 1-6, page 38; as follows:

"O.I. 125. A member institution shall not pay any part of the educational cost of a student-athlete to attend its summer school if the student-athlete is ineligible for admission to the institution's regular term."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To eliminate an unnecessary interpretation in light of the requirements of B1-6-(a).

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by all three divisions by single voice vote.

NO. 62 COUNCIL

A. Constitution: Amend Article 5, Section 1-(a)-(2), page 22, as follows:

"(2) Eight members of the Council shall consist of the eight district vice-presidents of this Association, duly elected by the individual districts in session at the annual Convention."

B. Bylaws: Amend Article 8, Section 3-(g)-(2), page 71, as follows:

"(2) The [Nominating] Committee shall have at least one meeting prior to the business session of the annual Convention. It shall present to the business session one or more nominees for each of the offices of President, the eight district vice-presidents, eight vice-presidents-at-large and Secretary-Treasurer, and the seven members-at-large of the Council."

Source: Missouri Valley Conference.

Intent: To place the selection of the eight district vice-presidents solely with the membership of the designated districts themselves, thereby insuring greater total membership involvement in the determination of Council representation; to modify the Nominating Committee's duties accordingly.

Action: Defeated (2/3 majority needed), 193-137.

NO. 63 COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

Bylaws: Amend Article 8, pages 66-76.

A. Amend Article 8, Section 1-(a)-(1), page 66, as follows:

"(1) The members of the above committees shall be elected at an annual Convention and, unless otherwise specified herein, shall be on the staff of an active or allied member of the Association. Their terms shall commence on the first day of September following their election."

B. Amend Article 8, Section 2-(a)-(1), page 67, as follows:

"(1) Unless otherwise specified herein, the members of each of the aforementioned committees shall be appointed for terms of three years, they shall be on the staff of an active or allied member of the Association and their terms shall commence on the first day of September following their election."

C. Amend Article 8, Section 3-(c), page 70, as follows:

"(c) The members of the aforementioned committees shall be appointed for one-year terms; they shall be on the staff of an *active or allied* member of the Association, and their terms shall commence on a date determined by the Council or Executive Committee and shall conclude upon Convention adjournment. One member of each committee shall be appointed chairman."

D. Amend Article 8, Section 4-(a)-(3), page 72, as follows:

"(3) The members of the above committees shall be elected at an annual Convention and shall be on the staff of an *active, allied or associate* member of the Association. Their terms shall commence on the first day of September following their election."

E. Amend Article 8, Section 5-(a)-(2), page 75, as follows:

"(2) The members of the above committees shall be elected at an annual Convention and, unless otherwise specified herein, shall be on the staff of an *active or allied* member of the Association. Their terms shall commence on the first day of September following their election."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To permit the staff members of associate and affiliated members to be eligible for membership on the NCAA committees described in Bylaw 8.

Action: Approved by all three divisions by voice vote.

NO. 64 GENERAL COMMITTEES

Bylaws: Delete Article 8, Section 1-(b)-(1) and (2), page 66, as follows:

"(b) The College Committee shall consist of nine members.

"(1) One member shall be elected from each of the eight geographic districts and one at-large.

"(2) The Committee may consider and bring to the attention of the Association by its recommendations any matter of common interest to the College Division members of the Association, and shall in particular be responsible for arranging and conducting the program of that session of the annual Convention which is devoted to the interests of the College Division membership."

Source: NCAA Council (Special Committee on Reorganization-1973).

Intent: To abolish the College Committee.

Effective Date: January 1, 1975.

Action: Approved by all three divisions by voice vote.

NO. 65 GENERAL COMMITTEES

Bylaws: Amend Article 8, Section 1, pages 66-67.

A. Amend Article 8, Section 1-(d), page 67, as follows:

"(d) The Constitution and Bylaws Committee shall consist of three members., one from each division. It shall classify all legislation enacted by the Association which amends the Consti-

tution or Bylaws, and accurately incorporate such legislation therein. The Committee's actions shall be final, subject to review by the next succeeding Convention of the Association at the request of any member."

B. Amend Article 8, Section 1-(e), page 67, as follows:

"(e) The Extra Events Committee shall consist of six members., including at least one member from Division II or Division III. Its duties and functions are set forth in Bylaw 2."

Source: NCAA Council (Special Committee on Reorganization-1973).

Intent: To provide for divisional representation of the Constitution and Bylaws Committee and Extra Events Committee as indicated.

Effective Date: Immediately, except no member currently serving on any NCAA committee shall be replaced prior to expiration of his term nor shall his term be reduced; membership shall be adjusted as vacancies occur.

Action: Approved by all three divisions by voice vote.

NO. 66 SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Bylaws: Amend Article 8, Section 2, pages 67-70.

A. Amend Article 8, Section 2-(b), page 68, as follows:

"(b) The Academic Testing and Requirements Committee shall include at least one representative from each division. It shall supervise the formulation and revision of the Association's national college prediction tables, review and approve conference and institutional tables and, in general, be responsible for the administration of Bylaw 4-6-(b)."

B. Amend Article 8, Section 2-(g), page 68, as follows:

"(g) The Eligibility Committee shall consist of three members, one from each division and two of which shall be members of the Council."

C. Amend Article 8, Section 2-(n), page 69, as follows:

"(n) The Long Range Planning Committee shall consist of fourteen members, including four representatives from each division and two undergraduate student-athletes who are varsity letter winners. The Committee shall include a college president, a faculty athletic representative, a director of athletics, a conference commissioner and a member of the Council. It shall identify and examine trends and problems of intercollegiate athletics and suggest to the Council courses of action which the Association may wish to pursue."

D. Amend Article 8, Section 2-(r), page 70, as follows:

"(r) The Public Relations Committee shall consist of eight representatives from Division I, two representatives from Division II and one representative from Division III, plus the sports information director of the NCAA President's institution. It shall study and make recommendations to the Council concerning the Association's public relations program and shall conduct such projects as the Council may direct."

E. Amend Article 8, Section 2-(t), page 70, as follows:

"(t) The Television Committee shall include representation from both the University and College Division membership and each geographical district shall be represented consist of eight representatives from Division I, one representative at-large from Division II, the chairman of the Division II Football Committee and the chairman of the Division III Football Committee. The Committee shall be responsible for the formulation and administration of the Association's football television policy and program, subject to the approval of the membership."

Source: NCAA Council (Special Committee on Reorganization-1973).

Intent: To provide for divisional representation of the five named committees and include student representation on the Long Range Planning Committee.

Effective Date: Immediately, except no member currently serving on any NCAA committee shall be replaced prior to expiration of his term nor shall his term be reduced; membership shall be adjusted as vacancies occur.

Action: Approved by all three divisions by voice vote.

NO. 67 STATISTICS AND CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEES

Bylaws: Amend Article 8, Section 2, pages 67-70.

A. Amend Article 8, Section 2-(d), page 68, as follows:

"(d) The Baseball Statistics and Classification Committee shall consist of the following: a representative of the Collegiate Baseball Writers Association; the chairman of the Public Relations Committee; a representative of the Baseball Rules and Tournament Committee; a representative of the College Baseball Committee; the NCAA public relations director, and the director of National Collegiate Sports Services, who shall serve as chairman ex officio. The Committee shall classify member institutions as either Major or College Division for statistical reporting purposes and shall determine the method and categories for national ranking of baseball statistics."

B. Amend Article 8, Section 2-(e), page 68, as follows:

"(e) The Basketball Statistics and Classification Committee shall consist of the following: two representatives to be chosen by the U.S. Basketball Writers Association; the chairman of the Public Relations Committee; a representative of the University Basketball Tournament Committee; a representative of the College Basketball Tournament Committee; the NCAA public relations director, and the director of National Collegiate Sports Services, who shall serve as chairman ex officio. The Committee shall classify member institutions as either Major or College Division for statistical reporting purposes and shall determine the method and categories for national rankings of basketball statistics."

C. Amend Article 8, Section 2-(i), page 69, as follows:

"(i) The Football Statistics and Classification Committee shall consist of the following: three representatives to be chosen by

the Football Writers Association of America; a representative of the Television Committee; the chairman of the Public Relations Committee; a representative of the College Football Committee; the NCAA public relations director, and the director of National Collegiate Sports Services, who shall serve as chairman ex officio. The Committee shall classify member institutions as either Major or College Division for statistical reporting purposes and shall determine the method and categories for national rankings of football statistics."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To eliminate the Statistics and Classification Committees for baseball, basketball and football. (Statistical records will be maintained on the basis of divisional membership.)

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by all three divisions by voice vote.

NO. 68 COMMITTEE ON INFRACTIONS

Bylaws: Amend Article 8, Section 2-(j), page 69, as follows:

"(j) The Infractions Committee shall be composed of five members at presently or previously on the staff of an active or allied member of the Association elected for one-year three-year terms. A member shall not serve more than nine years on the Committee. Its duties and procedures shall be outlined in the Official Procedure governing the NCAA Enforcement Program, as approved and adopted by the Council and the annual Convention of the Association."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To provide for membership tenure and rotation for the Committee on Infractions.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by all three divisions by voice vote.

NO. 69 LIAISON COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL SPORTS

Bylaws: Amend Article 8, Section 2-(p), page 69, as follows:

"(p) The Professional Relations Liaison Committee on Professional Sports shall study and make recommendations to the Council concerning all phases of the relationships between inter-collegiate athletics and professional sports teams and organizations in the sports of baseball, basketball, football, ice hockey and soccer. The Committee shall include at least one representative of each of the affiliated coaches associations in the foregoing sports."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To clarify the responsibilities and makeup, as well as rename, the Professional Relations Committee.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved as amended (see No. 116) by all three divisions by voice vote.

NO. 70 PROMOTION COMMITTEE

Bylaws: Amend Article 8, Section 2-(q), page 69, as follows:

"(q) The Promotion Committee shall develop and administer promotional activities for the benefit of the membership generally as well as the Association and its championship events. The Committee shall be (1) active in soliciting recommendations for general and specific projects from other committees of the Association and the membership generally, and it shall be (2) responsible to the Executive Committee for financial matters and to the Council for matters of policy, and (3) composed of the chairman of the Public Relations Committee; the chairman of the Conference Information Directors; a representative of the Television Committee; a CoSIDA member from an independent institution, or an institution which is a member of a conference which is not a member of the CCA; the director of National Collegiate Sports Services, and the Association's director of public relations, one of whom shall serve as chairman."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To conform this Committee to general policy that positions on NCAA committees shall not be earmarked on an ex officio basis or for representatives of other organizations.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by all three divisions by voice vote.

NO. 71 JUNIOR COLLEGE RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Bylaws: Amend Article 8, Section 2, by adding a new paragraph (v), page 70, as follows:

"(v) The Junior College Relations Committee shall study and make policy or legislative recommendations to the Council concerning relationships between this Association and its members and the nation's junior colleges as represented by established regional or national organizations."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To establish the Junior College Relations Committee as a standing committee.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by all three divisions by voice vote.

NO. 72 CONVENTION COMMITTEES

Bylaws: Amend Article 8, Section 3, pages 70-71.

A. Amend Article 8, Section 3-(d), page 71, as follows:

"(d) The Committee on Committees shall consist of eleven twelve members.

"(1) There shall be at least one member from each of the eight geographic districts, and three members-at-large. One of the members-at-large shall be chairman. At least four of the eleven members shall be elected from College Division members and at least four shall be elected from University Division mem-

bers. Six members shall be from Division I, three from Division II and three from Division III."

[(2) and (3) remain unchanged.]

B. Amend Article 8, Section 3-(g), page 71, as follows:

"(g) The Nominating Committee shall consist of eleven twelve members appointed annually prior to the annual Convention.

"(1) There shall be four representatives from Division I, two representatives from Division II, two representatives from Division III and four members at-large. Four of the members shall be the district vice-presidents whose terms do not expire that year; seven eight shall not be members of the Council or officers of the Association. Each of the eight geographic districts of the Association shall be represented, with three additional members appointed at-large. Of the seven members who are not district vice-presidents, at least three shall represent College Division members and at least three shall represent University Division members."

Source: NCAA Council (Special Committee on Reorganization-1973).

Intent: To provide for divisional representation on the indicated committees.

Effective Date: Immediately, except no member currently serving on any NCAA committee shall be replaced prior to expiration of his term nor shall his term be reduced; membership shall be adjusted as vacancies occur.

Action: Approved by voice vote.

NO. 73 SPORTS COMMITTEES

Bylaws: Amend Article 8, Section 4 and Section 5, pages 71-76.

A. Amend Article 8, Section 4-(a), pages 71-73, as follows:

"Section 4. Rules and Meet or Tournament Sports Committees With Playing Rules Responsibilities. (a) The following are the rules and meet or tournament sports committees established by the Association with responsibilities for formulating the official playing rules for their respective sports:

Football Rules	Track and Field Rules and Meet
Basketball Rules	Ice Hockey Rules and Tournament
Soccer Rules and Tournament	Gymnastics Rules and Meet
Swimming Rules and Meet	Fencing Rules and Meet
Wrestling Rules and Tournament	Skiing Rules and Meet
Lacrosse Rules and Tournament	Baseball Rules and Tournament
	Water Polo Rules and Tournament

[(1) through (10) remain unchanged.]

"(11) In accordance with the provisions of Bylaw 6, the rules and meet or tournament sports committees (except the Football and Basketball Rules) listed above shall develop policies and procedures governing the administration and conduct of the National Collegiate and, where applicable, the National College

Division II and Division III Championships, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

"(12) In order for a district to be represented on a rules and meet or tournament sports committee listed above, at least five of its active members must sponsor the sport on an intercollegiate basis."

B. Amend Article 8, Section 4-(c), page 73, as follows:

"(c) The Basketball Rules Committee shall consist of fifteen fourteen members and shall be constituted as follows:

"(1) One member from each of the eight geographic districts At least two representatives from each of the following geographic regions: (a) Districts One and Two, (b) District Three, (c) Districts Four and Five and (d) Districts Six, Seven and Eight;

"(2) Five members-at-large, one of whom shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four, and one from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight Six members shall be from Division I, three members shall be from Division II and three members shall be from Division III;

[(3) and (4) remain unchanged.]

"(5) One of the three remaining members-at-large shall be elected chairman and one shall be elected secretary-rules editor."

C. Amend Article 8, Section 4-(d), page 73, as follows:

"(d) The Track and Field Rules and Meet Committee shall consist of thirteen members and shall be constituted as follows:

"(1) One member from each of the eight geographic districts At least two representatives from each of the following geographic regions: (a) Districts One and Two, (b) District Three, (c) Districts Four and Five and (d) Districts Six, Seven and Eight;

"(2) Four members-at-large, one of whom shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four, one from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight and Six members shall be from Division I, three members shall be from Division II and three members shall be from Division III. one One member shall be elected secretary-rules editor, and;

"(3) One member who shall represent junior college track and field interests., and

"(4) Committee shall act as one body to formulate playing rules and determine general policies for Division I, II and III championships in track and field and cross country, with divisional subcommittees composed of Committee members from the respective divisions responsible for administering the respective divisional championships."

D. Amend Article 8, Section 4-(e), page 73, as follows:

"(e) The Soccer Rules and Tournament Committee shall consist of nine fourteen members. and shall be constituted as follows:

"(1) At least two representatives from each of the following geographic regions: (a) Districts One and Two, (b) District

Three, (c) Districts Four and Five and (d) Districts Six, Seven and Eight;

"(2) Six members shall be from Division I, three members shall be from Division II and three members shall be from Division III. The chairman may designate a One member shall be elected secretary-rules editor; from among the membership of the Committee.

"(3) One member who shall represent junior college soccer interests; and

"(4) One member who shall represent secondary school soccer interests., and

"(5) Committee shall act as one body to formulate playing rules and determine general policies for Division I, II and III championships in soccer, with divisional subcommittees composed of Committee members from the respective divisions responsible for administering the respective divisional championships."

E. Amend Article 8, Section 4-(f), pages 73-74, as follows:

"(f) The Swimming Rules and Meet Committee shall consist of thirteen members, one of whom shall have expertise in diving, and shall be constituted as follows:

"(1) One member from each of the eight geographic districts At least two representatives from each of the following geographic regions: (a) Districts One and Two, (b) District Three, (c) Districts Four and Five and (d) Districts Six, Seven and Eight.

"(2) Four members-at-large, one of whom shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four, one from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight, Six members shall be from Division I, three members shall be from Division II and three members shall be from Division III. one One member shall be elected secretary-rules editor, and;

[(3) remains unchanged.]

"(4) Committee shall act as one body to formulate playing rules and determine general policies for Division I, II and III championships in swimming, with divisional subcommittee, composed of Committee members from the respective divisions responsible for administering the respective divisional championships."

F. Amend Article 8, Section 4-(g), page 74, as follows:

"(g) The Wrestling Rules and Tournament Committee shall consist of twelve thirteen members and shall be constituted as follows:

"(1) One member from each of the eight geographic districts, except District Six At least two representatives from each of the following geographic regions: (a) Districts One and Two, (b) District Three, (c) Districts Four and Five and (d) Districts Six, Seven and Eight;

"(2) Four members-at-large, one of whom shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four, one from a College Division member located in Districts

Five through Eight, Six members shall be from Division I, three members shall be from Division II and three members shall be from Division III. one One member shall be elected secretary-rules editor, and;

[(3) remains unchanged.]

"(4) Committee shall act as one body to formulate playing rules and determine general policies for Division I, II and III championships in wrestling, with divisional subcommittees composed of Committee members from the respective divisions responsible for administering the respective divisional championships."

G. Amend Article 8, Section 4-(h), page 74, as follows:

"(h) The Lacrosse Rules and Tournament Committee shall consist of six members. There shall be three members from Division I, one member from Division II, one member from Division III and one member-at-large. The chairman may designate a One member shall be elected secretary-rules editor from among the membership of the committee. There may be an advisory committee of six members elected from the U.S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association. Committee shall act as one body to formulate playing rules and determine general policies for Division I and II championships in lacrosse, with divisional subcommittees composed of Committee members from the respective divisions responsible for administering the respective divisional championships."

H. Amend Article 8, Section 4-(j), page 74, as follows:

"(j) The Gymnastics Rules and Meet Committee shall consist of six members. There shall be three members from Division I, one member from Division II, one member from Division III and one member-at-large. One member shall be a director of athletics and two members shall be elected from College Division institutions. The chairman may designate a secretary-rules editor from among the membership of the Committee. Committee shall act as one body to formulate playing rules and determine general policies for Division I and II championships in gymnastics, with divisional subcommittees composed of Committee members from the respective divisions responsible for administering the respective divisional championships."

I. Amend Article 8, Section 4-(m), page 74, as follows:

"(m) The Baseball Rules and Tournament Committee shall consist of thirteen members and shall be constituted as follows:

"(1) One member from each of the eight geographic districts, and At least two representatives from each of the following geographic regions: (a) Districts One and Two, (b) District Three, (c) Districts Four and Five and (d) Districts Six, Seven and Eight;

"(2) Four members-at-large, one of whom shall be elected from a College Division member located in District One through Four, one from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight, Six members shall be from Division I, three members shall be from Division II and three members shall be

from Division III. one One member shall be elected secretary-rules editor, and;

[(3) remains unchanged.]

"(4) Committee shall act as one body to formulate playing rules and determine general policies for Division I, II and III championships in baseball, with divisional subcommittees composed of Committee members from the respective divisions responsible for administering the respective divisional championships."

J. Amend Article 8, Section 5-(a), page 75, as follows:

"Section 5. Meet and Tournament Sports Committees Without Playing Rules Responsibilities. (a) The following are the meet and tournament sports committees established by the Association with responsibilities solely for the administration and conduct of the particular championship event for the respective divisions:

Golf Tournament	College Division II Football
Tennis Tournament	Division III Football
University Division I	College Baseball Tournament
Basketball Tournament	College Cross Country Meet
College Division II	Volleyball Tournament
Basketball Tournament	
Division III Basketball	

K. Amend Article 8, Section 5-(b), page 75, as follows:

"(b) The Golf Tournament Committee shall consist of six eight members, one of whom shall represent a College Division institution including four members from Division I, two members from Division II and two members from Division III, all elected at-large. Committee shall act as one body to determine general policies for Division I, II and III championships in golf, with divisional subcommittees composed of Committee members from the respective divisions responsible for administering the respective divisional championships."

L. Amend Article 8, Section 5-(c), page 75, as follows:

"(c) The Tennis Tournament Committee shall consist of six eight members, one of whom shall represent a College Division institution including four members from Division I, two members from Division II and two members from Division III, all elected at-large. Committee shall act as one body to determine general policies for Division I, II and III championships in tennis, with divisional subcommittees composed of Committee members from the respective divisions responsible for administering the respective divisional championships."

M. Amend Article 8, Section 5-(d), page 75, as follows:

"(d) The University Division I Basketball Tournament Committee shall consist of six members. The University Division I Basketball Selection Committees shall be appointed by the Tournament Division I Basketball Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee."

N. Amend Article 8, Section 5-(e), page 75, as follows:

"(e) The College Division II Basketball Tournament Committee shall consist of six members. The College Division II Basket-

ball Advisory Committees shall be appointed by the **Tournament Division II Basketball Committee** as prescribed by the Executive Committee."

O. Amend Article 8, Section 5-(f), page 76, as follows:

"(f) The College Cross Country Meet Committee shall consist of three members, one of whom shall be the cross country coach of the host institution. The Division III Basketball Committee shall consist of six members. The Division III Basketball Advisory Committees shall be appointed by the Division III Basketball Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee."

P. Amend Article 8, Section 5-(g), page 76, as follows:

"(g) The College Division II Football Committee shall consist of six members. One member shall be elected from each of the four College Division I II regions and one member shall be elected from each of the two College Division II regions. The College Division II Football Advisory Committees shall be appointed by the College Division II Football Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee."

Q. Amend Article 8, Section 5-(h), page 76, as follows:

"(h) The College Baseball Tournament Committee shall consist of six members. One member shall be elected from each of the four College Division regions. The College Baseball Selection Committees shall be appointed by the Tournament Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee. The Division III Football Committee shall consist of four members. Two members shall be elected from each of the two Division III regions. The Division III Football Advisory Committees shall be appointed by the Division III Football Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee."

Source: NCAA Council (Special Committee on Reorganization-1973).

Intent: To reorganize the rules, meet and tournament committees to provide for divisional representation as indicated, but continue the common rules making functions of the several committees and, where administratively possible, their common policy responsibilities for championship events.

Effective Date: August 1, 1975, except no member currently serving on any NCAA committee shall be replaced prior to expiration of his term nor shall his term be reduced; membership shall be adjusted as vacancies occur.

Action: Approved by voice vote.

NO. 74 FOOTBALL RULES COMMITTEE

Bylaws: Amend Article 8, Section 4-(b), page 73, as follows:

"(b) The Football Rules Committee shall consist of fifteen members and shall be constituted as follows:

"(1) One member from each of the eight geographic districts At least two representatives from each of the following geographic regions: (a) Districts One and Two, (b) District Three, (c) Districts Four and Five and (d) Districts Six, Seven and Eight.

"(2) Five members-at-large, one of whom shall be elected

from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four, and one from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight Six members shall be from Division I, three members shall be from Division II and three members shall be from Division III;

[(3) and (4) remain unchanged.]

"(5) One of the three remaining members-at-large shall be elected chairman and one shall be elected secretary-rules editor.

Source: NCAA Council (Special Committee on Reorganization-1973).

Intent: To reorganize the Football Rules Committee to provide for divisional representation as indicated.

Effective Date: August 1, 1975, except no member currently serving on any NCAA committee shall be replaced prior to expiration of his term nor shall his term be reduced, membership shall be adjusted as vacancies occur.

Action: Approved by voice vote.

NO. 75 COMMITTEES

Bylaws: Add O.I. 800, following Bylaw 8-6, page 76, as follows:

"O.I. 800. 'On the staff,' as it applies to individuals serving on the committees listed in Bylaw 8, refers to those individuals who are salaried on a regular basis by the member institution or organization and who are performing a regular staff function, although the person may not be classified as a full-time employee."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To define the existing criterion, "on the staff," for committee membership.

Effective Date: Immediately, except no member currently serving on any NCAA committee shall be replaced prior to expiration of his term nor shall his term be reduced; membership shall be adjusted as vacancies occur.

Action: Approved by voice vote.

NO. 76 AWARDS

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 1-(h)-(7), pages 10-11, as follows:

"(7) Individual intercollegiate athletic awards and similar mementos to student-athletes shall be limited to those approved or administered by the member institution, or a member conference, in keeping with the following requirements:

"(i) Institutional awards for recognition of freshman or varsity intercollegiate athletic participation may include letter sweaters, letter jackets, sports blazers and blankets with appropriate institutional insignia or letter, watches or rings with institutional insignia or comparable identification, scrolls and plaques. In addition, senior awards as listed above may be presented.

"(ii) Awards for special events such as postseason football

games, NCAA meets and tournaments and featured individual competition may be presented only by the management of such an event and an institution which has had or will have a team participate in such event. All awards must be properly personalized. Multiple awards are permissible for special events, but the value of any and all awards received by any one competitor may not exceed one hundred dollars.

"(iii) Awards by a member institution and a member conference (or an organization approved by either) in recognition of conference or national championships.

"(iv) Most valuable player awards presented in established meets, tournaments and postseason football contests may be permitted if the selection of the recipient is by a recognized organization approved by a member institution or conference and the award conforms to paragraph (ii).

"In paragraphs (i), (iii) and (iv) above, the awarding institution, conference or other organization may not provide more than one award in recognition of a student-athlete's accomplishment except for the senior award described in paragraph (i) which may constitute a second award, and the cost of any single award may not exceed *seventy-five* one hundred dollars.

Source: Southeastern Conference.

Intent: To increase the dollar limitation on a single athletic award from \$75 to \$100.

Action: Approved by show of paddles.

NO. 77 ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL

Constitution: Amend O.I. 12, following Article 3, Section 2, page 11, as follows:

"O.I. 12. Administrative control or faculty control, or a combination of the two, shall constitute institutional control. Administration and/or faculty staff members must constitute at least a majority of the board in control of intercollegiate athletics or of the athletic advisory board and if the either board has a parliamentary requirement necessitating more than a simple majority to transact some or all of its business, then the administrative and/or faculty members of the board must be of at least sufficient number to constitute that majority."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To include athletic advisory boards under the provisions of administrative control.

Action: Approved by show of paddles.

NO. 78 ACADEMIC STANDARDS

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 3-(c), page 12, as follows:

"(c) He is maintaining satisfactory progress toward a baccalaureate or equivalent degree as determined by the regulations of that institution, except that a student-athlete who has received his baccalaureate or equivalent degree and who is enrolled in the graduate or professional school of the institution

he attended as an undergraduate may participate in intercollegiate athletics provided he has athletic eligibility remaining and such participation occurs within four five years after initial enrollment in a collegiate institution."

Source: Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Intent: To permit students who have completed requirements for baccalaureate or equivalent degrees to utilize any remaining eligibility during the five-year eligibility period established by C3-9-(a).

Action: Defeated (2/3 majority needed), 176-136.

NO. 79 ACADEMIC STANDARDS

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 3-(c), page 12, as follows:

"(c) He is maintaining satisfactory progress toward a baccalaureate or equivalent degree as determined by the regulations of that institution, except that a student-athlete who has received his baccalaureate or equivalent degree and who is enrolled in the graduate or professional school of the institution he attended as an undergraduate, or who is enrolled and seeking a second baccalaureate or equivalent degree at the same institution, may participate in intercollegiate athletics provided he has athletic eligibility remaining and such participation occurs within four years after initial enrollment in a collegiate institution."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To permit a student who has completed requirements for a baccalaureate or equivalent degree and who is seeking a second baccalaureate or equivalent degree at the same institution to utilize any remaining eligibility within four years after his initial enrollment.

Action: Approved by show of paddles.

NO. 80 APPEALS

Constitution: Add new O.I. 17 following Constitution 4-2-(a), page 19, renumbering subsequent O.I.'s, as follows:

"O.I. 17. If a student-athlete is ineligible under the terms of the Constitution, Bylaws or other legislation of the Association, the institution shall be obligated immediately to apply the applicable rule to the student-athlete and withhold him from all intercollegiate competition. Subsequent to this action, the member institution may appeal to the NCAA Council, or a subcommittee designated by the Council to act for it, if the member concludes that the circumstances warrant restoration of the student-athlete's eligibility."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To confirm existing procedures and place the authorization for appeals at the appropriate point of reference.

Action: Approved by show of paddles.

NO. 81 MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS

Constitution: Add O.I. 19, following Constitution 4-2, page 19, as follows:

"O.I. 19. If an active member no longer meets the four-sport, three-season requirement of Constitution 4-2-(d), it shall be reclassified immediately as an associate member."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To provide a procedure for reclassifying institutions which do not meet the four-sport requirement similar to that which now exists for institutions which lose the required academic accreditation.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by voice vote.

NO. 82 ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP

A. Constitution: Amend Article 4, Section 3-(c), page 19, as follows:

"(c) Associate members shall consist of educational institutions or groups or associations of such institutions not eligible for active or allied membership duly elected to associate membership under the provisions of the Bylaws. Associate members shall be entitled to all privileges of active members except (1) the right to compete in meets, tournaments or contests under the auspices of the Association; (2) the right to vote, and (3) the right of its representatives, as such, to hold any elective office in the Association, except membership on rules committees."

B. Bylaws: Amend Article 7, Section 2-(c), page 63, as follows:

"(c) Election to Associate Membership. Educational institutions, or groups or associations of such institutions, not eligible for active membership may be elected to associate membership (1) by majority vote of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention, or (2) by majority vote of the Council."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To conform the Constitutional and Bylaw requirements to present practice whereby associate membership is for educational institutions not eligible for active membership and allied and affiliated membership categories are for voting and non-voting organizational members, respectively.

Action: Approved by voice vote.

NO. 83 ATHLETIC CONSORTIUMS

Constitution: Amend Article 4, page 21, by adding a new Section 8, as follows:

"Section 8. Athletic Consortiums. The Council may, by a two-thirds vote, approve an athletic consortium involving a member institution and neighboring member or non-member institutions to permit the combined student-athletes to compete on the NCAA member's intercollegiate athletic teams provided the student-athletes satisfy the eligibility requirements of the member

institution and this Association. The Council shall develop and publish appropriate criteria to be applied to such consortiums."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To formalize the procedure for approving an athletic consortium.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by voice vote.

NO. 84 POSTSEASON FOOTBALL GAMES

Bylaws: Amend Article 2, Section 2-(j), page 42, as follows:

"(j) The management of any such game shall agree not to permit its selection committees or any other representatives of its interests to contact any prospective institution, either directly or indirectly, concerning No member institution or sponsoring agency (including its selection committees or representatives of its interests) shall agree upon or announce the possibility of the institution playing in its a postseason game prior to 6:00 p.m. (local time at the site at which the institution's football team is competing) of the Saturday prior to the institution's last game or the third Saturday in November, whichever is earlier. or If the game is to be played earlier than the second weekend in December, such contact agreement or announcement shall not be made prior to three weeks before the date of the game."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To permit sponsors of postseason football games to initiate contact with prospective teams prior to the specified weekends, but preclude agreements or announcements until the specified date.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 85 POSTSEASON FOOTBALL GAMES

Bylaws: Amend Article 2, Section 2, page 42, by deleting paragraph (j), as follows:

"(j) The management of any such game shall agree not to permit its selection committee(s) or any other representative of its interests to contact any prospective institution, either directly or indirectly, concerning the possibility of playing in its game, prior to 6:00 p.m. (local time at the site at which the institution's football team is competing) of the Saturday prior to the institution's last game or the third Saturday in November, whichever is earlier or, if the game is to be played earlier than the second weekend in December, such contact shall not be made prior to three weeks before the date of the game."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To eliminate the restrictions on contacting members for post-season football competition.

Action: Approved by voice vote.

NO. 86 COLLEGE ALL-STAR GAMES

Bylaws: Amend Article 2, Section 3, page 43, as follows:

"Section 3. College All-Star Football and Basketball Contests. No member institution shall permit its student-athletes (i.e., those who were members of its intercollegiate team in the sport in question) to compete in any college all-star football or basketball contest unless the given contest is certified as meeting the following requirements:"

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To apply the present college all-star football and basketball requirements only to the student-athletes who, respectively, compete in those sports.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by voice vote.

[Note: The following proposal was submitted in compliance with Bylaw 9-1 but was inadvertently omitted from the Official Notice of the 68th annual Convention. For this proposal to be considered by the Convention, unanimous consent of the delegates present and voting is required.]

NO. 87 BASKETBALL PLAYING SEASON

Bylaws: Amend Article 3, Section 1-(e), page 46, as follows:

"(e) The maximum number of basketball contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition shall not exceed twenty-six twenty-seven, exclusive of contests in one postseason tournament. No postseason tournament contest shall be played after the final game of the National Collegiate Basketball Championship."

Source: Albright College; MacMurray College (National Association of Basketball Coaches.)

Intent: To increase the number of permissible basketball contests to twenty-seven and to facilitate season-end tournaments under the provisions of O.I. 307.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Unanimous voice vote to consider No. 87. Voted upon by division: Division II approved, 46-38; Division III approved, 28-27; Division I defeated, 87-100. Request for recount in Division III granted; new count defeated No. 87, 25-31. Motion to reconsider in Division II approved by voice vote. Division II defeated No. 87 by a show of paddles.

NO. 88 EXPERIMENTAL BASKETBALL GAME

Bylaws: Amend Article 3, Section 1-(e), page 46, as follows:

"(e) The maximum number of basketball contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition shall not exceed twenty-six, exclusive of contests in one postseason tournament., except

that two teams may participate in an experimental basketball game sponsored by the Association, with experimental factors under control of the Basketball Rules Committee, to be held at the site of the finals of the National Collegiate Basketball Championship. No postseason tournament contest shall be played after the final game of the National Collegiate Basketball Championship."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To permit the basketball teams of two member institutions to exceed the 26-game maximum in that sport for the purpose of participating in an experimental basketball game under the sponsorship of the Association.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by all three divisions by single voice vote.

NO. 89 EXPERIMENTAL BASKETBALL GAME

Bylaws: Amend Article 3, Section 1-(e), page 46, as follows:

"(e) The maximum number of basketball contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition shall not exceed twenty-six, exclusive of contests in one postseason tournament., except that two teams may participate in an experimental basketball game sponsored by the National Association of Basketball Coaches and approved by the Council of this Association to be held at the site of the finals of the National Collegiate Basketball Championship. No postseason tournament contest shall be played after the final game of the National Collegiate Basketball Championship."

Source: MacMurray College (National Association of Basketball Coaches).

Intent: To permit the basketball teams of two member institutions to exceed the 26-game maximum in that sport for the purpose of participating in an experimental basketball game under the sponsorship of the National Association of Basketball Coaches.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 90 OUT-OF-SEASON PRACTICE

Bylaws: Amend O.I. 309, following Bylaw 3-2, page 47, as follows:

"O.I. 309. Regular physical education classes, with or without credit, which are listed in the institution's catalog and are open to all male students, shall not be construed to be practice activity under this rule."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To eliminate sexual discrimination in this instance.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by all three divisions by single voice vote.

NO. 91 FOREIGN TOURS

Bylaws: Amend Article 3, Section 3, page 49, by adding a new paragraph (a), as follows:

"(a) The Council may sanction foreign football or basketball tours by member institutions provided (1) not more than ten days of practice are permitted prior to departure; (2) a team shall be limited to a maximum of three football games or twenty basketball games during and as a part of the tour; (3) an institution does not engage in such a foreign tour more than once every four years in each sport; (4) the team shall consist only of those student-athletes who were regularly enrolled in the institution and eligible for varsity competition during the current or previous academic year, and (5) a foreign football tour shall be considered that institution's postseason opportunity for that season, the accounting period to commence with the start of the institution's normal beginning of fall football practice."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To place in the Bylaws the present criteria applied by the Council in administering this section.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by all three divisions by single voice vote.

NO. 92 NCAA CHAMPIONSHIPS

Bylaws: Amend Article 6, Section 5, page 61, by adding a new paragraph (e), as follows:

"(e) Before a division may consider establishing a championship for a particular sport in its division, at least 45 members of that division must sponsor the sport as a part of their inter-collegiate programs."

Source: NCAA Council (Special Committee on Reorganization-1973).

Intent: To assure that there is sufficient membership support for a particular sport before a national championship event is proposed for that sport.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by all three divisions by single voice vote.

Appendix B

68th ANNUAL CONVENTION

REVISIONS OF EXECUTIVE REGULATIONS

[The Association's Executive Committee is empowered by the Constitution to adopt Executive Regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution or the Bylaws. Following are the revisions of the Executive Regulations as adopted by the Executive Committee during 1973. Those letters and words which have been deleted appear in *italics* and those letters and words which have been added appear in **bold face**. Page numbers listed refer to corresponding pages in the 1973-74 NCAA Manual.]

NO. 93 INSTITUTIONAL ELIGIBILITY

Executive Regulations: Amend Regulation 2, Section 2, page 82, as follows:

"Section 2. Institutional Eligibility. The NCAA sponsors thirty-three national championships, of which seventeen are National Collegiate Championships, twelve are Division II Championships and four are Division III Championships. (The listing of these meets and tournaments is contained in Bylaw 6 on pages 60-61.)

"(a) In those sports where national championship competition is offered in more than one division, member institutions shall select their division in accordance with the provisions of Bylaw 10.

"(b) Division II and Division III institutions may enter student-athletes in National Collegiate Championship meets and tournaments provided the institution and individuals meet the prevailing eligibility requirements and the following individual criteria of successful performance in the particular Division II or Division III Championships:

"(1) Cross Country—first *fifteen* six finishers in **Division II** and first four finishers in **Division III**;

"(2) Golf—first ten six in medal play (including ties) in **Division II**;

"(3) Gymnastics—first *three* two in each event and the first *three* two in all-around competition in **Division II**;

"(4) Swimming—first six in each event in **Division II**, provided they meet the minimum standards established by the Swimming Rules and Meet Committee;

"(5) Tennis—first eight singles players and first eight doubles teams in **Division II**;

"(6) Outdoor Track—first six four in each **Division II** event and first two in each **Division III** event, provided they meet the minimum performance standards established by the Track and Field Rules and Meet Committee;

"(7) Wrestling—first *three* champion in each weight classification in **Division II** and champion in each weight classification in **Division III**.

(b) (c) In team sports where the Association offers only one national championship (see Bylaw 6), all member institutions in good standing are eligible to compete.

(c) (d) Institutional eligibility for tournaments in which only team championships are contested shall be limited to member institutions which meet the requirements of Executive Regulation 2-4 and any additional requirements specified in the administration handbook for the particular tournament involved. The team of an institution which permits more than three years of varsity competition after the freshman year shall not be eligible for National Collegiate Division I, Division II or Division III Championships in the sports of baseball, basketball, ice hockey, lacrosse, soccer, football, volleyball and water polo.

"(d) (e) When an ineligible student-athlete participates in an NCAA championship and he or the institution knew or had reason to know of his ineligibility, ninety per cent or all except one unit of the institution's share of net receipts from such competition in excess of the regular expense reimbursement shall be withheld by the NCAA executive director or, if said funds have been distributed, the institution shall be required to return ninety per cent or all except one unit of its share."

[Note: Paragraph (b) will be adjusted as Division III Championships are added to enable student-athletes from Division III meets and tournaments to qualify for the Division I Championships.]

Source: NCAA Executive Committee.

Intent: To establish the number of student-athletes from Division II and Division III Championships who may qualify to compete in the Division I Championships, and to enable institutions which permit ineligible players to compete in NCAA championships to retain 10 per cent or one unit of their share of net receipts to cover incidental expenses.

Action: Approved as amended (see No. 94) by voice vote.

NO. 94 INSTITUTIONAL ELIGIBILITY

Executive Regulations: Amend Proposal No. 93, page 65, as follows:

"(7) Wrestling—*champion* first two in each weight classification in Division II and champion in each weight classification in Division III."

[Note: Remaining paragraphs in Proposal No. 93 remain unchanged.]

Source: North Central Conference.

Intent: To increase the number of student-athletes from the Division II Wrestling Championships who may qualify to compete in the Division I tournament.

Action: Approved by show of paddles.

NO. 95 CHAMPIONSHIPS—ENTRIES

Executive Regulations: Amend Executive Regulation 2, Section 4-(e), page 84, as follows:

"(e) To be eligible to enter a student-athlete or a team in an

NCAA championship, the institution must first recognize the sport involved as a regular varsity intercollegiate sport. To be recognized as a varsity intercollegiate activity, a sport must be administered by the department of intercollegiate athletics, the eligibility of the student-athletes must be supervised in the same manner as all other varsity intercollegiate sports and participants on the team must receive officially established varsity awards. Within its division, an institution may enter a student-athlete or a team in an NCAA championship of a sport which is administered and supervised by the department of intercollegiate athletics as a varsity activity or by another institutional department which sponsors and supervises athletic activities for undergraduate students. In either case, the institution must meet all criteria for membership in the division which sponsors the championship; and the institution and the students involved must meet all eligibility standards for championship competition in the institution's division, as well as those specified in Bylaw 4. Compliance with these criteria shall be certified on the official entry by the institution's faculty athletic representative."

Source: University of Minnesota (Twin Cities).

Intent: To remove the present proscription against entry of qualified students in championship events of sports which are not sponsored by a member institution's department of intercollegiate athletics.

Action: Defeated by voice vote.

NO. 96 TEAM TROPHIES

Executive Regulations: Amend Regulation 2, Section 5-(c), page 85, as follows:

"(c) Official NCAA trophies shall be awarded in recognition of the *team champion* and *runner-up* number of place winners approved by the Executive Committee. These teams shall be determined on the basis of the official scoring system or bracket recommended by the particular meet or tournament committee and approved by the Executive Committee. Team awards shall be ordered by the NCAA executive director for shipment directly to the athletic director of the host institution. The charge for producing these awards shall be forwarded to the meet or tournament director and the cost shall be entered as a game expense item of the championship. The cost of awards for Division II and Division III Championships, other than in the sports of football and basketball, shall be paid from the appropriate reserve fund."

Source: NCAA Executive Committee.

Intent: To conform Regulation to current practice.

Action: Not challenged.

NO. 97 CHAMPIONSHIPS FINANCES

Executive Regulations: Amend Regulation 2, Section 7-(c), page 86, as follows:

"(c) Net receipts shall be the balance remaining after deduct-

ing game expenses from gross receipts. An institution using its facilities in serving as host to an NCAA championship may first deduct two five per cent from the net receipts to cover miscellaneous expenses incurred as a result of conducting the championship and not provided for by the budget or submitted under game expenses. No other sum from the receipts of an NCAA championship, or from any other source, shall be paid to the college or university sponsoring or acting as host to the meet or tournament, except to cover actual and necessary expenses directly incurred in the conduct of the championship as noted in paragraph (b) above. The remaining net receipts shall be forwarded to the NCAA executive director to be distributed in accordance with Sections 8 and 9 of this Regulation."

Source: NCAA Executive Committee.

Intent: To permit host institutions to deduct five per cent from the net receipts of an NCAA championship.

Action: Not challenged.

NO. 98 DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS—FOOTBALL

Executive Regulations: Amend Regulation 2, Section 9-(g), page 88, as follows:

"(g) Division II and Division III Football. The Association's share of receipts, which includes a percentage of gross receipts per existing contracts and net receipts from games played on campus plus television income shall be forwarded to the NCAA executive director.

"(1) After receipt of all financial reports, the executive director shall deduct those expenses incurred by the College Football Committee and its representatives in matters of tournament administration. He then shall pay the expenses of the competing teams in accordance with paragraph (a) of this Section.

"(2) Any balance of net receipts remaining shall be divided with seventy-five per cent distributed among the competing institutions and twenty-five per cent to the College Football Reserve Fund evenly between the Association and the competing institutions. In Division II, the competing institutions' share shall be divided among them according to the following formula: Two units shall be awarded for first-round games and three units shall be awarded for semifinal and championship games. In Division III, the competing institutions' share shall be divided among them according to the following formula: Two units for each semifinal game and three units for the championship game.

"(3) In compiling financial reports, the games tournament for Division II members shall be grouped computed separately from the games tournament for Division III institutions.

"(4) In the event receipts are not sufficient to pay all expenses of the competing teams, the deficit shall be made up from the Division II or Division III Championships Reserve Funds, as appropriate, provided there is sufficient balance in the Funds."

Source: NCAA Executive Committee (College Football Committee).

Intent: To conform accounting for Division II and Division III Football Championships to procedures followed for other meets and tournaments.

Action: Not challenged.

NO. 99 DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS—BASEBALL

Executive Regulations: Amend Regulation 2, Section 9, page 88, by adding a new paragraph (h), as follows:

"(h) Division I Baseball. Net receipts from district playoffs as well as the Association's share of the net receipts from the College World Series shall be forwarded to the NCAA executive director.

"(1) Each district playoff shall be handled separately. The executive director first shall pay team expenses in accordance with paragraphs (a) and (c) of this Section. The remaining receipts then shall be divided evenly between the NCAA and the competing teams. The institutions' share shall be divided among them according to the number of games played in the district tournament.

"(2) Following receipt of the Association's share of the net receipts of the College World Series, the executive director first shall pay the expenses of the eight competing teams in accordance with paragraphs (a) and (c) of this Section. The remaining receipts then shall be divided evenly between the NCAA and the competing teams. The institutions' share shall be divided among them according to the number of games played in the College World Series."

Source: NCAA Executive Committee.

Intent: To formalize existing procedures.

Action: Not challenged.

NO. 100 DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS—LACROSSE

Executive Regulations: Amend Regulation 2, Section 9, page 88, by adding a new paragraph (i), as follows.

"(i) Net receipts from first-round, semifinal and championship games of the National Collegiate Division I and Division II Lacrosse Championships shall be forwarded to the NCAA executive director.

"(1) After receipt of all financial reports, the executive director shall deduct those expenses incurred by the Tournament Committee and its representatives in matters of tournament administration. He then shall pay the expenses of the competing teams in accordance with paragraphs (a) and (c) of this Section.

"(2) Any balance of net receipts remaining shall be divided evenly between the Association and the competing institutions. The institutions' share shall be divided among them according to the following formula: One unit shall be awarded for first-round games, two units shall be awarded for semifinal games and three units shall be awarded for the championship game.

"(3) In compiling financial reports, the Division I Championship and the Division II Championship shall be computed separately."

Source: NCAA Executive Committee (Lacrosse Rules and Tournament Committee).

Intent: To establish a formula for distribution of net receipts for the Division I and Division II Lacrosse Championships.

Action: Not challenged.

NO. 101 CHAMPIONSHIPS FINANCES

Executive Regulations: Amend Regulation 2, Section 10, page 89, as follows:

"Section 10. Deficits. An institution serving as host to an NCAA championship is expected to absorb all deficits incurred if the gross receipts are not sufficient to meet the actual and necessary game expenses except that:

"(a) Institutions which incur a deficit (after the deduction of game expenses from gross receipts) in the conduct of an NCAA meet or tournament shall be reimbursed by the Association up to the amount of the costs of the individual and team awards;

"(b) The Association's Championships Reserve Funds shall pay for all awards connected with the Division II and Division III Championships with the exception of basketball, and

"(c) If a deficit (exclusive of the cost of meetings, hospitality, banquets and other social activities) still exists after the Association has paid for the awards, the NCAA shall assume fifty per cent of the deficit up to the amount of \$500 in cost to the NCAA.

"Section 10. Budgets and Deficits. An institution desiring to serve as host to an NCAA meet or tournament first shall have its proposed budget approved by the committee responsible for administration of the championship as well as by the NCAA Executive Committee.

"(a) Two budgets shall be submitted by each prospective host; one for game expenses and one for entertainment expense. In the event gross receipts are not sufficient to meet the expense budgets, the Association shall reimburse the host institution for the difference up to the amounts of the approved budgets from the appropriate divisional Championships Reserve Fund.

"(b) The host institution shall be responsible for all expenditures over the approved budgets even if gross receipts exceed its original estimate."

Source: NCAA Executive Committee.

Intent: To reimburse host institutions for losses incurred in conducting NCAA championship competition provided their expenditures do not exceed their proposed budgets.

Action: Not challenged.

NO. 102 SUNDAY COMPETITION

Executive Regulations: Amend Regulation 2, Section 12-(b), page 89, as follows:

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"(b) NCAA championship competition shall not be scheduled or conducted on Sunday, except as provided herein. If an emergency develops which causes postponement of an NCAA championship, or if the competitive situation dictates a more expeditious completion of the meet or tournament, Sunday competition may be permitted provided the competing institutions are agreeable and advance approval is obtained from the NCAA Officers. Games of the Division I and Division II Baseball Championships may be scheduled on Sunday afternoon or evening; however, if a participating institution has a policy against Sunday competition, the tournament schedule shall be adjusted to accommodate that institution and such adjustment shall not require its team to play sooner than when it was originally scheduled. Games in the Division II Lacrosse Championship may be rescheduled on Friday or Sunday to avoid conflicts with Division I tournament games, but an institution's refusal to play on Sunday must be respected."

Source: NCAA Executive Committee (Lacrosse Rules and Tournament Committee).

Intent: To permit Division II tournament games to be rescheduled on Sunday to avoid conflicts with Division I games.

Action: Not challenged.

NO. 103 ADVERTISING

Executive Regulations: Amend Regulation 2, Section 16, page 90, as follows:

"Section 16. Advertising. Association policy governing acceptable advertisers and advertising copy for game programs, broadcasts and telecasts of NCAA championships excludes the following: alcoholic beverages (except malt beverages and wine), political organizations, feminine hygiene products and professional sports organizations or personnel. Malt beverages and wine advertising may be used without restriction in game programs consistent with the policy of the host institution; however, only two such commercials may be used in a broadcast or telecast and each must be preceded by an announcement indicating origination of the program is returning to the station's broadcast studio.

"(a) Advertisements are not acceptable which contain references to or photographs of the games, personnel, broadcasts, telecasts or other activities of professional sports organizations. In addition, drugs and patent medicines are generally excluded, particularly tonics and laxatives; however, analgesics, cold remedies, and antacids and athletic training aids which are in general use are acceptable. Institutional advertising by pharmaceutical firms also is acceptable."

Source: NCAA Executive Committee (Television Committee).

Intent: To permit advertising of wine and athletic training aids in connection with NCAA championships.

Action: Motion to overturn defeated by show of paddles.

A-57

NO. 104 COMMITTEE EXPENSES

Executive Regulations: Amend Regulation 3, Sections 2-(a), 2-(b) and 2-(e), pages 91-92, as follows:

"(a) The payment of expenses of the members of the several rules committees for attendance at meetings of such committees shall be limited to one committee meeting per year for each committee, and shall cover actual transportation expenses up to the amount of commercial airline fare, not to exceed first class, or eight cents per mile allowed for travel by automobile, together with a per diem allowance of \$30, all statements to be approved in writing by the committee chairman.

"(1) If a committee member travels via commercial airline, he may claim first-class fare (even if he travels via coach) and apply the difference toward local transportation and other expenses.

"(2) If a committee member travels via automobile, he may claim eight cents per mile round trip, but in any case the amount shall not exceed first-class airline fare.

"(3) A per diem allowance of \$35 may be claimed for each day, or part thereof, away from home, except that no more than one day's travel each way may be claimed; further, only one-half day's allowance may be claimed for the day of departure from the meeting since no lodging expense will be incurred on that day.

"(4) All statements shall be approved in writing by the committee chairman.

"(5) Meetings of rules committees shall be held at places and times other than those authorized for the National Collegiate Championships of their respective sports and shall be limited to two days (plus travel time) for the purposes of NCAA expenses hereinabove described, unless other arrangements have been approved by the NCAA Executive Committee. [The Executive Committee has authorized the Baseball, Basketball, Soccer, Track and Field and Wrestling Rules and Meet or Tournament Committees to meet at the sites of their respective championships.]

"(b) The payment of expenses of the members of the Executive Committee and Council for attendance at meetings of those committees shall be limited to actual transportation expenses up to the amount of commercial airline fare, not to exceed first class, or eight cents per mile allowance for travel by automobile, together with a per diem allowance of \$30, all statements to be approved in writing by either the secretary-treasurer or the executive director as follows:

"(1) If a committee member travels via commercial airline, he may claim first-class fare (even if he travels via coach) and apply the difference toward local transportation and other expenses.

"(2) If a committee member travels via automobile, he may claim eight cents per mile round trip, but in any case the amount shall not exceed first-class airline fare.

"(3) A per diem allowance of \$35 may be claimed for each

day, or part thereof, away from home, except that no more than one day's travel each way may be claimed; further, only one-half day's allowance may be claimed for the day of departure from the meeting since no lodging expense will be incurred on that day.

"(4) All statements shall be approved in writing by the secretary-treasurer or the executive director.

[Paragraphs (c) and (d) remain unchanged.]

"(e) Expense allowance shall not be granted for any committee meeting held in connection with a Convention of the Association except that standing committees which require a minimum of a full day's meeting regularly meet before or after an Association Convention shall be entitled to a per diem allowance for the number of days involved in the meeting, subject to the approval of the NCAA Executive Committee.

Source: NCAA Executive Committee.

Intent: To increase the per diem allowance from \$30 to \$35; clarify current procedures; change the method of determining the per diem allowance, and eliminate the required full day of attendance prior to a Convention for expense purposes.

Action: Not challenged.

Appendix C

68th ANNUAL CONVENTION

REVISIONS OF RECOMMENDED POLICIES

[The Association's Council and Convention, from time to time, adopt recommended policies for the guidance of member institutions in the conduct of their intercollegiate programs. In the following proposals, those letters and words which appear in *italics* are to be deleted and those letters and words which appear in **bold face** are to be added. Page numbers listed refer to corresponding pages in the 1973-74 NCAA Manual.]

NO. 105 REPORTING OF VIOLATIONS

Recommended Policies: Amend Recommended Policy 6, page 94, by adding new Section 3, as follows:

"Section 3. Member institutions should encourage staff members to report to the Association any reliable information indicating a possible violation of the Association's governing legislation."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To encourage utilization of the Association's enforcement machinery.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by show of paddles.

Appendix D

68th ANNUAL CONVENTION

REVISIONS OF ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURE

[In the following proposals, those letters and words which appear in *italics* are to be deleted and those letters and words which appear in **bold face** are to be added. Page numbers listed refer to corresponding pages in the 1973-74 NCAA Manual.]

NO. 106 PENALTY STRUCTURE

Enforcement Program: Amend Section 7-(a), page 100, by adding new paragraphs (8), (9), (10) and (11) and renumbering subsequent paragraphs, as follows:

"(8) Prohibition against an intercollegiate sports team or teams participating against outside competition for a specified period;

"(9) Prohibition against the recruitment of prospective student-athletes for a sport or sports for a specified period;

"(10) A reduction in the number of either initial or additional financial aid awards (as defined by O.I. 500) which may be awarded during a specified period;

"(11) Requirement that an institution which has been represented in an NCAA championship event by a student-athlete who was recruited or received improper benefits (which would not necessarily render him ineligible) in violation of NCAA legislation shall return its share of net receipts from such competition in excess of the regular expense reimbursement; or if said funds have not been distributed, they shall be withheld by the NCAA executive director; or individual or team records and performances shall be vacated or stricken; or individual or team awards shall be returned to the Association, or any combination of the preceding penalties."

Source: NCAA Council (Committee on Infractions).

Intent: To place emphasis on institutional penalties as opposed to those directly affecting the student-athlete, by expanding the penalty structure to include three penalties which have been previously utilized and an additional penalty identified as (11).

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by voice vote.

Appendix E

68th ANNUAL CONVENTION

AMENDMENTS TO AMENDMENTS

NOTE: In the following proposed amendments to amendments, those letters and words which appear in *italics* are to be deleted; and those letters and words which appear in **bold face** are to be added. All page numbers listed refer to preceding pages containing proposals which were considered by the Convention.

NO. 107 MEMBERSHIP CRITERIA

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 14, page A-7, as follows:

"(a) Institutions desiring to be members of Division I in the sport of football must schedule more than *60* 50 per cent of their games against members of Division I in that sport."

Source: Pacific Coast Athletic Association.

Action: Division I only: Approved by show of paddles.

NO. 108 MEMBERSHIP CRITERIA

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 15, page A-8, as follows:

"(c) The assistance offered each year may not exceed financial need as determined by the Parents' Confidential Statement of the College Scholarship Service, except for **Academic Honor Awards**. *Honor Awards for student-athletes may not exceed \$300 each academic year. They may be offered by an institution when the financial need is less than \$300 or even where there is no need.*"

Source: Wheaton College.

Action: Division III only: Approved by show of paddles.

NO. 109 OUTSIDE PARTICIPATION

Constitution: Amend Proposal 17, page A-9, as follows:

"(d) He shall be denied eligibility for intercollegiate competition in his sport if, following his enrollment in college and during any year in which he is a member of an intercollegiate squad or team, he competes as a member of any outside team in his sport during his institution's intercollegiate season. The Council shall have the authority to waive this provision to permit student-athletes to participate in official Pan American or Olympic tryouts and competition, or to participate in other international competition involving the national teams of the nations represented. The intercollegiate season in a sport shall be the period of time between opening of the institution's formal varsity practice and its last regularly scheduled game. *as well as any postseason intercollegiate competition in which it engages.*"

Source: NCAA Council.

Action: Approved by voice vote.

NO. 110 1.600 RULE

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 25, page A-13, as follows:

"(b) A member institution shall not be eligible to enter a team or individual competitors in an NCAA-sponsored meet or tournament unless the institution, in the conduct of all its intercollegiate athletic programs, limits financial aid as defined by O.I. 500 (for which the recipient's athletic ability is considered in any degree) and eligibility for participation in athletics or in organized practice sessions during the freshman year of residence to student-athletes who have a predicted minimum grade point average of at least 1.600 (based on a maximum of 4.000) as determined by the **individual conference tables** or the Association's national prediction tables."

Source: Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

Action: Defeated by each division by show of paddles.

NO. 111 SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

Constitution: Amend Proposal No. 26, page A-14, as follows:

"O.I. 14. The phrases 'good academic standing' and 'satisfactory progress' are to be interpreted at each member institution by the academic authorities who determine the meaning of such phrases for all students, subject to the controlling legislation by the conference or similar association of which the institution is a member.

"(a) At a minimum, 'satisfactory progress' shall require a non-freshman student-athlete to complete satisfactorily a minimum of 24 semester or 36 quarter hours of academic credit, or in the case of an institution which awards academic credit on a system other than a semester or quarter basis, complete at least a minimum of 20 per cent of the academic units required for a baccalaureate degree, at the member institution during the two semesters or three quarters immediately preceding the term in which the participation competition occurs. **If a student-athlete was absent from school during one or more of the two semesters or three quarters immediately preceding the term in which the participation is to occur, the student-athlete will, nevertheless, be eligible for competition in such term if the following conditions have been met:**

"(1) The absence from school was caused by verifiable personal reasons and not motivated by intention to circumvent the purpose of this provision.

"(2) During his absence from school, the student-athlete did not engage in such outside competition as would have rendered him ineligible if he had been enrolled.

"(3) The student-athlete was eligible for enrollment during his absence from school.

"(4) The student-athlete has otherwise satisfied the 'satisfactory progress' requirements of this provision in the last two semesters or three quarters in which he was enrolled.

"(b) Credits earned in summer school, night school, correspondence and/or extension courses which are accepted by the member institution in which the student-athlete is enrolled may be counted in fulfillment of the credit hour or unit requirement provided these credits are satisfactorily completed during the 12 calendar months immediately preceding the term in which the participation competition occurs.

"(c) For any student transferring from a collegiate institution who attends any term(s) at the member institution less than a full academic year, satisfactory progress shall require the student-athlete to complete satisfactorily a minimum of 12 semester or quarter hours (10 per cent per semester or 5 per cent per quarter of the academic units requirement for a baccalaureate degree) during each term.

"(d) This provision shall be administered by the allied conferences of the Association, or in case of an independent member institution, by the NCAA Eligibility Committee."

Source: Big Eight Conference.

Action: Defeated by a show of paddles.

NO. 112 SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

Constitution: Amend Proposal No. 26, page A-14, as follows:

"(a) At a minimum, 'satisfactory progress' shall require a student-athlete to complete satisfactorily a minimum of 24 semester or 36 quarter hours of degree credit work between his seasons of competition in the same sport. *academic credit, or* In the case of an institution which awards academic credit on a system other than a semester or quarter basis, the student-athlete must complete at least a minimum of 20 per cent of the academic units required for a baccalaureate degree between his seasons of competition in the same sport. *at the member institution during the two semesters or three quarters immediately preceding the term in which the participation occurs.*"

Source: Pacific-8 Conference.

Action: Defeated by voice vote.

NO. 113 SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

Constitution: Amend Proposal No. 111, page A-63, as follows:

"(d) This provision shall be administered by the NCAA Council or a committee designated by it. *the allied conferences of the Association, or in the case of an independent member institution, by the NCAA Eligibility Committee.*

Source: The NCAA Council.

Action: Defeated by show of paddles.

NO. 114 LIMITATIONS ON GRANTS-IN-AID

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 45, page A-24, and Proposal No. 49, page A-26, by combining them into a single amendment as follows:

"(a) In each sport, except basketball, there shall be an annual limit to the value of the initial financial aid awards which

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may be made to student-athletes. An initial award is an award made to freshmen, transfer students (from two-year or four-year institutions) and upperclassmen receiving financial aid for the first time.

"(1) In the sport of basketball, there shall be an annual limit on the number of initial financial aid awards which may be made to student-athletes.

"(d) In the sport of basketball, there shall be an annual limit on the total number of financial aid awards which may be in effect the same year, including initial awards.

"(e) The following Maximum Awards Table is applicable: Maximum Awards Table. Division I Basketball, 6 Maximum Initial Awards Per Year. 18 Maximum Awards in Effect the Same Year."

Source: Big Ten Conference.

Action: Division I only: Approved by show of paddles.

NO. 115 LIMITATIONS ON GRANTS-IN-AID

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 46, page A-25, and Proposal No. 50, page A-26, by combining them into a single amendment as follows:

"(a) In each sport, except football, there shall be an annual limit on the value of the initial financial aid awards which may be made to student-athletes. An initial award is an award made to freshmen, transfer students (from two-year or four-year institutions) and upperclassmen receiving financial aid for the first time.

"(1) In the sport of football, there shall be an annual limit on the number of initial financial awards which may be made to student-athletes.

"(d) In the sport of football, there shall be an annual limit on the total number of financial aid awards which may be in effect the same year, including initial awards.

"(e) The following Maximum Awards Table is applicable: Maximum Awards Table. Division I Football. 30 35 Maximum Initial Awards Per Year. 105 Maximum Awards in Effect the Same Year."

Source: Big Ten Conference.

Action: Division I only: Approved by show of paddles.

NO. 116 LIAISON COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL SPORTS

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 69, page A-35, as follows:

"(p) Liaison Committee on Professional Sports shall study and make recommendations to the Council concerning the relationships between intercollegiate athletics and professional teams and organizations. *in the sports of baseball, basketball, football, ice hockey and soccer.* The Committee shall include at least one representative of each of the affiliated coaches associations in the foregoing appropriate sports."

Source: NCAA Council.

Action: Approved by all three divisions by voice vote.

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NO. 117 INSTITUTIONAL ELIGIBILITY

Executive Regulations: Amend Proposal 93, page A-51, as follows:

"(1) Cross Country—first six ten finishers in Division II and first four ten finishers in Division III;"

Source: University of Illinois, Chicago Circle.

Action: Defeated by voice vote.

NO. 118 SCHEDULED ATHLETIC COMPETITION

Recommended Policies: Amend Recommended Policy 2, page 90, 1973-74 NCAA Manual, by adding new section 3, as follows:

"Section 3. Member institutions should avoid scheduling contests at sites unrelated to at least one of the participating institution's natural area of athletic interest."

Source: NCAA Council.

Action: Defeated by show of paddles.

Appendix F

68th ANNUAL CONVENTION

Nominating Committee

Chairman—John A. Fuzak

District 1—Russ Granger, Clark University
District 2—Ernest C. Casale, Temple University
District 3—William M. Bell, Fayetteville State University
District 4—John A. Fuzak, Michigan State University
District 5—Ernie D. Barrett, Kansas State University
District 6—J. Neils Thompson, University of Texas, Austin
District 7—Milton F. Hartvigsen, Brigham Young University
District 8—George F. Ilg, Fresno State University
At-Large—Joe L. Singleton, University of California, Davis
At-Large—Robert M. Strimer, Ohio Wesleyan University
At-Large—Edward W. Krause, University of Notre Dame

Committee on Committees

Chairman—James B. Higgins Jr.

District 1—Herbert W. Gallagher, Northeastern University
District 2—William P. Dioguardi, Montclair State College
District 3—Eugene F. Corrigan, University of Virginia
District 4—J. William Orwig, Indiana University
District 5—Richard G. Koppenhaver, North Central Conference
District 6—Ed S. Billings, Houston Baptist College
District 7—Fred L. Miller, Arizona State University
District 8—Cedric W. Dempsey, University of the Pacific
At-Large—George H. Hobson, Alabama A&M University
At-Large—John A. Pfitsch, Grinnell College
At-Large—James B. Higgins Jr., Lamar University

Committee on Voting

Chairman—H. Boyd McWhorter

District 1—Russ Granger, Clark University
District 2—Edward M. Czekaj, Pennsylvania State University
District 3—Richard T. Bowers, University of South Florida
District 4—J. Edward Weaver, Ohio State University
District 5—Aldo A. Sebben, Southwest Missouri State University
District 6—Marino H. Casem, Alcorn A&M College
District 7—Fritz S. Brennecke, Colorado School of Mines
District 8—Hubert Heitman, University of California, Davis
At-Large—H. Boyd McWhorter, Southeastern Conference

Committee on Memorial Resolutions

Chairman—Charles D. Henry

Robert H. Frailey, American University
Charles D. Henry, Grambling College
Max O. Schultze, University of Minnesota, St. Paul

Committee on Credentials

Chairman—Kenneth N. Vickery

Rolla L. Anderson, Kalamazoo College
Kenneth N. Vickery, Clemson University
H. Evan Zeiger, Samford University

Parliamentarian

Harry M. Cross, University of Washington

Chairman of Business Sessions

Alan J. Chapman, Rice University

Chairman of Combined Round Table

Richard P. Koenig, Valparaiso University

Appendix G

Past and Present Officers of the NCAA

President

1906-1913	Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. Military Academy
1914-1916	LeBaron R. Briggs, Harvard University
1917-1929	Brig. Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. Military Academy
1930-1932	Charles W. Kennedy, Princeton University
1933-1937	Maj. John L. Griffith, Intercollegiate Conference
1938-1940	William B. Owens, Stanford University
1941-1944	Philip O. Badger, New York University
1945-1946	Wilbur C. Smith, Tulane University, University of Wyoming
1947-1949	Karl E. Leib, University of Iowa
1950-1952	Hugh C. Willett, University of Southern California
1953-1954	Albert B. Moore, University of Alabama
1955-1956	Clarence P. Houston, Tufts College
1957-1958	Frank N. Gardner, Drake University
1959-1960	Herbert J. Dorricott, Western Colorado State College
1961-1962	Henry B. Hardt, Texas Christian University
1963-1964	Robert F. Ray, University of Iowa
1965-1966	Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University
1967-1968	Marcus L. Plant, University of Michigan
1969-1970	Harry M. Cross, University of Washington
1971-1972	Earl M. Ramer, University of Tennessee
1973-	Alan J. Chapman, Rice University

Secretary-Treasurer

*1906-1908	Louis A. Bevier, Jr., Rutgers University
*1908	William A. Lambeth, University of Virginia
1909-1939	Frank W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University
1940-1944	Maj. John L. Griffith, Intercollegiate Conference
1945-1951	Kenneth L. Wilson, Intercollegiate Conference
1952-1954	Earl S. Fullbrook, University of Nebraska
1955-1956	Ralph W. Aigler, University of Michigan
1957-1958	Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr., Southern Methodist University
1959-1960	Gen. Percy L. Sadler, Lehigh University
1961-1962	Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley, Santa Clara University
1963-1964	Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University
1965-1966	Francis E. Smiley, Colorado School of Mines
1967-1968	Ernest B. McCoy, Pennsylvania State University
1969-1970	William J. Flynn, Boston College
1971-1972	Samuel E. Barnes, Howard University, District of Columbia Teachers College
1973-	Richard P. Koenig, Valparaiso University

*Bevier served as secretary, Lambeth as treasurer, in 1908.

Appendix H

NCAA Convention Sites, 1944-1974

(Hotels in parentheses.)

*38th	1944	New York City (Biltmore)
39th	1945	Columbus, Ohio (Deshler-Wallick)
40th	1946	St. Louis (Jefferson)
41st	1947	New York City (New Yorker)
42nd	1948	New York City (New Yorker)
43rd	1949	San Francisco (Saint Francis)
44th	1950	New York City (Commodore)
45th	1951	Dallas (Adolphus)
46th	1952	Cincinnati (Netherland Plaza)
47th	1953	Washington (Mayflower)
48th	1954	Cincinnati (Netherland Plaza)
49th	1955	New York City (New Yorker)
50th	1956	Los Angeles (Statler Hilton)
51st	1957	St. Louis (Jefferson)
52nd	1958	Philadelphia (Bellvue Stratford)
53rd	1959	Cincinnati (Netherland Hilton)
54th	1960	New York City (Astor)
55th	1961	Pittsburgh (Penn Sheraton)
56th	1962	Chicago (Conrad Hilton)
57th	1963	Los Angeles (Statler Hilton)
58th	1964	New York City (Commodore)
59th	1965	Chicago (Conrad Hilton)
60th	1966	Washington (Sheraton Park)
61st	1967	Houston (Sheraton Lincoln)
62nd	1968	New York City (Biltmore)
63rd	1969	Los Angeles (Hilton)
64th	1970	Washington (Statler Hilton)
65th	1971	Houston (Astroworld)
66th	1972	Hollywood, Florida (Diplomat)
67th	1973	Chicago (Palmer House)
Special	1973	Chicago (Regency Hyatt House)
68th	1974	San Francisco (St. Francis)

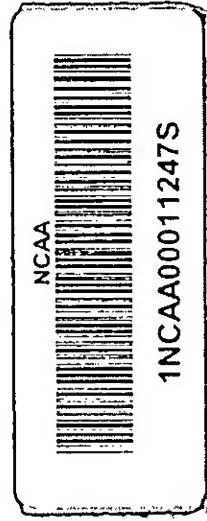
*NOTE: Prior to 1944, the annual Convention was held in December. No meeting was held in 1943 and commencing with 1944 the Convention has been held in January.

1975 Convention

Sheraton-Park Hotel, Washington, D.C., January 6-8

1976 Convention

Stouffer's Riverfront Inn, St. Louis, Missouri, January 14-16



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